International specification for Material Management

S2000M-B6865-02000-00

Issue No. 7.1

S-Series IPS specifications
Block release 2021

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Highlights

This issue includes updates to the Copyright, user agreement and special usage rights only. There have been no technical changes in this issue. The highlights below are those of the 2021 Block Release.

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1   General

The following tables summarize the changes that have been included in the highlighted chapters.

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CHAPTER(S)	CHANGE REQUEST NUMBER	SUBJECT COVERED BY CHANGE REQUEST
Chapter 0 Chapter 7	CR02/P/18-1	Change from IPWG to PWG
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Chapter 6	CR13/P/18-2	Correction of reference to NSPA website
Copyright and user agreement Chapter 1.2	CR14/P/18-1	Correction of several editorial mistakes
Chapter 0 Chapter 1.1.3 Chapter 3 Chapter 6	CR15/P/18-3	Obsolescence
Chapter 0	CR16/P/18-1	Reference to S2000M training
Chapter 0 Chapter 1.1 Chapter 1.1.3 Chapter 6 Chapter 7	CR01/P/19-1	Change wording in S2000M from 'Logistic' to 'Logistics'

CHAPTER(S)	CHANGE REQUEST NUMBER	SUBJECT COVERED BY CHANGE REQUEST
Chapter 0 Chapter 1.1 Chapter 1.1.1 Chapter 1.1.2 Chapter 1.1.3 Chapter 1.1.4 Chapter 1.2 Chapter 1.3 Chapter 2 Chapter 4 Chapter 6 Chapter 7	CR02/P/19-2	Change wording in S2000M from 'Initial Provisioning' and 'IPL' to 'Provisioning' and 'Provisioning Data' etc.
Chapter 0 Chapter 1.1	CR03/P/19-2	List of all chapterized consumables within one single figure; to be decided at the Guidance Conference.
Chapter 1.1	CR04/P/19-1	Editorial correction to Issue 6.1 of S2000M concerning the data element SIY.
Chapter 0 Chapter 5	CR05/P/19-1	Rules for RFS-codes to be used allocation of these codes; to be agreed at Guidance Conference
Chapter 0 Chapter 6	CR06/P/19-1	Several editorial corrections; deletion of comparison table with Issue 5.0 and corrections compound data elements (<unit> and <value>)
Chapter 1.1.1 Chapter 1.1.2	CR07/P/19-1	Corrections to ISS (deletion of 3-character ISS; ISS can only be 2-characters)
Chapter 1.1.1 Chapter 1.1.2 Chapter 1.1.3 Chapter 6	CR08/P/19-2	Deletion of Hardcopy IP Data
Chapter 6	CR09/P/19-1	Definition of Shop Visit (DD-sheet for TSV)
Chapter 6	CR10/P/19-1	Deletion of dummy value and include reference to LSA Candidate (DD-sheet for TBF)
Chapter 5	CR11/P/19-1	Deletion rules / specifics on how the DFP is constructed (DD-sheet for DFP)
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Chapter 6	CR14/P/19-2	Value 1/2 for SIY and PIY (formerly: ICY) and the data element OSP
Chapter 1.1.1	CR15/P/19-1	Reference to LSA Candidate in S3000L
Chapter 0 Chapter 6	CR16/P/19-1	Use of value 'REF' for data element QNA
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CHAPTER(S)	CHANGE REQUEST NUMBER	SUBJECT COVERED BY CHANGE REQUEST
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Chapter 6	CR03/P/20-1	Change of 'transmitter' into messageSender (TOD) in DD-sheet of DRS
Chapter 1.1	CR04/P/20-1	Update of Business Rules in Chapter 1.1
Chapter 0 Chapter 3 Chapter 6 Chapter 7	CR01/MS/19-1	Change wording in S2000M from 'Logistic' to 'Logistics'
Chapter 3	CR02/MS/19-1	Clarification of the term 'warranty'
Chapter 0 Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 6 Chapter 7	CR03/MS/19-4	Inclusion of Performance Based Logistics (PBL) in S2000M
Chapter 0 Chapter 1.1 Chapter 1.1.3 Chapter 1.1.4 Chapter 3 Chapter 6 Chapter 7 XML Schemas	CR01/MS/20-5	Changes related to Data and Export Control or Trade Control Introduction of data elements hardwarePartExportTradeControl (HEC) and informationExportTradeControl (IEC)
Chapter 3 Chapter 6 Chapter 7	CR02/MS/20-1	Several additions related to national or international regulations/ standards regarding hazardous materials
XML Schemas	CR01/IOT/18-1	Correction of NIN in XML-schema
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Chapter 0

Introduction to the Specification

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ACoDP-1	NATO Manual on Codification
S1000D	International specification for technical publications using a common source database
S3000L	International procedure specification for Logistics Support Analysis
S5000F	International specification for in-service data feedback
S6000T	International procedure specification for training and training need analysis
SC000H	Harmonized Suite of the S-Series Integrated Product Support (IPS) Specifications

1   General

1.1   Purpose

Specification 2000M (S2000M) originally defined the material management processes and procedures to be used in support of aircraft and other aerospace airborne and ground equipment supplied to military customers.

With Issue 4.0, it had been revised to include the business processes and data requirements applicable to any military product.

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Chap 0

With Issue 6.0 it had been revised again for the support of both military Product and non-military Product. Since then the specification addresses a part of a specific Product as "material".

1.2   Background

The concept of this standard specification was originated in the Association Européenne des Constructeurs de Matériel Aérospatial (AECMA – now merged into ASD AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe) in 1976. At that time, ATA Specifications 200 and 100 were in use as standards for civil aircraft, although various airlines did work to different revisions of these specifications. In the military area, there was no standardization and each Air Force operated to a different national specification. Furthermore, in some Air Forces, the traditional practice was to use procedures specifically designed or tailored for each new individual aircraft project and, as a result, there were always many different procedures in use at the same time. Thus, by comparison, the situation for the support of civil aircraft was the more stable and manageable.

The multiplicity of existing military procedures and the continual introduction of new procedures were producing ever greater problems and increased costs for Industry and its military customers, as both became more reliant upon the use of complex computer-based systems in the Material Support activities.

This situation prompted a drive from the membership of AECMA and the Aerospace Industry Association of America (AIA) to consider the harmonization of military and civil procedures. This move involved a series of presentations to the senior military staffs in several European capitals and ended in an international conference in Paris on 3rd June 1981, when it was agreed that there should be an attempt to develop a harmonized military and civil specification using ATA 200 as a basis for that work.

In the years following 1981, the AECMA supply WG augmented by representatives of AIA, the European Air Forces and the American Forces, produced this specification. It is the result of co-operation between:

Aeronautica Militare	Italy
Ejército del Aire	Spain
Forces Aériennes Françaises	France
Luftwaffe	Germany
Royal Air Force	United Kingdom
US Air Force	United States of America
Aerospace Industry of America	AIA
Association of European Airlines	AEA
Association Européenne des Constructeurs de Matériel Aérospatial	AECMA
Associazione Industrie Aerospaziali	AIA, Italy
Agrupación Técnica Española de Constructores de Material Aerospacial	ATECMA, Spain
Bundesverband der Deutschen Luft- und Raumfahrtindustrie e.V.	BDLI, Germany
Groupement des Industries Françaises Aéronautiques et Spatiales	GIFAS, France
Netherlands Aerospace Industries	NAI, Netherlands

| Society of British Aerospace Companies Limited | SBAC, United Kingdom |
| Swedish Aerospace Industries | SAI, Sweden |

In 1984, independent of the AECMA work, the world's airlines together with industry started to develop the ATA Specification 200 into Specification 2000 to match their changed business methods.

Although ATA 200 and the later Specification 2000 were taken as a basis for the AECMA harmonization activities, the different military policies and requirements prevented the military adoption of the civil specification and indeed did not allow the development of a single specification acceptable for the support of both civil and military aircraft. Nevertheless, the development of such a common specification remains as the ultimate goal of AECMA and ATA.

There exists a formal agreement between ATA and AECMA which defines their future co-operation regarding the specification. The significance of the co-operation is reflected in the ATA agreement that this specification should be known as Specification 2000M.

1.3 Issue 6.0 of S2000M

Through the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed at the Farnborough Air Show 2010, the Aerospace and Defence Industries Association of Europe (ASD) and the Aerospace Industries Association of America (AIA) have reached the following common understanding:

In order to promote a common, interoperable, international Suite of Integrated Product Support (IPS) specifications, also known as the Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) specifications, in the aerospace and defence industries of Europe and the United States and to make optimal use of the resources available, ASD and AIA agree to work in concert on the joint development of the S-Series IPS specifications.

The two organizations have established a council that is charged with the following tasks:

- Liaison between the two organizations
- Develop and maintain the ASD Suite of IPS specifications as international specifications
- Identification of additional areas of harmonization, within the scope of the MoU that can serve the aerospace and defense industry

Specifications initially developed and maintained under the MoU are:

- S2000M (from Issue 6.0) – Material management
- S3000L – Logistics support analysis and data
- S5000F – In-service data feedback
- S6000T – Training and Training Need Analysis

The two organizations have established the following guidelines for development of the specifications:

- Using one common integrated data model
- Data transfer to enable online interfaces between the specifications within the S-Series IPS specifications
- Using a common terminology and data dictionary for harmonized exchange of data and reuse of IPS information (define once defined and use many times by different processes)
- The specifications must be tailorable

Thus, giving the first complete set of IPS specifications to be used worldwide for military Products and non-military Products.

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Fig 1 Interaction between the S-Series IPS specifications

1.4   Task teams

In order to follow the guidelines described at Para 1.3, for further development of the S2000M, two task teams had been established working on different chapters of the specification:

1.4.1   S2000M Product Life Cycle Support Task Team

The tasking of the Product Life Cycle Support Task Team (PLCSTT) was to align Chap 1 of S2000M (Issue 5.0) in order to:

–   Integrate the S2000M Chap 1 into the S-Series IPS specifications
–   Harmonize the definition and use of common data elements
–   Define the interface data exchange from/to other specifications as well as for external parties
–   Redefine the Chap 1 messages as data exchanges

1.4.2   Simplification of S2000M Supply Chain Task Team

The task of the Simplification of S2000M Supply Chain Task Team (SSSCTT) was to simplify Chap 2 through Chap 4 of S2000M (Issue 5.0), in order to:

–   Reduce the complexity of the S2000M Chap 2 through Chap 4
–   Simplify the structure of the Chap 2 through Chap 4 messages
–   Remodel Chap 2 through Chap 4 for easier integration into widely used Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems

As regard to Chap 1 of S2000M (Issue 5.0), the following topics have been covered by the activities of PLCSTT:

–   Development of a Unified Modelling Language (UML) representation of S2000M Chapter 1 UoFs (Units of Functionality) and Messages. This resulted in the UML models taking into account the style that is defined in the UML Writing Rules and Style Guide published by the ASD/AIA Data Model and Exchange Working Group (DMEWG).
–   Derivation of the S2000M Initial Provisioning data exchange from the UML representation

– Establishment of the logic for data exchange files for Initial Provisioning change process, with regard to update/delete/creation messages.

It is recommended that S2000M (Issue 6.0) is not used. It has been withdrawn and replaced by S2000M (Issue 6.1).

1.5 Issue 6.1 of S2000M

Together with publication of Issue 6.0 in December 2015, the S2000M Steering Committee (SC) called for comments through a simplified method. The comments received through this process as well as other minor improvements and corrections led to S2000M (Issue 6.1).

1.6 Harmonization

In 2021, the S-Series Integrated Product Support (IPS) Council decided to harmonize all 14 of the S-Series IPS specifications. To achieve this, a top-most overarching specification has been developed the brings all the specifications together, in an integrated manner. The issue date for SC000H and all the S-Series IPS specifications was 2021-04-30. Refer to SC000H.

1.7 Issue 7.0 of S2000M

Following publication of Issue 6.1 in March 2017 various changes have been included to the S2000M; see the Highlights at the start of Issue 7.0

This includes changes related to Data and Export Control or Trade Control and introduction of the new data elements hardwarePartExportTradeControl (HEC) and informationExportTradeControl (IEC). It also includes the introduction of Performance Based Logistics (PBL) in S2000M and further details on obsolescence and obsolescence management.

At the same time terminology across the entire ASD Suite of IPS specifications has been harmonized: Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) has become Integrated Product Support (IPS) and 'Initial Provisioning', a term used in the S2000M since its beginnings, has become 'Provisioning' to emphasize its use throughout the entire life of the supported Product.

The modelling of Issue 7.0 follows the Common Data Model (CDM) for the S-Series IPS specifications, harmonizing its structure within chapters with the other specifications.

The UML models and the resulting XML schema are in line with SX002D "Common data model for the S-Series IPS Specifications Issue 2.0" and SX005G "S-Series IPS specifications XML schema implementation guide Issue 2.0" .

The SX004G "Unified Modeling Language (UML) model readers' guidance Issue 2.0"" contains the guidance for reading and understanding the common data model for the S-Series IPS Specifications.

1.8 Scope

This specification is designed to cover all Material Management activities in support of military Products and non-military Products. The procedures describe the interfaces between industry and customer, which, when based upon contractual agreements, will provide the typical deliverables of the Logistics Material Management as illustrated in Fig 2.

ASD S2000M
Material Management

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Fig 2 Products and procedures of material management

S2000M is organized into chapters which are designed to stand alone for ease of understanding and implementation.

The nature of the project using S2000M will determine the range of deliverables that are required and hence the depth to which the S2000M procedures need to be employed. S2000M also provides an opportunity for users to apply individual chapters independently.

2   Chapter content

2.1   Chapter 1 - Provisioning
Provisioning is the process of selecting support items and spares, necessary for the support of all categories of Products. This chapter defines the process and specifies the data, formats and transmission procedures to be used in providing provisioning information to the customer throughout the various phases of the lifecycle of the Product. It also provides the database from which Illustrated Parts Catalogues (IPC) are produced. The rules for the production and presentation of the IPC in different media are covered by S1000D, IPC is identical to Illustrated Parts Data Publication (IPDP).

Provisioning consists of the following four elements:

2.1.1   Chapter 1.1 - Provisioning, general
General remarks, instructions and business rules concerning provisioning in accordance with S2000M.

| 2.1.2 | Chapters 1.1.1 thru 1.12.4 - Provisioning Data |
| | These chapters cover the presentation of a baseline for a Product, the presentation of its data as well as the update of that presentation. |

2.1.3   Chapter 1.2 - Observations
Observations are the exchange of information between customer and contractor or vice versa during the Provisioning Process; they are typically based on review by either party of the Provisioning Data or updates thereof.

2.1.4   Chapter 1.3 - Codification
NATO codification covers the processes and information flow between Industry, the National Codification Bureaux and the customer for all activities related to codification. However, S2000M can be applied without using NATO codification.

2.2   Chapter 2 - Spare parts list
The Spare Parts List (SPL) allows the customer and contractor to process parts data (including commercial data elements) to allow for the processes as described in Chap 3 without the necessity to use processes described in Chap 1.

2.3   Chapter 3 - Material supply
This chapter describes the process, the procedures and techniques for on-line operation of pricing, ordering, shipment and invoicing.

Material supply consists of the following elements:

2.3.1   Chapter 3.1 - Material supply, general
The sub-chapter Pricing provides processes, procedures and techniques for requesting quotations and providing prices using three different methods:

− Single prices
− Price lists
− Order based prices

It allows for the establishment of direct binding prices as well as the involvement of a price approval authority.

2.3.2   Chapter 3.2 Material supply, data exchange
This chapter provides processes, procedures and techniques for placement of orders, order progression and delivery of ordered items.

It supports the administration of orders for items as well as for services, eg repair.

This chapter also provides processes, procedures and techniques for generating and forwarding transport related information.

Chap 3.2 also provides processes, procedures and techniques for generating and forwarding invoices as well as for the invoice acceptance or invoice rejection.

Mutual Supply Support (MSS) activities are also covered in Chap 3.1.

2.3.3   Chapter 3.3 Performance Based Logistics (PBL)
This chapter describes the concept of Performance Based Logistics and its contractual framework. Furthermore, a description of the usage of existing messages, data elements and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that can be used to create an individual PBL contract is given.

| 2.4 | Chapter 4 - Communication techniques |
| | The purpose of this chapter is to describe the standards which exist for the exchange of information in accordance with S2000M procedures. |

| 2.5 | Chapter 5 – Data model |
| | The purpose of this chapter is to describe the UML models and the resulting XML schema |

| 2.6 | Chapter 6 - Data dictionary |
| | The data dictionary is a catalogue of all the data elements utilized by S2000M. Its purpose is to identify the standardized names, definitions and attributes to ensure a common understanding and application of the data elements. |

2.7	Chapter 7 - Definitions, abbreviations and reference documents
	The glossary of terms and definitions is a catalogue of all the terms utilized in S2000M Chap 1 through Chap 6. Its purpose is to identify the terms and explain their definitions to ensure a common understanding of S2000M.
	In addition, it provides an overview of all reference documents used in S2000M.

3   Application

It is the intention that S2000M is the common material support specification to be used by governments, industry and procurement and support agencies. Thus it can be the general requirement for the support of future military and non-military Products. By agreement between customer and industry, it can be supplemented by additional international or national requirements for specific projects. The use of the specification and any supplementary processes should always be subject of contractual agreement between customer and industry.

3.1   Tailoring S2000M procedures

S2000M has been designed and developed to allow users to select functionality which is appropriate to their specific projects. Individual chapters can be included, or excluded, and specific messages, segments and functions can also be excluded if not required. This allows users to specifically tailor their usage of S2000M to most economically meet their project or business needs.

3.2   Guidance conference and guidance document

At the start of any project in which the S2000M procedures must be operated, it is necessary for the customer and contractor to agree how the S2000M should be utilized and to jointly define the variables and options which S2000M provides. The document in which this information is recorded is commonly known as the project's "S2000M Guidance Document" and the process employed between the customer and contractor to establish the information to go into the document is known as the "Guidance Conference". Refer to Para 4.

S2000M offers many facilities to accommodate the varied requirements of the multiplicity of projects which can utilize the procedures. To help in the assessment and determination on how these should be used in a project, a "guidance document pro-forma" is provided. Refer to Para 5. This guidance document pro-forma should be used as a check list in the guidance conference to define how the project will utilize the S2000M procedures and to determine the information that should then be recorded in the project's S2000M guidance document.

In addition, to supplement the S2000M guidance document, the project should also define an interchange agreement. Refer to Chap 4. Depending upon the complexity of the project, this can be a stand-alone specification, or integrated within the guidance document.

3.3 Maintenance

Proposals to amend S2000M must be submitted in the full knowledge that all users, both customers and contractors, will be affected by changes to the specification, and will be accepted only under international agreement.

3.3.1 S2000M Steering Committee

The S2000M SC is a body of members representing nations and organizations who have a common interest in the specification.

The SC considers change proposals at its biannual meetings and ratifies them for incorporation in the specification. When determining acceptability of a change proposal the SC considers:

- The underlying principles of the specification
- The business needs of the originator of the change proposal
- The visionary guidance provided by the IPS specification council

The SC also decides when changes will be published in S2000M.

Subordinate to the SC are three Working Groups (WG); one for each of the disciplines covered by the specification:

- Provisioning Working Group (PWG)
- Material Supply Working Group (MSWG)
- Inter-Operability Technology Working Group (IOTWG)

Each WG comprises one military and one industry voting representative from each nation. Additional members are co-opted from specialist areas when necessary. The WGs have military and industry co-chairs who are also non-voting representatives on the SC.

The parts of S2000M for which each WG is responsible are:

- PWG. Chap 1, Chap 2 (in cooperation with the MSWG), the associated data elements that appear in the data dictionary in Chap 6 and the relevant definitions and abbreviations defined in Chap 7.
- MSWG. Chap 2 (in cooperation with the PWG), Chap 3, the associated data elements that appear in the data dictionary in Chap 6 and the relevant definitions and abbreviations defined in Chap 7.
- IOTWG. The data exchange and technology across all chapters as well as Chap 4 and Chap 5.

3.3.2 Requests for clarification of the specification

Users of S2000M sometimes have a requirement to have certain parts of S2000M clarified, which can relate to either business process or technical aspects. In this situation, it is likely that the raising of a change proposal would be inappropriate because it is necessary only to provide an explanation of how S2000M should be interpreted. However, because the request and the answer can be of interest to other users of S2000M, a formal procedure is used to register and distribute this information. In certain circumstances, a Request for Clarification (RFC) can highlight an area of S2000M which should be improved and, in these cases, a change proposal will be raised by the WG to introduce better wording into S2000M.

When an S2000M user has the need for an explanation of how a particular part of S2000M should be interpreted, the request should be recorded on the S2000M RFC form. This form should be forwarded to a member of the WG, appropriate to deal with the request, if known. Otherwise, the form should be sent to the national SC representative or the Chair of the SC who will pass it to the appropriate WG.

On receipt of the request, the WG member will obtain a Serial Number from his WG co-chair, who is responsible for holding the register. The request can be answered by the member in conjunction with WG co-chair, or in consultation with the full WG. In addition, some cases can

require the involvement of other WGs. Once the answer to the request is established it will be recorded on the RFC form and forwarded to the S2000M user who originated the request.

In addition to providing the answer to the originator of the request, the completed RFC forms will also be circulated to the WG members, the co-chairs of the other WGs and the SC members. The SC will consider further action on these points of clarification, which can involve the raising of change proposals.

Where it is felt that the RFC provides a clarification that would benefit other S2000M users, the request, together with the answer will be published by the S2000M Administrator on the NSPA web site (www.nspa.nato.int). Before users raise an RFC, they are encouraged to first check the posted RFCs to see if the issue has been previously addressed.

3.3.3   Requests for changes to the specification
Due to the constitutional requirement to obtain the agreement of both military and industry participants in all nations involved, requests for changes should generally be limited to those that are either urgent or essential to the satisfactory working of the specification, or which can improve it by affording significant cost benefits. Requests for less important changes or editorial corrections can be submitted but these will be batched and processed during a scheduled revision or when they can be readily incorporated alongside more urgent changes.

When the change proposal has been accepted by the appropriate WG co-chairs for staffing within the WGs, it is allocated a change request number. It then becomes a 'change request' for submission to the SC for ratification once the WG staffing process has been completed.

Change proposals should be submitted to the appropriate national WG member.

Submissions should be drawn up using change proposal/request form 1 (refer to Para 7). Ideally, the relevant page(s) of the specification should be copied, and the proposed amendment included in manuscript.

On receipt of the change proposal, the WG member will assess its validity and feasibility. If the proposal is not supported, the WG member will return it to the originator with a suitable explanation. If supported, the WG member will then obtain a change request number from the WG co-chair and circulate the change request to all WG members for comment. The working group co-chair will raise and maintain change request form 2 (refer to Para 7) in order to monitor progress of the change request. If the proposed change is complex, the WG co-chairs can decide to call a meeting of the WG. Otherwise, the change request will be dealt with expeditiously by correspondence.

When the change request has been approved by the WG members, it will be submitted to the SC members and the co-chairs of the other WGs for consideration at the next SC meeting. If the change request is too urgent to wait until the next SC meeting, ratification ex-committee can be requested or, if it is complex and requires discussion, an extraordinary meeting of the SC can be called.

Due to the overlapping business relationships of S2000M and S1000D, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) exists between the S2000M SC (formerly: Maintenance Co-ordination Group of the S2000M) and the S1000D SC (formerly: Technical Publications Specification Maintenance Group for S1000D). The purpose of this MoU is to recognize the overlapping interests of the two steering groups and provide a basis for the exchange of information and the facilitation of the mutual harmonization of common processes, data elements and philosophies in the logistics support business. As part of the change control process, S2000M change requests will be provided to the S1000D SC to allow for the assessment of impacts on areas of commonality and the opportunity for comments, before formal publication.

The change as agreed by the SC will be circulated through the SC membership. Changes not ratified by the SC will be returned to the originator, with a suitable explanation, via the WG co-

chairs. Following SC ratification, the change will be submitted to the printer for publication as a formal amendment to the specification.

3.4 Copies of the specification

Copies of S2000M are available for free download via the following website:

www.S2000M.org

3.5 Software products

The specification does not specify the design and implementation rules for S2000M software system' the process, data, formats and transmission procedures for material management are specified independently of any software solution.

4 Guidance conference

As a preliminary to provisioning activities, it is necessary for the customer and the contractor to agree the contractual requirements to be satisfied. This is the purpose of the guidance conference. In particular, the guidance conference should:

- Explain the customer's maintenance concept and support policy
- Explain, if a Performance Based Logistics (PBL) contract must be established (refer to Chap 3.3)
- Establish the level of Provisioning Data presentation required
- Establish the scope to which Parts Data Commonality (PDC) will be applied
- Agree project-specific use of those data elements which provide for customer-contractor agreed definitions
- Determine whether the presentation of baseline of the Product is required and identify the overall time scales for the Provisioning Data program
- Determine whether the normal process ("straight to Master") will be used for the delivery of the Provisioning Data, or if an extended process (Draft - Formal - Master) is required
- Determine whether the normal update process ("straight to Master") will be used for all updates, or if an extended update process (Draft - Formal - Master) is required
- The contents of observation, which can be performed by the contractor with the next initial presentation, ie, incorporate customer provided values to data elements
- Determine the timescales for the provisioning process
- Determine whether the contractor will raise observations against issued Provisioning Data. This includes an agreement on the following:
  - The contents of the observations that can be raised by the contractor (ie, the changes he can propose)
  - The mechanism used by the contractor to do so (ie, whether he will raise observation messages or will only include his observations in the applicable consolidated list)

- Determine whether advance part number-oriented Provisioning Data is required
- Develop an outline of the Provisioning Data program
- Identify the customer's support parameters on which all spares recommendations must be based
- Determine the need for concurrent ordering of production line and spare Line Replaceable Items or Units (LRI/LRU), together with any procedures to be followed
- Identify deviations from routine procedure for the Provisioning Data
- Determine NATO codification requirements
- Deal with any other subject relevant to the proper conduct of the Provisioning Data process

The identification of the level of Provisioning Data presentation can be in terms of a general statement by the customer (eg, that customer servicing will be limited to on-base maintenance and not include depot repair). Alternatively, the customer can wish to specify different levels for different equipment. Exceptionally, the customer can identify specific maintenance/repair functions required to be undertaken on specific equipment. Some customers can wish to satisfy

the requirements of the guidance conference by producing a maintenance and support policy statement defining their requirements. If available, this document should become the basis of the guidance conference agenda.

In addition to addressing the initial problems of presenting provisioning data, the guidance conference should also consider the subsequent maintenance and updating of that data base throughout the in-service life of the product being supported. In particular, the conference should determine whether any data requirements can be relaxed or speeded up at any point in time.

5 Guidance document pro-forma

Table 2 shows the topics for the Guidance Conference (GC) which should lead to the production of a project's S2000M Guidance Document (GD).

Legend: ID: IP-x = Topics related to the Provisioning part of the S2000M

ID: MS-x = Topics related to the Material Supply part of the S2000M

ID: IOT-x = Topics related to the Inter-Operability Technology part of S2000M

Table 2 Guidance conference topics

ID	Topic
General	Document the business partners and the information flow between the partners.
	Define clearly the roles of the business partners.
	Identify whether the business environment makes use of an agency and/or a consortium in between customer and contractor.
	Consider shared responsibilities of organizations at the customer side (procurement, national pricing authority, and payment organization) and on the contractor side (consortium, main company and partner company).
	Decide whether the project requires the full provisioning process or whether the spare parts list is sufficient for the business
	Convert the business information into clear business rules.
General	Decide upon:
	– The hierarchy of documents (S2000M and GD)
	– What applies if there are gaps?
	– How to deal with contradictions between both regulations?
IP-1	Agree on additional international or national requirements for the project, if any, that will directly affect the S2000M process.
IP-2	Explain the customer's maintenance concept and support policy.
IP-3	Identify the customer's support parameters on which all spares recommendations must be based. Support parameters, including the quantification formula, must be agreed in detail.

ID	Topic
IP-4	Determine the need for concurrent ordering of production line and spare LRI and LRU, together with any procedures to be followed.
IP-5	Identify deviations from routine procedure for the Provisioning Data.
IP-6	Determine NATO codification requirements. This must include a description of the standard/specification/procedure to be used and agreement on the codification time frames.
IP-7	Agree on a definition of terms to be used in the Provisioning Data process (eg, definition of contractor, customer, industry, manufacturer, supplier); definition of logistics material.
IP-8	Agree on: – Basis for the draft Provisioning Data (eg, to be issued at product baseline unless otherwise agreed) – Distribution lists for the draft Provisioning Data and illustrations – Distribution lists for the master Provisioning Data and master illustrations – Format for the illustrations. Paper or electronic format and, in case of the latter, the type (eg "tif" or "pdf" file)
IP-9	Agree on specific details related to the Pre-Assessment Meeting (PAM), such as: – Administrative arrangements concerning the PAM (chairmanship, secretary, minutes, language, invitations, security, etc) – Location of the PAM, availability of hardware and engineering drawings
IP-10	Determine whether advance part number-oriented Provisioning Data is required and, if so, the conditions under which it would apply.
IP-11	Agree on the size of the Provisioning Data presentations.
IP-12	Develop an outline of the Provisioning Data program and the overall time scales for the Provisioning Data program. The requirements outlined at the GC will be included in the detailed Provisioning Data program.
IP-13	Agree on the allocation of provisioningProjectIdentifiers (IPP) and the division of the Provisioning Data presentations for the product.
IP-14	Establish the scope to which Parts Data Commonality (PDC) will be applied.
IP-15	Concerning items listed in separate figures for chapterized Provisioning Data presentations. Agree on the allocation of these figures to their appropriate sub-chapter/sub-sub-chapter and unit numbers for chapterized product presentations.
IP-16	Decide if Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) will be collected together in a single and separate presentation. If so, the structure of this Omnibus presentation must be agreed upon.

ID	Topic
IP-17	Agree, when required, on the method of presentation of Engine Quick Change Units.
IP-18	Determine, concerning the formal Provisioning Data: Whether it will be transmitted to the customer prior to the PAM.
IP-19	Agree on handling of changes prior to establishment of the first delivery standard.
IP-20	Agree on the period to be allowed between the issue of a convening notice for an update meeting and the meeting that it announces.
IP-21	Where applicable, agree on rules to apply to exceptions to the updating procedure.
IP-22	Where applicable, agree on procedure/rules to introduce a new IPL/IPC in case of extensive change to a Provisioning Data.
IP-23	Agree on the parties between which the observations will be sent.
IP-24	Establish whether the observation messages must use full data element names or abbreviations/TEIs to identify data elements.
IP-25	Agree with the National Codification Bureau (NCB) on use of the CODREQ message. This agreement must include details on the message and the exchange of data; in particular, as to the exchange of the optional data: figureItemIdentifier (CSN), hardwarePartUnitOfIssue (UOI), unitOfMeasure (UOM) and hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue (QUI). These issues can be addressed at the GD if the NCB attends that meeting. If not, specific agreements with the NCB must be reached.
IP-26	Establish an interchange agreement. Although this can be a "stand alone" document, inclusion within the guidance document is recommended.
IP-27	Deal with any other subject relevant to the proper conduct of the Provisioning Data process. If applicable, these subjects must be specified in detail.
IP-28	Agree on the allowable values for the "timeUnit", "eventUnit", "lengthUnit" and "weightUnit" included in the xsd-file "valid_values_units.xsd". These apply to the following data elements: AUL, CRT, PLT, QUI, SLM, TBF, TBO, TLF, TSV, SPU, SUU, WPU and WUU.
IP-29	Agree on the method of presentation of consumables in chapterized presentations.
SP-1	Decide upon the use of Chap 2 (ie, use of SPL).

ID	Topic
SP-2	Decide upon the commercial relevance of SPL data, eg, prices are: – Not used – Indicative – Subject to negotiation (national pricing rules) – Final
MS-1	Decide on the applicability of data elements within the specific transactions (usage, values, meaning or additional).
MS-2	Decide whether the essentiality of non-mandatory data elements within the specific transactions needs to be amended.
MS-3	Document agreed time scales for message responses.
MS-4	Determine the use of pricing messages regarding whether to request and quote single items (Quotation Request/Placement: QR/QP for single article) and/or make use of Customer Price Lists (PL for multiple articles).
MS-5	Decide whether QP can come uninvited (ie, without a request from the customer).
MS-6	Determine under which circumstances prices need approval by the customer (refer to national price authorities and how to integrate them).
MS-7	Define quotation update process (especially for multiple item quotations).
MS-8	Consider the possibility to update commercial data without having a valid price by means of the quotation messages (eg, PLT, MSQ, SPQ).
MS-9	Determine the usage of typeOfPrice (TOP); (eg, which TOP's are permitted, the exact definition of a TOP within the project and which TOP defines the final agreed price for an item (for pricing and ordering messages)).
MS-10	Decide on the usage of prices on orders (eg, "OP1 price not binding", "for budget reasons only" etc).
MS-11	Identify whether order related pricing is going to be permitted by using Order Amendment (OA1/OA2/OA3) and/or allow retrospective pricing activities using the Quotation Placement (QP1/QP2/QP3; executive QP4 not recommended).
MS-12	Decide on use of price applicability to the: – date of the order – Contractual Delivery Date (CDD) – date of the delivery on price types to be used

ID	Topic
MS-13	Decide whether differentiated categorizations of orders must be used (see data element "businessType". Possible business situations are for instance initial provisioning order, new stock item order, modification set order, Repair & Overhaul (R&O) order).
MS-14	Identify the need of a special order for business situations not covered by the predefined business types of the project.
MS-15	Consider the use of Status/Advice Codes (SAC) in messages and agree on the effects of certain SACs and consider the retention of the amendment history.
MS-16	Decide on the use and effect of REMARKS and consider the retention of the amendment history.
MS-17	Determine priority requirements (use of OP1/OA1 with PTY) and their effects on additional costs.
MS-18	Identify the need of order progression (low stock, just-in-time-delivery).
MS-19	Decide a procedure to cope with partIdentifier (PID)/NSN change by contractor during the life of an order (OA1).
MS-20	Consider the preparation of a procedure to cope with change of UOI during the life of an order (here the non-S2000M business processes (eg, stock control, depot management)), can be affected).
MS-21	Decide on process for cancellation of orders. For example, a contractor can reject an OA1 when costs are incurred by the cancellation. OA3 carrying the cancellation costs and afterwards the use of OA1 with REM "accepting cancellation costs" can help to accelerate the business processes.
MS-22	Identify if the full chain of Mutual Supply Support (MSS) must be applied (QR1-QP1-OP1) or to start directly with an MSS OP1.
MS-23	Consider processes and procedures for common spares pool management.
MS-24	Projects should consider the necessity to structure the Delivery and Inspection Note (DAIN_ number (part DIN of DIO).
MS-25	Identify the need for governmental quality assurance or airworthiness of items and negotiate their documentation on the DAIN.
MS-26	Determine the discrepancy procedure (eg, formal reduction of QTY due to discrepancy; identify use of processes within S2000M and offline means).
MS-27	Identify and document procedures for related topics not covered, or not fully covered, in S2000M such as packaging, labelling, bar-coding, Radio-frequency identification (RFID), warranty, obsolescence management and shipment.

ID	Topic
MS-28	Identify the prerequisite of IN1 in combination with OD1/OD4 and DCO with regards to the completion of the order loop.
MS-29	Define the commercial status and responsibility in data processing for the following parties which will be involved in the invoicing process: contractor (CON), customer (CUS), invoiceSender (ISO), invoiceTo (ITO), soldTo (STO), customerTaxRegistrationNumber (TRU), contractorTaxRegistrationNumber (TRO).
MS-30	Define how requirements to adhere to legislation (national/EU/other regulation authorities) for electronic invoicing should be highlighted in the guidance document, especially that not only data transmission, but also data storage must be ensured for the legally required period.
MS-31	Consider whether after a rectification of a technical fault a new invoice message with a different invoice number must be transmitted.
MS-32	Identify the scope of the R&O business, determine the R&O data exchange requirements and agree on the procedures proposed in Chap 3.
MS-33	Determine the R&O scrap procedure.
MS-34	Identify whether R&O order related pricing is going to be used.
MS-35	Define the rules for the calculation of adjustable costs for invoice messages, this includes the sequence of all calculation steps with their appropriate rounding rules.
MS-36	Agree on the version of 'INCOTERMS' of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) that must be used in the project.
MS-37	Agree on the use of openingTimeschedule (OTS) and its possible contents.
IOT-1	Define all details for communication/ data exchange as listed below and as described in Chap 4, and fix decision in one or more interchange agreements and/or the project S2000M guidance document(s).
IOT-2	Decide which messages must be used by whom.
IOT-3	Decide if transaction acknowledgement is required (by use of Acknowledgement Request Identifier).
IOT-4	Decide on procedure for offline clarification regarding error notification.
IOT-5	Define communication methods/network/routing addresses.
IOT-6	Define labelling/file naming convention.

ID	Topic
IOT-7	Define the codes to be used to identify communication partners.
IOT-8	Define communication times/schedules.
IOT-9	Define data and transfer security.

Agree project-specific use of those data elements which provide for customer-contractor agreed application and definitions. Refer to Table 3.

Decide on use of variables and their dependencies (eg, MOI, SAC, PTY, etc). Refer to the applicable data dictionary sheets at Chap 5 for additional details.

Table 3 Project specific data element topics

ID	Topic
AGE	Agree on the use of an AGERD documentation system and the use of the data element requirementsDefinitionNumber (AGE).
BTY	Agree on the codes/values and their meaning for the businessType (BTY)
CAN	Define the structure of the changeAuthorizationIdentifier (CAN). Agree on the allocation of the CAN to non-configuration related changes. Agree on the use of CAN within the PN-oriented updating process. Agree on the use of CAN within the issue of a restatement message.
CHA	Agree on the use of the provisioningProjectCoveredChapter (CHA).
CHG	Determine whether dataRecordChangeType "U" will be used in Chap 1 transactions. **Note** The use of dataRecordChangeType is limited to the CODREQ-message.
CNO	Decide on structure of data element caseNumber (CNO) and if distinction/ classification is required by the project.
CSN	Agree on the use of the Material Item Category Code (MICC) and the chapterization within the figureItemIdentifier (CSN).
CSR	Agree on the use of the partUsageConsumptionRate (CSR) and its application to structural items.
DBA	Agree on the use of the designDrawingAndBomAvailabilityDate (DBA).
DEC	Agree on the use of the partDemilitarizationClass (DEC). Agree on who provides the data.
DIN	Decide on structure of data element deliveryAndInspectionNoteNumber (DIN) and if distinction/ classification is required by the project.
DMC	Agree on the use and value(s) of the inventoryManagementCode (DMC).

ID	Topic
DON	Decide on the structure of the data element documentNumber (DON) and if distinction/classification is required by the project.
ESC	Agree on the use of the breakdownElementEssentiality (ESC).
EMI, ESS, EMS, MSE, RSE	Agree on the use of hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible (EMI), hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive (ESS), hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive (EMS), hardwarePartMagneticSensitive (MSE) and hardwarePartRadiationSensitive (RSE).
HAZ	Agree, if required, on the allocation of additional alpha-codes if a hazardous material is not adequately described/identified by the UN Recommendations.
HEC	Agree on the use and which regulation(s) is/are taken into account with the export and trade control and when the hardwarePartExportTradeControl (HEC) for the relevant item is set. Agree on the code(s) to be used for the HEC.
HOS	Agree on the use, codes and application of the handOverStatus (HOS).
ICL	Agree on the use, application and content of the invoiceClass (ICL).
ICN	Agree on which type of informationControlNumber (ICN) to use (ie, the ICN - CAGE code based, or the ICN - Product based).
IEC	Agree on the use and which regulation(s) is/are taken into account with the export and trade control and when the informationExportTradeControl (IEC) is set. Agree on specific transmission rules (if necessary) of a message that contains Export / Trade Controlled Provisioning Data. Agree on the code(s) to be used for the IEC. Agree which data will be subject to export and trade control.
ILS	Agree on use of the figureItemIPSReference (ILS) and the terms for its application. **Note** When other S-Series IPS Specifications are used such as S1000D or S3000L, the figureItemIPSReference (ILS) is the key between those specifications. In such a case the ILS coming from S3000L (output) must be used within S2000M (input).
INR	Decide on structure of the data element invoiceNumber (INR) and if distinction/classification is required by the project.
IPP	Agree on the allocation of the provisioningProjectIdentifiers (IPP) and the division of the Provisioning Data presentation for the product.
ITY	For the hardwarePartProvisioningCategory (ITY), agree on: – the National or International Standards which must be considered in the categorisation of certain items – additional specific codes, if any – the exclusion – if any – of codes – the application and allocation priority of the ITY-codes agreed to be used Consider potential use of ITY for budget allocation purposes.
LLT	Agree on the use of the logisticLeadTime (LLT)

ID	Topic
LOD	Agree on the use of the lastOrderDate (LOD)
LSA	Agree on the use of the lsaAvailabilityDate (LSA)
MLV	Agree on the levels of maintenance and their codes (preparationUpToMaintenanceLevel). Agree on the use of the preparationUpToMaintenanceLevel (MLV) for the Provisioning Data program.
MOV	Agree on the codes to be used for the productVariantIdentifier (MOV).
MSQ	Agree on the use and application of the minimumSalesQuantity (MSQ) together with the definition of the conditions which constitute an MSQ.
NSN	Agree on the use of the natoStockNumber (NSN).
OSP	Agree on the use for the data element obsoletePart (OSP).
PIC	Agree on the use and application of the hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate (PIC) together with the definition of the conditions which constitute a PIC.
PMI	Agree on the use of the procurementDataIndicator (PMI), its possible contents and the explanation of its contents.
PSC	Agree on the use of the hardwarePartPilferageClass (PSC) and the terms for its application.
QNA	Agree on the use of the value 'REF' for the quantityInNextHigherAssembly (QNA).
RFD	Agree on the standards to be applied in the allocation of the locationDesignator (RFD).
RFS	Agree on the codes to be used for the figureItemReasonForSelection (RFS) and the rules for allocation of these codes, including the order of preference of the various codes if multiple codes can apply.
RPC	Agree on the codes to be used for the responsiblePartnerCompanyCode (RPC).
RSQ	Agree on the use and application of the data element recommendedSparesQuantity (RSQ).
SDC	Agree on the codes to be used for the systemDifferenceCode (SDC).
SCC	Agree on the use of the securityClass (SCC) and the terms for its application.
SIC	Agree on the use of the partSensitiveItemClass (SIC) and the terms for its application.
SIM	Agree on the use of the serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement (SIM) for Unique Identification purposes (UID). Agree on the rule(s) to be applied in case multiple SIM codes can apply to one item.

ID	Topic
SLB	Agree on the application of a cross reference coding system in the data element serialNumberLowerBound (SLB).
SMR	Agree on the codes to be used for the maintenanceSolution (SMR).
SPU	Agree on the use and application of the hardwarePartPackagedSize (SPU).
STY	Agree on the codes/values and their meaning for the serviceType (STY).
SUB	Agree on the application of a cross reference coding system in the data element serialNumberUpperBound (SUB).
SUF	Agree on the use and application of additional codes for the standardHandlingUnitFormat (SUF).
SUU	Agree on the use and application of the hardwarePartSize (SUU).
TOA	Agree on the use and conditions of use of the tableOfAllowanceItem (TOA).
TOP	Agree on the use and meaning of each code for typeOfPrice (TOP)
UIN	Agree on the use of the userIdentifier (UIN)
TQL	Agree on the calculation rule of the firgureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject (TQL).
WPU	Agree on the use and application of the hardwarePartPackagedWeight (WPU).
WUU	Agree on the use and application of the hardwarePartWeight (WUU).

6   Request for clarification form

S2000M	REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION	1 Request No. RC _ _ / _ _ / _ _ Date:

2	Originator: To:
	Date:

3	S2000M Version / Reference:

4	Description of Request for Clarification:

5	Answer Provided:

6.1 Instructions for completion of S2000M request for clarification form

Box 1: Identifies the request for clarification number allocated by the WG responsible for handling the clarification.

When the request for clarification is raised the originator leaves this box blank. The information is recorded by the WG member, receiving the request for clarification, who obtains a request number from the WG co-chair responsible for maintaining the register. The date identifies when the request number was allocated.

The request for clarification number is comprised as follows:

- RC/01/P/21-1

  - RC: Indicates request for clarification
  - 01: Numerical ascending sequence per year
  - P: The responsible WG (eg, PWG)
  - 13: The year in which the RC was raised (eg, 2021)
  - -1: Issue number of the RC

Box 2: Identifies the originator of the request for clarification, the WG (or SC) member to whom the request is sent and the date of origin.

Box 3: Gives the reference to that part of S2000M against which the clarification is being sought by quoting the chapter, section, paragraph, etc.

Box 4: Explains the aspect of S2000M which needs to be clarified.

Where appropriate, if the reason for the request for clarification has arisen due to the identification of possible alternative interpretations of S2000M, these should also be provided.

Box 5: Provides the answer to the request for clarification and the reply date.

When the request for clarification identifies a need to raise a S2000M change proposal, this information will also be provided together with the proposal number.

7 Change proposal / request forms

S2000M	CHANGE PROPOSAL/REQUEST FORM (1)	1	Request No. -Issue No. _ _ / _ _ / _ _ – _ Date:

2	From: To:
	Date:

3	Urgent: NO ☐ YES ☐ (if Yes provide justification)

4	Description of Proposal/Request:
	(List: 1. Subject; 2. Problem; 3. Implications; 4. Proposal; 5. Advantages; 6. Potential Cost Implications; 7. S2000M Version and Page Numbers affected.)

5	Action Taken by WG Member:

S2000M	CHANGE REQUEST FORM (2)	6	Request No. -Issue No. _ _ / _ _ / _ _ − _ Date:

7	Request No. Allocated To: Reply by Date:

8	Subject:

9 Working Group Members Responses:

Industry WG Member	Response	Military WG Member	Response

10	Action Taken:

11 Distributed to other Working Group Co-chairs and SC Members:

Date Sent:

Approval Requested: ☐ Ex-Committee   Reply by Date:

or ☐ Next SC   Meeting No./Date:

12 Ex-Committee Responses:

WG Co-Chair	Response	SC Member	Response	SC Member	Response

13 SC Decision:

New Issue of Change Request Required   NO ☐

YES ☐   Issue Date:

Change Scheduled for Inclusion in S2000M :

7.1 Instructions for completion of S2000M change proposal/request forms, general aspects

7.1.1 Change proposal/request form (1)

The purpose of form (1) is twofold. Firstly it enables the originator, who can be any user of S2000M, to raise a change proposal and secondly it is used for the subsequent processing of this proposal as a "change request" when it is supported by the relevant WG.

7.1.2 Change Request Form (2)

Form (2) is used by the responsible WG co-chairs to administer the change request and record the significant associated activities and decisions up to the implementation of the Change Request into S2000M.

7.2 Detailed instructions

7.2.1 Change proposal/request form (1)

Box 1: When a change proposal is raised, this box is left blank. The request number is only allocated at the time that the receiving WG member accepts the proposal and sponsors it as a change request. When he does this he obtains a request number from his WG co-chair and enters it, together with the date of allocation and issue number "1", prior to distributing the form to the other WG members.

Box 2: Identifies the originator of the change proposal (From), the WG member to whom it is sent (To) and the date of origin. If the change proposal is sent through the IPS Specification Council, the "To" would be left blank.

Box 3: Identifies if routine action is sufficient for handling change proposal (No), or if urgent action is required (Yes). If urgent, then the reason for the urgency needs to be given.

Box 4: Gives an explanation of the change proposal under the following headings (all must be provided):

(1)	Subject	(giving a title to the change)
(2)	Problem	(describing what the change intends to solve)
(3)	Implications	(caused by the problem – if the change is not made)
(4)	Proposal	(describing what the solution is)
(5)	Advantages	(identifying what will be gained from the change)
(6)	Potential Cost Implications	(both cost of implementing change and savings after change is made)
(7)	S2000M Version and Page Numbers affected	(identifying the S2000M Issue and page numbers affected by change - in addition to attaching the changed pages)

Where necessary, the contents of Box 4 should be continued on additional sheets of paper.

Box 5: Records the action taken by the receiving WG member. This can include, for example, the resolution of a change proposal by giving an explanation to the originator, rather than raising a change request. These resolved change proposals would also be circulated to the other WG members for information.

7.2.2 Change request form (2)

Box 6: Identifies the change request number allocated, its issue number and the date it was allocated. The information is recorded by the WG co-chair allocating the number and is identical to that recorded in Box 1 on form (1) by the sponsoring WG member. When the staffing of the change request, through the WG, the other WG co-chairs or the SC, results in an alternative to the original proposal, then this must be recorded on the change request with a raise in issue number. When the SC gives ratification to a change request, both the change request number and the issue number will be specified.

The Change Request Number is comprised as follows:

− CR/01/P/20-1

- CR: Indicates change request
- 01: Numerical ascending sequence per year
- P: The responsible WG (eg, PWG)
- 12: The year in which the RC was raised (eg, 2020)
- -1: Issue number of the RC

Box 7: Identifies the sponsoring WG member to whom the change request number is allocated and the reply by date, jointly agreed with the co-chair, by which all WG members should respond.

Box 8: Identifies the title of the change request taken from Box 4 of form (1).

Box 9: Records the responses received from the WG members, generally as accepted or rejected. All rejections will be supported by a full explanation and/or counter proposals.

Box 10: Records the action taken to resolve the change request in those cases where full acceptance was not given by all WG members. This can involve further ex-committee activity or can require a WG meeting.

Box 11: Identifies the date the change request, approved by the WG, is distributed to the other WG co-chairs and SC members.

Box 12: Records the responses received from WG co-chairs and SC members.

Box 13: Identifies if the processing of the change request has resulted in some alteration to it, in which case it would be raised in issue number, and the scheduling of the change for inclusion in the S2000M. This latter information can specify the specification amendment number and planned date for release.

Chapter 1

Provisioning

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Chapter 1.1

Provisioning - General

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Chap 1.2	Observations

1 General

1.1 Changes included starting with Issue 6.0 of S2000M

Note

Issue 6.0 is not recommended to be used and has been withdrawn with the publication of Issue 6.1.

The new Chap 1 included starting with Issue 6.0, then Issue 6.1 and now also in Issue 7.0 contains several changes compared to previous issues of S2000M due to:

– Development of a UML representation of S2000M Chap 1 UoFs and Messages
– Use of XML schemas and related xsd-files
– S2000M process simplification
– Introduction of new business requirements

This paragraph summarizes and outlines the changes to Chap 1 that have been introduced to reflect the Provisioning for all issues after Issue 6.0 of S2000M.

The number of transactions has been reduced to the following generic data exchanges:

– Presentation of baseline message
– Part oriented provisioning project message
– Location oriented provisioning project message
– Part number change message
– Observation message
– CODREQ message (used for the codification process)

The S2000M data model is described using the UML (Unified Modeling Language) version 2, class model.

The S2000M data model is organized into a set of Unit of Functionalities (UoFs). Each UoF divides the overall UML data model into a set of smaller data models, which defines classes and attributes required to document a specific aspect of initial provisioning.

The "message structures" of previous issues are replaced with two types of UML UoFs except for the CODREQ-message (refer to Chap 1.3):

– "basic" UoFs (eg, part definition data, part supply data) to describe provisioning data and location data
– "composed" UoFs for representing different Provisioning message types, referencing back to basic UoFs which apply for a given message

The "branching diagrams" of previous issues are no longer used except for the CODREQ-message (refer to Chap 1.3).

The segment structure used in messages in previous issues is no longer applied except for the CODREQ-message (refer to Chap 1.3). It is replaced by grouping of part related attributes towards assumed/proposed originating disciplines.

The data dictionary in Chap 5 has been extended with information about the name of the data within the UML model and with other information such as the XML data type.

A set of business examples is introduced to clarify and ease the use of the specification, (eg, definition of a provisioning breakdown in line with S2000M requirement).

A new chapter, namely Chap 1.4, has been introduced to describe the structure of the data exchange. This chapter also includes a description on how to read the UML model. The DMEWG UML writing rules and style guide are used as a basis. This basis is then extended and adapted for specific use in the issues of S2000M starting with Issue 6.0.

The following changes have been introduced due to process simplification and/or new business requirements:

– CSNIPD-, RESTIP- and CORIPD-messages are merged into one single "CSN-oriented" message
– PNOIPD- and PNMIPD-messages are merged into one single "part-oriented" message
– Projects can decide between the following Initial Presentations:

  • Initial Presentation in one step (ie, "straight to master")
  • Extended process for Initial Presentation in three steps (ie, to apply draft, formal and master)

– Projects can decide between the following update processes:

  • Update process in one step (ie, "straight to master")
  • Extended Update Process in three steps (ie, to apply draft, formal and master)

– No differentiation between types of changes (ie, CAT. 1 and CAT. 2 changes as in Issue 5.0) for the update process
– Business rules, conditionalities of data elements and application of data elements in specific data exchanges have been merged and included in one part of the specification. Refer to Para 3.6
– Leaner time-scales for all processes

Note
The time-scales listed in the issues of S2000M starting with Issue 6.0 are recommended time-scales only. They can be agreed otherwise on a case-by-case basis or at the start of the project.

1.2 Purpose

The procedures in this chapter cover the process of providing data to permit the customer to order support items and spares necessary to operate and maintain any Product for its service life up to, and including, disposal. The data base established for this process also provides the means for the automated production of Illustrated Parts Catalogues (IPC) or Illustrated Parts Data Publication (IPDP) according to S1000D.

The data provided gives the customer and the contractor the basic technical information necessary for material supply (Chap 3).

For ease of understanding, these procedures are presented in five parts:

– General, (refer to Para 1)
– Flow charts, (refer to Para 2)
– Instructions on the Compilation of Data, (refer to Para 3)
– Examples, (refer to Para 3.5.1)
– Business Rules, (refer to Para 3.6)

1.3 Principles

The principles of the provisioning chapter are:

– The data must be compiled in accordance with the established compilation rules (Chap 1.3), using the data elements as defined in the data dictionary (Chap 5)
– The same data will be used to produce both Provisioning Data, Chap 1.1, and the text of Illustrated Parts Catalogues (IPCs) or Illustrated Parts Data Publication (IPDP). Refer to S1000D.
– In addition, illustrations to match the data must be prepared in accordance with the rules contained in S1000D. These illustrations will be used initially to support the provisioning process and will subsequently be used in the IPC or IPDP.
– The requirements of the NATO codification process (refer to Chap 1.3) will be integrated in this provisioning procedure and the products of this process will be recorded in the data base and its outputs

1.4 Compilation

This specification calls for two methods of data compilation which differ in the method of sequencing items and in the degree of supporting data required.

1.4.1 The basic method

The normal method of compiling data will be to present an engineering breakdown in disassembly sequence, identifying all assemblies and their individual components together with other detail parts which cannot be assigned to assemblies, in accordance with their engineering drawings and Bill of Material (BOM). The sequencing of these items will be by use of the figureItemIdentifier (CSN) and it is this practice which enables the production of the IPC or IPDP from the same data.

The engineering breakdown will be to the level which matches the customer's maintenance plans. During the S3000L LSA process information is generated that determines the range and depth of the maintenance of the Product, as well as the required material resources during in-service operation.

In addition to the engineering breakdown, the following will also be listed:

– Raw material

– Consumables
– Repair kits
– Support equipment, tools and test equipment
– Shipment/storage parts
– Category 1 (special-to-type) containers

Data prepared in this way will be presented to the customer as "CSN-oriented Data Exchange" also termed "CSN-oriented Provisioning Data".

1.4.2 The alternative method

The alternative method of data presentation will be in part number sequence, as "part number oriented data exchange" also termed "part number-oriented Provisioning Data". This form of presentation will be used only in exceptional circumstances and then only with the agreement of the customer. It is primarily intended that these Provisioning Data sets should be used when an advanced presentation of Long-Lead-Time Items (LLTI) is necessary. Only items of supply will be included and part numbers will only be presented once irrespective of the number of different applications an item can have in future CSN-oriented Provisioning Data.

Items initially presented in a part number-oriented Provisioning Data set will also appear in subsequently presented CSN-oriented Provisioning Data. However, it is not necessary to re-transmit unchanged PNR related data in the subsequently presented CSN-oriented Provisioning Data. This is also true for all IPPs that are within the scope of Parts Data Commonality (PDC), where PDC has been agreed to extend beyond the limit of a single IPP (refer to Chap 1.1.3).

1.5 The size of Provisioning Data

For ease of handling, the Provisioning Data will be packaged, identified and controlled by provisioningProjectIdentifiers (IPP) for individual equipment; each equipment will have a single IPP which relates to the content of the IPC or IPDP for that equipment. However, for a Product the number of items included can require that the listing be broken down into more manageable units. In principle, the division of the breakdown will follow the chapterization of the Product as defined in S1000D and used in S3000L.

However, other considerations to make the handling of the Provisioning Data programme more manageable to both contractor and customer can be agreed at the commencement of the programme.

1.6 Multi-customer presentations

This specification allows the presentation of Provisioning Data for more than one customer using the same product. Different configuration standards can be readily identified and data specific to each customer recorded on the same list.

Whenever there is a difference in level of breakdown required by two or more customers, the Provisioning Data compilation and presentation will be to provide the greatest breakdown.

In a multi-customer collaborative project, where PDC has been agreed to extend beyond the limit of a single IPP, all IPPs must be presented to all customers, irrespective of whether the IPP is applicable to that customer or not. This is to ensure that the PDC is maintained with all customers and will also apply to subsequent updating of items that are peculiar to these IPPs.

1.7 The provisioning process

This paragraph describes the major steps in the provisioning process. These steps are also shown in figure 1 of Chap 1. For a full understanding of the provisioning process, reference should be made to the detailed flow charts in Chap 1.2, the detailed descriptions in Chap 1 and in S1000D.

1.7.1 The Provisioning Data programme

Based upon the requirements outlined at the guidance conference (refer to Chap 1), the contractor can develop the detailed Provisioning Data programme for subsequent agreement by the customer. This programme will identify the workload to be undertaken by the contractor, the customer and the NATO codification organization.

1.7.2 The presentation of the baseline for the product

For recipient systems it is necessary to be prepared for the communication via Provisioning Data data exchanges. Therefore the transmission of a project baseline is necessary prior or separately from provisioning data transmission. "Separately" means that an update or correction of even the baseline is possible but not mixed with normal Provisioning data.

1.8 The initial presentation

1.8.1 The process for the initial presentation

When a process for initial presentation has been agreed by the customer and the contractor for the project, the contractor will issue the provisioning data and the related illustrations directly at master standard. Time scales agreed by the project will apply. Where applicable, the NATO codification process is to be initiated in a timely manner in order to be able to incorporate the results of codification in the initial presentation.

If necessary, the customer will subsequently pass any observations on the master Provisioning Data and/or illustrations to the contractor. The contractor will prepare and distribute to all concerned the necessary corrections, together with other available codification results.

The master Provisioning Data is the final version of the provisioning documentation and it is used by the Customer to establish the material supply (refer to Chap 3) and is the baseline for the IPC preparation.

1.8.1.1 The extended process for the initial presentation

When an extended process for Initial presentation has been agreed by the customer and the contractor for the project, the transmission of provisioning data and related illustrations will follow the extended process with draft, formal and master issue. Time scales agreed by the project will apply.

1.8.1.2 The draft initial provisioning lists

After compilation of data, the contractor's first action will be to issue the draft Provisioning Data and the related draft illustrations to the customer for review. If necessary, the customer will subsequently pass any observations on the draft Provisioning Data and/or draft illustrations to the contractor.

The draft Provisioning Data will be used as the basis for initiating the NATO codification process in accordance with Chap 1.3.

In exceptional circumstances the contractor could find the need, or can be notified by the customer through observations, to make major changes to Provisioning Data which

has been issued at 'D1' standard, but before the PAM has taken place. In these circumstances, recipients of the data must be notified that the 'D1' standard is to be withdrawn. The contractor must then make the necessary changes and issue the Provisioning Data as 'D2' standard. The PAM and other Provisioning Data activities, such as the NATO codification process, must then be based on this 'D2' standard.

1.8.1.3   The formal Provisioning Data
On receipt of the customer's observations, the contractor will amend their S2000M database and/or illustrations whenever the customer's proposals are accepted. Additionally, the contractor will also incorporate the results of the codification process and will prepare the formal Provisioning Data for presentation and consideration at the pre-assessment meeting.

In addition, a consolidated list of all observations raised by the customer(s), identifying the actions which have been taken, must be made available by the contractor at the pre-assessment meeting.

If the contractor has raised observations, these must also be included in the consolidated list as described above.

1.8.1.4   The pre-assessment meeting
The purpose of pre-assessment meetings is primarily yet not limited to:

– Review the open observations against the Provisioning Data and illustrations and to decide on any actions necessary
– Review any NATO codification queries
– Allocate any outstanding codes, including customer-supplied codes
– Approve the Provisioning Data and illustrations in readiness for their inclusion into the IPC or IPDP

Pre-assessment meetings are normally held at the manufacturer's premises, where the equipment and its engineering drawing(s) are to be available for inspection. Furthermore, the manufacturer is required to ensure availability of design /production /procurement staff, if needed. When the manufacturer of a Product is the contractor, but is not the manufacturer of the equipment being reviewed at a pre-assessment meeting, a prime contractor's representative will also attend the meeting.

Exceptionally, the pre-assessment meeting for an equipment can be held on the Product prime contractor's premises, in which case the equipment manufacturer will still have to provide the equipment and its engineering drawing(s) design/ production/ procurement staff, if needed.

The outcome of the pre-assessment meeting will be a set of agreed changes to the formal Provisioning Data and illustrations which will be incorporated into the contractor's S2000M database prior to the release of the master Provisioning Data and illustrations. Beyond this, any further changes are subject to the updating procedure.

In certain cases the changes identified and agreed to be necessary during the PAM are so significant as to warrant a major rework of the Provisioning Data which in turn can require an additional PAM to approve it. In these circumstances, the formal Provisioning Data has to be withdrawn and would be reworked by the contractor and issued as 'D2' standard, if electronic means are used the contractor can issue an "F2" standard to overwrite an "F1" standard. As an alternative, it could be decided at the

PAM to issue the master Provisioning Data without the changes and present the changes via the updating procedure as draft change messages.

1.8.1.5   The master initial provisioning lists
The master Provisioning Data is the final version of the provisioning documentation and it is used by the customer to establish the procurement planning and ordering process. The master Provisioning Data is also the baseline for the IPC preparation.

1.9   Time scales

The time scale for the initial provisioning process (refer to also Chap 1.1.2) is critical, because any delays can jeopardize the timely support of the Product or equipment. For this reason, the time scales have been carefully defined and they have to be acknowledged in all planning; they are:

Process – Initial Presentation and Update of Presentation

Master→ Observations → Correction

From Master to Observations: 14 calendar days (a)

From Observations to Correction: 7 calendar days (a)

(a) Recommended time-scale; must be agreed otherwise on a case-by-case basis or at the start of the project (decision to be made at Guidance Conference).

Extended Process – Initial Presentation and Update of Presentation

Draft → Observations → Formal → Master → Observations → Correction

From Draft to Observations: 21 calendar days (b)

From Observations to Formal: 7 calendar days (b)

From Formal to Master: 7 calendar days (b)

From Master to Observations: 14 calendar days (b)

From Observations to Correction: 7 calendar days (b)

(b) Recommended time-scale; must be agreed at the start of the project (decision to be made at Guidance Conference).

1.10   The updating process

After the initial compilation and presentation of master provisioning data and illustrations, it is also necessary to update it to incorporate changes of any kind as they occur and, as a result, to provide the customer with revised data and illustrations. This process continues throughout the life of the Product or equipment being supported, and will consequently lead to the proper adjustments in the area of spares orders, codification and illustrated parts catalogues.

Sometimes, various types of data amendments do not require precisely the same processing. Presentation to the customer can differ from that of the initial provisioning

described in the preceding paragraphs. Similarly, the process and related time scales can also differ. The differences are described in detail in Chap 1.1.3.

2   Flowcharts

Provisioning Process Presentation

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2003-001-01

Fig 1 Flowchart 1, initial presentation general

Provisioning Process Extended Process for Presentation

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2004-001-01

Fig 2 Flowchart 2, extended process for initial presentation general

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2005-001-01

Fig 3 Flowchart 3, initial presentation and update process

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2006-001-01

Fig 4 Flowchart 4, extended process for initial presentation and for update

3 Instructions on the compilation of data

3.1 Purpose

This section describes how data is compiled as a common data source for the creation of Provisioning Data, the production of the Illustrated Parts Catalogue (IPC) or Illustrated Parts Data Publication (IPDP), the support of the NATO Codification process and the transmission of data within the Provisioning Data process.

It provides the basic rules for the compilation of data giving specific reference to data element categorization and instructions on how certain types of items need to be presented.

It does not, however, cover the inter-dependencies and relationships of data elements, as these are contained in the Data Dictionary (refer to Chap 5).

The instructions on how to prepare data for transmission, produce Provisioning Data or IPC/IPDP, using the data established through the compilation process described in this section, together with other process-related data elements, are given in Chap 1 and in S1000D.

3.2 Provisioning Data presentation

3.2.1 Types of Provisioning Data presentation

There can be two types of Provisioning Data presentation, one which is given in the sequence of Part Numbers, PN-oriented, and the other which is given in the sequence of Catalogue Sequence Numbers, CSN-oriented.

The CSN-oriented (or Location-oriented or structure breakdown sequence) presentation must be considered to be the "normal" procedure and, within this section, unless specific reference is made to the PN-oriented presentation, it must be assumed that the CSN-oriented presentation is being described.

The PN-oriented presentation can be considered to be the means of supporting an advanced Provisioning Data process which is undertaken before the full CSN data is available. This process is aimed at providing the ability to initiate early ordering and supply support activities for items which are of particular significance to the support of the Product and its associated equipment. Para 3.5 describes how this PN-oriented presentation is compiled when the process takes place prior to the issue of CSN-compiled data.

3.2.2 Level of breakdown

The compilation of data will provide a breakdown of the complete Product or end item, its equipment, support equipment, tools and test equipment and associated components and consumables. The level to which this breakdown is to be prepared is that which is appropriate for the maintenance, repair and overhaul in accordance with the Maintenance Concept and Support Policy (MCSP) defined by S3000L LSA process and agreed with the customer. Whenever there is a difference in level of breakdown required by two or more customers, the Provisioning Data compilation and presentation will provide the greatest level of breakdown required.

3.2.3 Chapterized presentation

The Product (and certain equipment) Provisioning Data presentation will be structured according to the chapterization contained in S1000D. Refer to Para 3.2.3 and Para 3.4.1.1.

3.2.4 Non-chapterized presentation

The MCSP for an equipment can dictate that the equipment should have a separate and independent Provisioning Data process, publications and IPC/IPDP. In these circumstances the breakdown of the equipment will appear in its own non-chapterized separate Provisioning Data presentation. When the equipment is fitted as a component to the Product or other assembly, only the equipment and its attaching parts should appear in the "parent" assembly breakdown. Refer to Para 3.4.1.2 and Para 3.4.5.24.

3.2.5 Provisioning Data packages

For ease of handling and managing, the Provisioning Data data will be packaged, identified and controlled by provisioningProjectIdentifiers (IPPs). For separate Provisioning Data equipment, each equipment Provisioning Data presentation will have its own IPP but, for the main product, because of the volume of items involved, it will be necessary to divide the presentations into several packages, each controlled by its own IPP. This division should be made taking into account the chapterization of the presentation, the engineering specialties of each chapter and sub-chapter, the volumes of items involved and, in collaborative projects, the Design Responsibilities of each Partner Company. Once allocated, the IPP will be the single identity by which the Provisioning Data presentation will be controlled and managed through the Provisioning Data process and up to the production of the IPC/IPDP.

The allocation of IPPs and the division of the Provisioning Data presentations for the Product will be jointly agreed between the contractor and customer.

3.2.6 Responsibility for data

The data responsibilities will be covered by a contract between the customer and contractor.

The contractor will be responsible for the collection, consolidation and presentation of the data to the customer. In cases of joint collaborative projects the Product can be divided into areas of System (or Specification) Design Responsibility (SDR) or Installation Design Responsibility (IDR) and each Partner Company will be responsible for the compilation of his SDR portion of the product. This responsibility for the compilation of data will also need to take special account of the scope of Parts Data Commonality (PDC), if this has been agreed to extend beyond the limits of an IPP.

3.2.7 Data and Export Control or Trade Control

Provisioning Data can contain information in one or more data elements that is subject to Export Control or Trade Control. If and when this applies the entire message in which the Provisioning Data is presented becomes Export / Trade Controlled.

This is indicated through the data element informationExportTradeControl (IEC). The use and details of this data element is however subject to agreement between customer and contractor at the start of the project.

When a specific item is export/trade controlled this is indicated through the data element hardwarePartExportTradeControl (HEC). The use and details of this data element is also subject to agreement between customer and contractor at the start of the project.

3.3 Data categorization

The Data Dictionary (refer to Chap 5) contains all the data elements required to cover the different types of information that could need to be provided for a compiled item.

When compiling a record, however, it is necessary to provide only that data which is pertinent to the item, and the data elements have been categorized in such a way that the selection of the appropriate data elements can be made in a logical and orderly fashion. The Business Rules included at Chap 1 demonstrate this categorization and indicate, in the column "Applicability – Non Spare", the range of data which is required to support the record of all (both, recommended and non-recommended) items. In the column "Applicability – Spare", the additional data which has to be considered if the item is recommended as a spare is indicated.

Additionally this categorization further divides data elements into 3 groups:

- Mandatory data elements which are essential in establishing an item record
- Conditional data elements used depending upon the nature of an item record
- Optional data elements introduced by special arrangements between customer and contractor

This data categorization does not cover data elements peculiar to the process of transmission or the production of an IPC/IPDP.

3.3.1 Data record for recommended and non-recommended items
The column "Applicability – Non Spare" shows the Mandatory data elements that are necessary to establish the record of all items (both, recommended and non-recommended). In addition, when certain conditions exist, one or more Conditional data elements will be needed; for example, the data element "Not Illustrated" must be provided when an item does not appear on an illustration else the data element must not be provided.

3.3.2 Data record for recommended Items
The column "Applicability – Spare" identifies the data elements (in addition to those mentioned in Para 3.1 above) which must be provided for items recommended as spares.

The same categorization applies to those data elements which are Mandatory and those which are Conditional; for example, the data element typeOfPrice (TOP) is mandatory, but only when it has a value of "01", "02", "03", "04" or "06" is it necessary to provide the hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice (UOP).

In practice, the condition will never arise where all Data Elements will apply to any one item, due to Data Element conditionality.

3.3.3 Data element relationship-parts-location (parts data commonality, PDC)
Throughout the Chap 1, the categorization of Parts-related and Location-related data is identified. This signifies whether a data element for a given item will have the same value at every location that the item is used (Parts-related), or whether the value of a data element for a given item can differ and has to be held independently at each location (Location-related).

The categorization of data in this manner provides the basis for effective and economic data file construction, data storage and data transmission, because the need for unnecessary duplication of "common" Parts-related data at each location is eliminated. The scope to which this PDC is applied will depend upon the agreement between the customer and the contractor prior to the commencement of provisioning. As a minimum, there will always be PDC within an Provisioning Data project but, as agreed

at the Guidance Conference, this could be extended. As an example, this can cover all Provisioning Data projects within the scope of the Model Identification.

When compiling data, the significant implications of the differences between the Parts-related and Location-related data must be recognized to prevent unintentional changing of established Parts-related data.

Special considerations must be given to the conditionality of the data elements within messages when applying PDC beyond the scope of an IPP. In addition, the following aspects must be observed:

− Parts related data is considered to be established when the first IPP containing that part reaches Master standard
− From this point on, records for the same part in subsequent IPPs must not contain parts related data elements that are unchanged from the established data

Because the value of a parts element is common across the scope of PDC, the subsequent submission of IPPs, which are within the agreed scope, can contain amended or updated parts data element values for parts submitted in previous IPPs. If the subsequent presentation of an existing spareable part introduces it at a new location, as a non-spareable item, the established parts data remains unchanged. The spareability of the part at this new location is indicated by the figureItemReasonForSelection (RFS).

3.4 Compilation instructions

3.4.1 General

The compilation of data is achieved by taking information from Engineering Drawings and Bills of Material (BOM), together with other associated Product definition data sources and structuring it with appropriately assigned data elements into Provisioning Data data records. The hierarchical breakdown has to be reflected in the structure of the Provisioning Data, by showing the engineering relationship of assemblies and their parts, recorded as a logical order of breakdown of items.

This relationship is identified using the data element figureItemIndentureLevel (IND), which is a numerical code allocated to indicate the different levels of breakdown. figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) "1" is used to show the top level (the end item of a figure), the next level would be shown as figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) "2", and so on as the breakdown progresses.

For all items, the quantityInNextHigherAssembly (QNA) must indicate the quantity of the item fitted in one unit of the next higher assembly.

3.4.1.1 Chapterized Provisioning Data structure

Within the Product and certain Equipment Provisioning Data presentations the overall structuring of the data is defined by the chapterization given in S1000D and used by S3000L. This identifies the Chapters and Sub-Chapters into which the data has to be organized and hence provides values for the first three characters of the figureItemIdentifier (CSN). The sub-division of these Sub-Chapters into Sub-Sub-Chapters, Units and Figures, in order to establish values for the remaining 10 characters of the CSN, is undertaken with special regard to the particular content of each Sub-Chapter. This sub-division must result in the creation of Figures whose contents are suitable for effective and economical pictorial representation as Illustrations. It is this compiled Provisioning Data which is the basis for the creation of the Illustrations used in the Provisioning Data process. These same Illustrations,

together with specific parts of Provisioning Data, are subsequently used in the production of the IPC/IPDP.

The "Chapterization" allocated to Support Equipment, Tools and Test Equipment in S1000D consists of special alpha characters and is not used in the construction of the S2000M figureItemIdentifier (CSN). The rules for the compilation of Support Equipment, Tools and Test Equipment are given in Para 3.4.5.5.

3.4.1.2   Non-chapterized Provisioning Data structure
In the case of a non-chapterized Provisioning Data presentation (ie, a separate Provisioning Data equipment) the data need only be organized into Figures, and the rules for determining the item content of these Figures are the same as those for the chapterized presentation. An additional analysis could be necessary to determine the quantity of Figures which will be needed for the separate Provisioning Data presentation. If there will be 99 or less Figures, a numeric Figure value will be used. If during the life of an Provisioning Data project there is likely to be more than 99 Figures, an alphanumeric Figure range has to be adopted commencing A1 to A9, then B1 to B9 and so on, until Z9.

3.4.1.3   Item location
An item location is defined by the CSN together with the figureItemSequenceNumber (ISN). The ISN is allocated within the Item Number, thereby allowing the possibility to hold more than one data record with the same Item Number. Several data situations arise which exploit this facility and they are described in Para 3.4.2.

3.4.1.4   Presentation of the subject
The subject itself is presented at the first location of Fig 1. In case of more than one variant, all of them are to be presented with separate ISNs.

3.4.1.5   Identification of the Figure
The figureIdentifier (figid), along with the figureName (name), gives the identification of the Figure within an provisioningProjectIdentifier (IPP).

An IPP is composed by a number - one or more - of Figures and each Figure has its own figureIdentifier (figid) and figureName (name).

The figureIdentifier and relevant figureName correspond to the top level item of the Figure (IND:1), to which the informationControNumber (ICN) is associated (i.e. the ICN needs to be provided on the top line IND:1).

This identification of the Figures within the IPP can be given, for example, as follows:

figureIdentifier	figureName
fig-0001	Valve Assembly
fig-0002	Valve Assembly, Manifold

3.4.2   Items recorded with the same item number
Certain items are to be allocated the same Item Number, with different ISNs, to indicate their applicability to a particular location in a Figure. The data element ISN, contained in the Data Dictionary (refer to Chap 5), describes these data conditions in detail, giving rules for the allocation of the ISN. The following list identifies the items which fall into this category:

- Variants (refer to Para 3.4.5.27)
- Different Configuration Standards (refer to Para 3.4.5.27)
- Interchangeability (refer to Para 3.4.5.29)
- Select on Fit or Test Items (refer to Para 3.4.5.14 and Para 3.4.5.15)
- Mirrored Items (refer to Para 3.4.5.27)
- Special Repair Parts (refer to Para 3.4.5.11)
- Special Spares Condition Items (refer to Para 3.4.5.9)
- Reworked Item (refer to Para 3.4.5.8)

3.4.3 Items listed at the end of a figure

Certain items will be required to be listed at the end of a Figure with a figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) code of "1". The items which should be listed in this way are those which require to be included in the Provisioning Data presentation, but which are not contained in the hierarchical breakdown. It is possible for a Figure to contain more than one of these types of items and the following list identifies the sequence in which they must be presented:

- Storage and Shipping Parts (refer to Para 3.4.5.22)
- Unprogrammed Devices and Data Carriers (refer to Para 3.4.5.17)
- Markings (placards, decals etc) (refer to Para 3.4.5.6)
- Category 1 Containers (refer to Para 3.4.5.23)
- Repair Kits (refer to Para 3.4.5.12)
- Parts Kits (refer to Para 3.4.5.13)

3.4.4 Items listed in separate figures

Certain items require to be contained in separate Figures. The types of items, and the sequence in which these Figures must be presented is as follows:

- Raw Material (refer to Para 3.4.5.7)
- Rivets (refer to Para 3.4.5.21)
- Consumables (refer to Para 3.4.5.28)
- General Tolerance Figures (refer to Para 3.4.5.16)
- Category 1 Container breakdown (refer to Para 3.4.5.23)
- Support Equipment, Tools, Test Equipment and their associated breakdown (refer to Para 3.4.5.5)
- Repair Kit breakdown (refer to Para 3.4.5.12).

3.4.4.1 Items listed in separate figures for chapterized Provisioning Data presentations
For chapterized Product Provisioning Data presentations the allocation of these figures to their appropriate Sub-Chapter/Sub-Sub-Chapter and Unit Numbers will be as follows: The mentioned types of items must be listed in the required sequence at Sub-Chapter/Sub-Sub-Chapter "99" of each Chapter.

For the different types of items the following Unit Numbers must be used:

- 90 Raw Material
- 91 Rivets
- 92 Consumables
- 93 General Tolerance Figures
- 94 Category 1 Container Breakdown
- 95 Support Equipment, Tools, Test Equipment and their associated Breakdown
- 96 Repair Kit Breakdown

– 97 Service Bulletin
– 98 (TBD) for further use
– 99 (TBD) for further use

Types of items (eg, General Tolerance Figure) which are not appropriate to the Product presentations must not be used.

3.4.4.2   Items listed in separate figures for non-chapterized Provisioning Data presentations
For non-chapterized Provisioning Data presentations the types of items have to be presented at the end of the equipment breakdown, in the required sequence and in separate Figures.

3.4.5   **Item-related compilation rules**
The following paragraphs identify specific items which must be included in the Provisioning Data presentation and describe the particular compilation rules which are associated with them.

3.4.5.1   Items losing their identity
Items which have lost their identity during manufacture by being permanently attached to other items to form a single unit (eg, welded together) must not be listed.

3.4.5.2   Assemblies not broken down completely
Assemblies, for which some detailed parts cannot be identified by unique part numbers, must be broken down to the lowest identifiable level using the appropriate figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) Codes. In order to identify that this Assembly/Sub-assembly is not broken down completely, the bracketed information "(INCOMPLETE BREAKDOWN)" must be included in the figureItemDescription (DFL).

3.4.5.3   Recurring assembly breakdown
When an assembly (or sub-assembly, module etc) requiring to be broken down, has multiple occurrences at the same position in the hierarchy, the breakdown for this assembly must be shown only once, with the quantityInNextHigherAssembly (QNA) of its breakdown items relating to quantity one of the assembly. The assembly itself must hold a QNA equal to the actual quantity fitted in one of its next higher assemblies.

3.4.5.4   Government/customer furnished and bought out Items
Items (eg, armament, engine, navigation equipment etc) provided to the manufacturer by the customer for use in the build of the "end item" to the customer's order must be listed. Items not fabricated by the "end item" manufacturer, but purchased from another source and installed in the "end item" have to be presented with the original manufacturer's part number and associated data. Government/ customer Furnished items would not normally require to be broken down, because the Government/ customer would normally have their own direct arrangements for obtaining such data. Bought out items would normally be required to be broken down.

3.4.5.5   Support equipment, tools and test equipment
The "Chapterization" allocated to Support Equipment, Tools and Test Equipment in S1000D consists of special alpha characters and is not used in the construction of the S2000M figureItemIdentifier (CSN).

In the case of the Product Provisioning Data presentation, the project related Support Equipment, Tools and Test Equipment and associated breakdown items, when not

subject to their own separate Provisioning Data presentation, must be listed in the Sub-Chapter, Sub-Sub-Chapter and/or Unit or Assembly as laid down in Para 3.4.4.1.

In the case of a separate Provisioning Data equipment project, any special project/equipment peculiar Support Equipment, Tools and Test Equipment has to be presented in its own Figure after the equipment breakdown. Its associated breakdown items must also be presented, except when these are subject to their own separate Provisioning Data presentation. When other such Figures exist, reference needs to be made to Para 3.4.4 to ensure that the Figures are allocated in the correct sequence. The first item in this "Support Equipment Figure", listed at figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) Code "1" and with Item Number "000", should be a dummy record, created to head the figure. The Mandatory data elements must be constructed in a suitable manner, for example:

partIdentifier	partName
C0418:CONSUMABLES	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT FIGURE

Note

The MFC-code – 'C0418' in the above example – will be allocated by the entity responsible for the figure (in this example the SUPPORT EQUIPMENT FIGURE).

The list of Support Equipment etc must follow with figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) Code "2" and when a breakdown is presented, this must be in association with its "end item" at the respective figureItemIndentureLevel (IND).

As an alternative, the Support Equipment can be collected together in a single and separate presentation. In these circumstances the structure of this Omnibus presentation will be contractually agreed between the customer and the contractor.

3.4.5.6   Markings

Items such as placards, decals, metacals and vinyl film markings are to be considered as spare parts and must be listed. In the Product Provisioning Data presentations the items must be included in Chapter "11". In all other presentations (ie, for separate Provisioning Data equipment) the items must be listed at their appropriate location and figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) indicated by the hierarchical breakdown. When this location/ figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) is not indicated, the items must be listed at the end of the Figure for the assembly on which they appear, with a figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) code of "1". When other figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) "1" items are also included at the end of the Figure, the sequence identified in Para 3.4.3 must be followed. Markings will not normally be considered to be illustrated and must have a notIllustratedFigureItem (NIL) code of "1". They will, however, appear on the Illustration at a suitable location which approximates to the actual location on the assembly, but without leader lines or Item Numbers.

3.4.5.7   Locally manufactured items and raw material

An item which can be locally manufactured using raw material will normally be listed as a non-recommended item. It must appear at its appropriate location in the engineering breakdown and the raw material needed for its manufacture must be listed in a separate Figure. In the Product presentation this Figure must be located in Sub-Chapter, Sub-Sub-Chapter and Unit or Assembly as laid down in Para 3.4.4.1 and must contain all the raw material used within that particular chapter. In the case of a

separate Provisioning Data equipment presentation, the Figure must be located immediately after the engineering breakdown. All line items contained in this figure must carry an NIL code of "1" and a partProvisioningCategory (ITY) code of "RM". The first item in this Figure, listed at figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) "1"and with Item Number "000", must be a dummy record created to head the Figure. The Mandatory data elements must be constructed in a suitable manner, for example:

partIdentifier	partName
C0418:RAW MATERIAL	RAW MATERIAL FIGURE

Note

The MFC-code – 'C0418' in the above example – will be allocated by the entity responsible for the figure (in this example the RAW MATERIAL FIGURE).

The list of Raw Material must follow with figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) Code "2". The locally manufactured item must be identified with a figureItemSelectCondition (SMF) value "M" and must carry the location(s) of the "raw material" in the data element SelectOrManufactureFromReference (MFM).

Where the Engineering Drawings and BOMs do not provide a unique part number for a manufactured item (eg, Shims), but where this item is part of the engineering breakdown, the standard of the material from which the item is to be manufactured must be used as the part number. The dimensions to which the item has to be manufactured must be included in the figureItemDescription (DFL) at the "manufactured item's" location, and the raw material must be provided in a separate Figure according to the previously described instructions.

3.4.5.8　Reworked item
If an item can be reworked through the in-service application of a Modification Kit and the resulting reworked item attracts a different part number from the production line post-modification standard, it must be listed and identified with an SMF code of "R". This reworked item must be given the same Item Number as the pre-modification item and the part number of the pre-modification item must be provided in the MFM. If a production line post-modification standard of the item is also presented, then the sequence in which these three items must appear is, pre-modification, reworked, post-modification and all three items must have the same Item Number.

The SMF code "R" will not be used for CSN-oriented baseline presentations.

3.4.5.9　Special spares condition
Certain conditions arise where it is possible or desirable to supply items as spares which are not identical to the production build item. In these situations the supplied item requires the allocation of a Special Spares Condition (SSC) part number and can arise from the need to:

– Provide an item in its "pre-fitted" state, (eg, Doors, Panels or Skins supplied with excess trim allowance). Refer to also Para 3.4.5.10
– Provide units complete with additional items fitted, (eg, Access Doors or Panels supplied complete with fire detection/suppression fittings)
– Provide units with items removed or supplied loose, (eg, Nose Radome Assembly with Pitot Tube, special attachments, bolts, electrical conduit and seals as loose

items, or a powered Hatch Assembly with Actuating Motor, wiring and attaching parts)

The SSC part number allocated by the manufacturer will normally be of a form which makes it easy to distinguish the supply item from the fitted or production build item.

The SSC part must be provided in a separate record with the same Item Number as the fitted or production build items. The production build item must be listed first as a non-recommended item followed by the SSC item carrying the appropriate data to support a recommended spare. The ISN for each item must be allocated in accordance with the instructions given in the Data Dictionary.

The additional items which are fitted to an SSC item must be provided within the breakdown of the SSC item and appear immediately after the breakdown of the "production build" item.

These items must be appropriately annotated in the figureItemDescription (DFL) with, for example: "Additional item for Special Spares Condition".

When an SSC item is created to supply a unit with items removed, then the DFP of the SSC item must be suitably annotated with, for example, "Supplied less explosives cord". The items not supplied, which must appear at their appropriate location in the breakdown, must also be suitably annotated, in this case in the figureItemDescription (DFL), with, for example: "Not supplied in Special Spares Condition".

The items, which are supplied loose in a particular SSC, must appear at their appropriate place in the breakdown and must carry a suitable annotation in the figureItemDescription (DFL), for example: "SUPPLIED LOOSE IN SPECIAL SPARES CONDITION".

3.4.5.10 Items requiring work prior to fitting
Certain items cannot be fitted in their "as supplied" state; they require some form of operation (such as drilling or reaming) before, or during, installation. Such items must be identified with the appropriate hardwarePartFitmentRequirement (FTC) to indicate if it is a "minor" fitting operation (FTC of "1") or a "major" engineering operation (FTC of "M") that is required.

In those cases where the same part number is used to identify both the fitted and supplied state of the item, then a single record containing this part number must be provided and it must carry the appropriate FTC.

In cases where the supplied item has a different SSC part number, the item must be presented with the production build item as described in Para 3.4.5.9 and must carry the appropriate FTC.

3.4.5.11 Special repair parts
A Special Repair Part is an item which is not part of a Repair Kit and is not included in the production build of the item, but is authorized by the manufacturer for use in an approved repair of a specific location of the end item. Refer to Para 3.4.5.12.

Any special repair parts required are to be listed in sequence with the appropriate standard items in the engineering breakdown where they occur. If the special repair part is an additional item, the Item Number consecutive to that of the standard item must be assigned.

If it is a replacement item, the same Item Number as the standard item must be used. The IND code of the special repair item must be the same as the standard item, the QNA must be "AR" (as required), the figureItemDescription (DFL) must include "(REPAIR PART)" as bracketed information and, except where the same Item Number as the standard part has been assigned, the NIL code must be set to "1".

Additionally, the item to be repaired must be assigned a SMF of "P" and must identify the location(s) of the special part(s) in the MFM by quoting the Item Number and/or ISN as appropriate.

3.4.5.12   Repair kits
A Repair Kit is a kit which comprises a number of items supplied under a single part number which is used to undertake a Manufacturer's approved repair scheme. A kit can include standard parts, special repair parts and, where applicable, auxiliary tools and special consumables. Each kit must be categorized and the DFP of the record for the Repair Kit must show:

– "(Repair Kit-KD)" if the kit is for use in Depot/Industry repair
– "(Repair Kit-KF)" if the kit is for use in Field/Component Bays Maintenance

The record for the assembly or sub-assembly to which the Repair Kit relates must carry an SMF of "P" and in the MFM it must indicate the location of the Repair Kit. The Repair Kit must be listed with an IND Code "1", a NIL code of "1" and a QNA "AR" at the end of the figure, taking into account the sequence given in Para 3.4.3. For the Product Provisioning Data presentations, the breakdown of the Repair Kit must be presented in a separate figure within Sub-Chapter, Sub-SubChapter and Unit or Assembly as laid down in Para 3.4.4.1. The record of the Repair Kit, at the end of the assembly figure must identify the location of the Repair Kit in this separate figure by quoting its CSN and ISN in the data element figureItemReference (RTX). This reference must also be made in reverse by quoting the assembly figure location in the separate Figure record. The Repair Kit breakdown Figure must list all the items which are included in the Kit (eg, selective fit and select-on-test items are to be listed when applicable) with the appropriate IND code and QNA value. This list can include items already presented in the original engineering breakdown of the assembly.

The same procedure must be applied to a Repair Kit which appears in a separate Provisioning Data equipment presentation but, in these cases, the location of the Repair Kit breakdown Figure must be positioned after the engineering breakdown of the equipment in accordance with Para 3.4.4.

In these cases, the cross referencing provided in the RTX field must show only the Figure and Item Number in order to identify properly the location of the referenced record.

3.4.5.13   Parts kits
A Parts Kit is a kit which can comprise, (eg, gaskets, seals, "O" rings, etc), supplied under a single part number, which must be replaced whenever the equipment/component for which the Parts Kit is produced is disassembled for maintenance, repair or overhaul. The Parts Kit normally comprises items which are contained in the engineering breakdown of the equipment/component and these are identified as kit items by assigning "K" to the first character of the SMR Code.

The record for the equipment/component to which the Parts Kit relates must carry an SMF of "P" and, in the MFM, the location of the Parts Kit must be indicated. The Parts

Kit must appear at the end of the figure, taking into account the sequence given in Para 3.4.3, and must be assigned an IND Code "1", a NIL of "1"and a QNA of "AR". If the Parts Kit contains an item which is not included in the engineering breakdown of the equipment/ component, this item must be listed at IND "2" immediately following the Parts Kit record. This item must also carry a "K" in the first character of the SMR Code.

3.4.5.14   Select-on-fit items

When the installation of an item calls for the selection from a range of parts, which differ in physical size and/or tolerance, to meet the variation in dimensions or locations of components to which they relate, this range of "Select-on-Fit" items has to be presented.

The range must be listed in sequence with, and carry the same Item Number as, the "standard" part. The complete range, including the "standard" part, must be identified with an SMF of "F". The range must be given a QNA of "AR" and when applicable, (eg, range of shims), the "standard" part must also be "AR", but when a specific quantity can be identified, (eg, range of bushes), the "standard" part must carry the actual QNA. The ISN must be allocated in numerical sequence as described in the Data Dictionary.

3.4.5.15   Select-on-test items

When the installation of an electrical part calls for the selection from a particular range of values and/or tolerances to suit the operating characteristics of the circuit, this range of "Select-on-Test" items must be listed. An example of this would be a Resistor being selected to establish a desired quiescent or working current level. All items within the range must have the same Item Number.

The first item in the range must indicate the actual QNA, whilst the remainder must show "AR". The complete range of items must carry "T" in the SMF data field and the ISN must be allocated in numerical sequence as described in the Data Dictionary. In certain circumstances, the Select-On-Test range can be presented in a separate General Tolerance Figure; these circumstances are described in the following paragraph.

3.4.5.16   General tolerance figure

In the preparation of separate Provisioning Data equipment, particularly avionic equipment, the situation can exist where it is necessary to include several Select-on-Test ranges of components. In order to prevent repetitive presentation of the same or similar Select-on-Test ranges, a General Tolerance Figure must be produced to list the range just once to which the locations of use can refer. The intention must be to create one single General Tolerance Figure covering the full consolidated range of Select-on-Test items used in the equipment presentation. However, it is permissible to create more than one figure when it is more effective and economical to do so. The items contained in these figures must have an SMF of "T" and an NIL of "1". The first item in these figures must be the non-definitive standard item, which must have a QNA of "REF", whilst the range of items must have a QNA of "AR". In the locations of use, only the non-definitive standard item must be listed, carrying an SMF of "T" and identifying the items in the consolidated range, which are applicable for use at that location, by Figure and Item Number in the MFM.

The Figure and Item Numbers quoted are the locations of the applicable range of items contained in the General Tolerance Figure. No reference back to the locations of use must be made in the General Tolerance Figure. The assignment of the Figure Number

for the General Tolerance Figure must be made with regard to the list contained in Para 3.4.4.

When the first item in the figure cannot be identified by a unique part number of the Standard to which the range of items is manufactured, or if the figure contains more than one range of standard items, the first item must be a dummy record created to head the figure. The mandatory data elements must be suitably constructed, for example:

partIdentifier   partName

C0418:GTF   GENERAL TOLERANCE FIGURE

Note:
The MFC-code - 'C0418' in the above example - will be allocated by the entity responsible for the figure (in this example the GENERAL TOLERANCE FIGURE).

The first item must carry an IND code of "1" and the range of items must follow at IND code "2". When more than one range of standard items is contained in the General Tolerance Figure, it can be desirable to begin each range with the non-unique part number of the standard at IND "2", followed by the range of items at IND "3".

Normally the breakdown of a Product must not require the use of General Tolerance Figures. However, if circumstances do demand their use, then they must be included in Sub-Chapter, Sub-Sub-Chapter and Unit or Assembly as laid down in Para 3.4.4.1.

3.4.5.17   Programmed devices
Programmed devices (eg, ROM, PROM, EPROM) must be listed at their appropriate location in the engineering breakdown with the annotation "(PROGRAMMED PROM)", or similar, in the DFP. When it is possible for these devices to be programmed In Service, and the manufacturer authorizes this action, they must be presented as "manufacture-from" items and be given an SMF code of "M". The blank or unprogrammed device must be listed at IND code "1" at the end of the Figure (with regard to sequence in Para 3.4.3) and its DFP must be annotated to show that it is unprogrammed, (eg, "(Unprogrammed PROM)"). The programmed device must also give reference in the MFM to the location of the unprogrammed device and any data carrier which is listed with it. The data carrier (eg, magnetic tape, cassette, disc), which must also be listed at IND "1" at the end of the Figure, must have an appropriate annotation included in its figureItemDescription (DFL), (eg, "(Data Carrier containing program XY)").

3.4.5.18   Reference designator
Within any one IPC/IPDP, there must be only one system of referenceDesignator (FRDs). This system, and the value assigned to individual components, must be identical to that used in the Technical Manuals. The appropriate codes must be entered in the FRD data field.

When the same component is used at several locations in the same circuit or system, and each of these locations carries its own FRD and is at the same figureItemIndentureLevel (IND), this range of FRDs must be presented in a single record. The Item Number of this record must be used to identify each FRD on the illustration and the QNA must represent the sum of all the FRDs in the range. Within

this record, multiple FRD fields must be used to hold the values of the FRDs in the range.

3.4.5.19   Cable looms, wiring harnesses and individual wires

3.4.5.19.1   Cable loom assembly having a unique part number
When individual wires within the cable loom cannot be replaced separately, but the cable loom can be replaced as an assembly, then only the cable loom assembly number must be listed at its appropriate position and figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) within the breakdown. When individual wires can be replaced separately, and each has a unique part number defining length, gauge etc, then the Cable assembly part number must be followed, at a lower figureItemIndentureLevel (IND), by the individual wire part numbers. Each record of the individual wires must carry an SMF of "M", with the MFM identifying the location(s) of the raw material which must be listed in a separate figure according to the instructions given in Para 3.4.5.7.

When individual wires can be replaced separately, but do not have unique part numbers, then just the cable assembly part number must be listed at its location in the engineering breakdown and the raw material listed in a separate figure. The raw material must be presented as described previously, and the record for the cable assembly must carry an SMF code of "M" and refer to the raw material location in the MFM.

3.4.5.19.2   Cable looms not identified by an assembly part number and individual wires
When individual wires have unique part numbers, they must be listed at their appropriate location and figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) in the engineering breakdown. The raw material must be listed in a separate figure as previously described, and the records for the wires must carry an SMF of "M" and reference to the raw material location in the MFM.

When the wires do not have unique part numbers, then the raw material must be listed at the appropriate location and figureItemIndentureLevel (IND), and must carry a QNA of "AR".

3.4.5.19.3   Cable loom/wire connectors
Connectors and similar items must be treated as normal breakdown parts.

3.4.5.20   Attaching parts
Attaching parts must be allocated a figureItemAttachingStorageOrShippingItem (ASP) code of "1" and carry the same figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) code as the attached item. In all types of presentation, attaching parts must be listed immediately following the item which they attach and must precede any detail parts breakdown of that item.

In certain circumstances, where an attaching part (eg, a Clip or a Clamp) is used many times within an assembly, it is permissible to present this part as a single line item showing the total quantity used in the assembly. It must be presented at its appropriate position in the engineering breakdown and must not carry an ASP code.

3.4.5.21   Rivets
Rivets must not be considered as attaching parts and therefore must not carry an ASP code. In all types of presentation special rivets must be listed at their appropriate position within the engineering breakdown.

For data presentation of a product, standard rivets and Select-on-Fit ranges of rivets must be included in Sub-Chapter, Sub-Sub-Chapter and Unit or Assembly as laid down in Para 3.4.4.1.

In separate Provisioning Data presentations, standard rivets can be listed in a separate figure at the end of the engineering breakdown in accordance with the sequence given in Para 3.4.4.

The first item in this "RIVET FIGURE", listed at figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) Code "1" and with Item Number "000", must be a dummy record, created to head the figure. The Mandatory data elements must be constructed in a suitable manner, for example:

partIdentifier	partName
C0418:STANDARD RIVETS	STANDARD RIVETS FIGURE

Note
The MFC-code – 'C0418' in the above example – will be allocated by the entity responsible for the figure (in this example the STANDARD RIVETS FIGURE).

The list of Rivets must follow with figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) Code "2".

3.4.5.22   Storage and shipping parts
When storage or shipping parts are included within the hierarchical breakdown, they must be listed at the end of the detail breakdown of the assembly which they protect and they must have the same figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) code as the assembly. When they do not appear as part of the hierarchical breakdown, they must be listed at the end of the Figure with a figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) code of "1" (with due regard for sequence given in Para 3.4.3). In both cases the parts must be identified by the appropriate ASP code.

3.4.5.23   Items not illustrated
Items which are not included on the illustration must be identified by quoting "1" in the NIL data field; these include:

– Certain items listed at the end of a Figure, including unprogrammed Devices and Data Carriers, Markings, Category 1 Containers, Repair Kits and Parts Kits
– Items with Item Number '000'
– Non-illustrated Figures containing specific types of items, including Consumables and General Tolerance Figures
– Individual items contained in the engineering breakdown, including Special Repair Parts (which are additional to the standard item), Special Spares Condition parts, and Assemblies or Subassemblies which are more effectively illustrated broken down and not shown as Assemblies or Sub-assemblies

As a general rule, if the Item Number of a record appears on the Illustration, then that record must not have an NIL of "1". This applies across items such as Select-on-Test or Select-on-Fit ranges, Interchangeability and configuration relationships, Variants and Mirrored items, each of which will be presented with more than one record of the same Item Number. It must be assumed that the appearance of that Item Number on the Illustration is representative of all records holding that Item Number and that none of these records must be assigned an NIL code of "Y".

3.4.5.24   Category 1 (special to type) containers (CIC)
When an item is identified as requiring the use of a CIC, then the record for the item must be assigned the appropriate Packaging Level Code (PLC) and have the location of the record containing the CIC identified in data field figureItemContainerLocation (CTL). The CIC must be listed at the end of the Item's Figure, with a figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) code of "1", and in the sequence identified in Para 3.4.3.

When the breakdown of the CIC is required in a separate Provisioning Data equipment presentation, this must be provided in a separate Figure following the engineering breakdown of the equipment and be allocated in accordance with the sequence given in Para 3.4.4. When such a breakdown is required in the Product presentation, its location will be in Sub-Chapter, Sub-Sub-Chapter and Unit or Assembly as laid down in Para 3.4.4.1. In both cases, the record of the CIC, at the end of the item's Figure, must identify the location of the CIC, in its breakdown Figure, by using the data field figureItemReference (RTX).

This cross reference must also be provided in the reverse direction by providing the CIC's end-of-the-Figure location in the figureItemReference (RTX) of the breakdown Figure record.

In certain circumstances, the breakdown of a CIC will itself require a separate Provisioning Data presentation which will be identified by its own IPP. In these conditions a cross reference between the CIC and its breakdown will be achieved as described in Para 3.4.5.24.

3.4.5.25   Reference to separate Provisioning Data presentations
As described in Para 3.2.4, certain equipment will require their own separate Provisioning Data presentation and will be controlled by their own IPP. When it is applicable, in order to provide a cross reference between the equipment at its location in its "parent" Provisioning Data breakdown and its separate Provisioning Data breakdown, the RTX data field of the record for the equipment in its "parent" Provisioning Data must contain the letters "IPP" followed by the project number of the separate Provisioning Data presentation. This is a one way cross reference only and no reference from the separate Provisioning Data presentation is to be made to the "parent" Provisioning Data. The record for the equipment in its "parent" Provisioning Data breakdown must have a hardwarePartRepairability (SPC) of "6" and it must be followed by any attaching parts. All other breakdown parts will be listed only in the separate Provisioning Data presentation. This reference also applies to that equipment which has a chapterized presentation (Refer to Para 3.2.3)

The spares recommendation must be made only in the record of the equipment in its "parent" Provisioning Data.

The record of the equipment in its separate Provisioning Data presentation must have no values in the recommendedSparesQuantity (RSQ) data field.

3.4.5.26   Reference to breakdown-separate figures
As described in the general compilation instructions in Para 3.4.1.1 and Para 3.4.1.2, the subdivision of data into Figures must take account of the quantity and range of items and the difficulties and disadvantages of including too many items in the Figure. This will result in an item which appears as an assembly or module in a "parent" Figure breakdown being "referred out" to another Figure where it is repeated, but with its breakdown. In order to maintain a link between these two locations of the item, a two

way cross reference must be established by identifying the location of the breakdown figure record in the figureItemReference (RTX) data field of the "parent" figure record, and the location of the "parent" figure record in the breakdown figure record. The information presented in the figureItemReference (RTX) data field must be the CSN plus the ISN.

In addition to the need to refer between figures in the hierarchical breakdown, as described above, other situations arise where the need for cross-referencing is satisfied by the use of the figureItemReference (RTX) data field. These are:

− Reference out from an equipment's "parent" Provisioning Data presentation to its separate Provisioning Data presentation (one way only), (refer to Para 3.4.5.25)
− Reference between the CIC record at the end of a figure and its location in the CIC breakdown figure (both ways), (refer to Para 3.4.5.24)
− Reference between the Repair Kit record at the end of a figure and its location in the Repair Kit breakdown figure (both ways), (refer to Para 3.4.5.12)

When other specific, condition-related, cross referencing needs to be applied, the appropriate data field must be used to hold the reference locations, not the RTX data field. The appropriate data fields and the cross referencing conditions are as follows:

− Select or Manufacture From Range
− Select on Test Range, (refer to Para 3.4.5.15)
− Manufacture from Item(s), (refer to Para 3.4.5.7)
− Rework from Item(s), (refer to Para 3.4.5.8)
− Repair from Item(s), (refer to Para 3.4.5.11, Para 3.4.5.12 and Para 3.4.5.13)
− Category 1 Container Location, (refer to Para 3.4.5.24)

3.4.5.27 Common breakdown presentation
Certain equipment, modules, assemblies and subassemblies contain a high degree of commonality in the content and structure of their detail parts breakdown, which can be due to the fact that they are equipment variants, mirrored items, different configuration standards or just similar types of items. In some circumstances it can be effective and economical to present these equipment, or modules etc, in a single separate Provisioning Data project, or figure, utilizing a common presentation of their breakdown items and common illustrations. When this method of breakdown is used, it is necessary to indicate the relationship of the detail parts to their respective assemblies, which must be allocated the same Item Number, through the use of the figureItemAcronymCode (FAC) and figureItemUsableOnCode (UOC) (refer to Data Dictionary). Detail parts common to both (or all) end items must have one line entry and the QNA must indicate the quantity fitted to one assembly. Where different detail parts are fitted at the same position in the breakdown, these must be allocated the same Item Number and each QNA must relate to a single, respective assembly. Detail parts which are peculiar to a particular end item must be allocated their own unique Item Number and must carry the QNA of a single assembly. This common breakdown presentation must be used only in those cases where there is a high degree of commonality of breakdown and where the resulting combined breakdown provides an easily interpretable relationship between parent assembly and breakdown parts.

The recommended interpretation is that a common breakdown should start at the end-item level. However, this does not mean that the interpretation used at existing programmes that such breakdown can start within a figure is wrong and should be changed.

3.4.5.28   Consumables
Details of the consumables (eg, fuels, oils, lubricants, fluids, paints, adhesives, compounds, solvents and similar material) required in the operation, maintenance and repair of the Product or equipment in accordance with the Maintenance Concept and Support Policy must be listed in a separate figure after the engineering breakdown for a separate Provisioning Data equipment.

For the listing of consumables in chapterized presentations, two methods are possible:

–   Method 1: Consumables must be listed for each applicable IPPN in Sub-Chapter, Sub-Sub-Chapter and Unit or Assembly as described in Para 3.4.4.1
–   Method 2: Consumables must be listed only in one or more unique IPPNs (IPPNs for the consumables only), in Sub-Sub-Chapter "99" and Unit or Assembly as laid down in Para 3.4.4.1

The method of presentation of consumables in chapterized presentations must be agreed at the Guidance Conference.

These consumables must be grouped together in consumable types (eg, Lubricants, Lacquers, Solvents, Cleaners etc). All line items contained in a consumable figure must carry a NIL code of "1" and a hardwarePartProvisioningCategory (ITY) code of "CS". The first item in this figure, listed at figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) code "1" and with Item Number "000", must be a "dummy" record created to head the figure. The mandatory data elements must be constructed in a suitable manner, for example:

partIdentifier	partName
C0418:CONSUMABLES	CONSUMABLES FIGURE

Note
    The MFC-code – 'C0418' in the above example – will be allocated by the entity responsible for the figure (in this example the CONSUMABLES FIGURE).

The list of consumables must follow with figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) code "2".

3.4.5.29   Interchangeability
When two or more items are interchangeable at a specific location, these items must be presented at the same Item Number, with ISNs allocated consecutively according to the Data Dictionary. These items must have the appropriate PIY/SIY-code assigned. When the items are presented at the same configuration standard, and a primary part number is one of the interchangeable items, this must be listed as the first record.

3.4.5.30   Permanent concessions on build standard
It is sometimes necessary to incorporate Concessions into the build of a specific product, usually to rectify production manufacturing errors on expensive major items. For example a machined bracket or frame which has been incorrectly drilled could require special undersize/oversize bushes to be fitted. These bushes could need to be ordered as spares and must be listed with the same Item Number as the original production fit item, and identified by a unique part number. In addition, the Serial Number (if allocated) of the next higher removable assembly is to be shown in the figureItemDescription (DFL) of each concession item. In the event that there is no next higher removable assembly, or it has no serial number, the Product effectivityRange (EFY) is to be shown.

3.4.5.31   IPS Reference (also: ILS Reference)
Within the Provisioning Data presentation, and subsequently the IPC/IPDP, the figureItemIPSReference (ILS) provides an interdisciplinary key which allows cross referencing of items between different areas of support. The ILS is included in the chapterized and non-chapterized Provisioning Data presentations (and IPCs/IPDPs). The allocation of the ILS has to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of a project.

3.4.6   Engine quick change unit
When required, the method of presentation of Engine Quick Change Units must be agreed between customer and contractor.

3.4.7   Unique identification (UID)
Unique Identification (UID) is a system of establishing unique and unambiguous identifiers to serially managed equipment and items of supply, distinguishing an item from other like and unlike items.

UID standardizes the method for assigning serialized reference numbers, called Unique Item Identifiers (UII), for these discrete items.

The UII is a combination of data elements resulting from the serialization method used by an enterprise. UII is globally unique and unambiguous, and uniquely identifies one item from all other like and unlike items.

UII can refer to the concatenated data string that contains the UII set of data elements. UII can also refer to the machine-readable, two-dimensional data matrix symbol with the encoded UII information.

UID marking requirements and construction of UII and are fully described in STANAG 2290.

In general terms, UII assignment provides the same baseline benefits of any method of

serialization in terms of asset tracking:

– Ownership/custodian and location, by the capability of discerning individual items within an inventory
– Collecting age, operational usage and maintenance/repair history of an item
– Identifying applicability of a warranty against an asset
– Performing Configuration Management

Beyond these baseline benefits, UID:

– Simplifies data entry through Automatic Identification and Data Capture (AIDC), therefore increasing data quality, integrity and interoperability
– Establishes a common data key for each Information System (IS) to collect and manage information related to a serialized item, therefore facilitating data sharing between IS
– Enables accurate accounting and reporting on item life cycle and performance
– Improves supply chain efficiency by enabling comprehensive and timely data about each uniquely identified item throughout the supply chain
– Reduces stock levels by increasing the capability for more accurate replenishment and restocking
– Establishes a metric for implementing performance-based contracting

UID does not replace the NATO Codification System (NCS): UID provides the opportunity to track characteristics of individual items beyond what is common to items within the same NSN. The UID concept therefore operates at a different and complementary level from the NCS in terms of material identification, since UII can be used when there is a need to understand the configuration, age, warranty, maintenance history, operational usage and location of individual assets.

Wherever possible and practicable, NCS and UID should operate together in order to provide complete information on equipment and material.

The following categories of items are examples of items that can be considered for identifying with UII:

– Serially managed items
– Configuration Items (CI)
– Repairable items
– Controlled Inventory items
– Mission critical items
– Life limited items
– Items with high value or cost
– Items requiring certification, calibration, or confirmation of disposal
– Items subject to one or more forms of through-life measurement
– Items constructed, at least partly, by separately identifiable UID components
– Government Furnished Equipment (GFE) in contractor possession

When an item requires Unique Identification (UID), this can be indicated through the serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement (SIM) for that item. The SIM indicates also why the item requires this identification.

3.5 Part number oriented Provisioning Data presentation

As stated in Para 3.2.1, the PN-oriented presentation is aimed at providing the ability to initiate early ordering and supply support activities. If CSN-oriented data has already been compiled but will not be provided to the customer, then the PN-oriented presentation can be achieved by extracting the relevant items and data and organizing them into the correct sequence. However, when the Provisioning Data process is in support of the first sale of the product, sometimes, CSN related data is not available and therefore the PN-oriented data presentation will need to be established through a compilation process. The compilation process must produce an Provisioning Data presentation containing only those items recommended as spares. The items contained in the presentation must be those items upon which action needs to be initiated to ensure that the customer activities, defined according to the Maintenance Concept and Supply Policy and described by the S3000L LSA process, can be supported in an effective and timely fashion. Typically, these will include 1st and 2nd line spares which have long hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTimes (PLT) in relation to the Logistic Support Date.

The PN-oriented presentation is not a reflection of the hierarchical breakdown and as such, each record within it will effectively be self-standing. The range of data which is necessary to output these records comprises that which is identified in the Business Rules table showing the data to be provided for a PN-oriented Provisioning Data presentation. All data identified in this Business Rules table is to be presented within Parts related data records. Supporting Illustrations will not be required.

These Parts related data records will form the basic record for all Part Numbers which appear within the agreed scope of PDC. This means that, when the scope of PDC has been agreed to extend beyond the limits of an IPP, any subsequent presentation of IPPs which are within the PDC scope will not need to resubmit this Parts related data.

The IPP is the project in which the item will be presented in the CSN-oriented process. The IPP has to be identified within the PN-oriented presentation. When an item is the subject of a separate Provisioning Data presentation, then the IPP must be that of the "parent" Provisioning Data in which the item will appear as a recommended spare.

If it is agreed between customer and contractor at the Guidance Conference, IPPs which do not relate to the subsequent CSN-oriented presentations must be allocated to the PN-oriented presentations. The allocation of the IPPs must recognize the usage of the Total Quantity and take account of the fact that the data element identifies the number of times that an item is fitted within the IPP.

3.5.1 Examples

This section gives a rough description of the data elements used in the examples, in order to ease their understanding. For detailed usage of each data element used within the examples, in the Data Dictionary (refer to Chap 5).

CSN/ISN

An item's location is defined by the CSN together with the ISN.

The CSN structure, for the first three digits, reflects the Systems and sub-Systems organization of the Product defined by S1000D and also used by S3000L. Values of remaining characters of the CSN are established according the particular content of each sub-System, thus giving the sub-division into Sub-Sub-Systems, Units and Figures (in the case of Provisioning Data presentation not organised into Systems (ie, separate Provisioning Data equipment) the data are only organized into Figures). Within a certain Figure, the sequence of the items is given by the Item Number.

The ISN is allocated within the Item Number; certain items are listed with the same Item Number, but with different ISNs, to indicate their applicability to a particular location in a Figure (eg, equipment variants, different configuration standards, mirrored items, interchangeable items). Refer to Para 3.4.1.3 and Para 3.4.2

IND

The hierarchical relationship between assemblies and their parts is identified using the data element figureItemIndentureLevel (IND). IND is a numerical code allocated to indicate the different levels of breakdown: IND "1" is used to show the top level (the end item of a Figure); the next level is shown as IND "2", and so on as the breakdown progresses.

PNR / DESCRIPTION

The PNR of the items presented in the examples is given together with a Description. This Description is not for all the items a pure partName (DFP) as defined in the Data Dictionary: where necessary, also other information (eg, DFL information, pre- and post-mod notations) has been added.

APPLICABILITY

The Applicability information used in the examples is provided to give an indication of the applicability of an item to a single or to a number of productVariantIdentifier (MOV) and/or to a certain effectivityRange (EFY).

RTX

RTX is used in the example in order to:

- Provide a two-way cross reference between an item which appears as an assembly or module in a "parent" Figure breakdown and another Figure where the item is repeated, but with its breakdown (Refer to Para 3.4.5.25)

or

- Provide a one-way cross reference between the equipment at its location within the "parent" Provisioning Data breakdown and the equipment separate Provisioning Data breakdown (Refer to Para 3.4.5.25)

FAC/UOC

The figureItemAcronymCode (FAC) and figureItemUsableOnCode (UOC) are used to indicate the relationship of detail parts to their respective assemblies, when common breakdown presentation is used (eg, for equipment variants, mirrored items, different configuration standards or just similar types of items, with high degree of commonality in the content and structure of detail parts breakdown). (Refer to Para 3.4.5.27)

ILS

ILS provides an interdisciplinary key which allows cross referencing of items between different areas of support (eg, association of a maintenance task defined by S3000L-LSA with a specific part of the Provisioning Data presentation). (Refer to Para 3.4.5.31)

PIY/SIY

PIY/SIY code identifies the interchangeability relationship (eg, pre- and post-modification items, fully interchangeable items) between two or more items, presented at the same Item Number, at a specific location. (Refer to Para 3.4.5.29)

For other data elements used in the examples (SPC, SMR, MFC, PLT, CRT, UOI, UOP), refer to Data Dictionary (Chap 5).

Note:
None of the figureItemIdentifier (CSN) presented in the following examples use the Material Item Category Code (MICC) on the 1st position of the CSN.

A1 – Example 1: Fuel System

FUEL SYSTEM EXAMPLE

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2007-001-01

Fig 5 Fuel system example

shows the Product breakdown for an aircraft Fuel System, starting from the PNR of the complete Product down to the "Stop-Check Valve" of the Vent and Pressurization sub-system.

Every box in different colour represents the content of a different provisioningProjectIdentifier (IPP); the structuring of provisioning breakdown for this Fuel System example is illustrated by means of the tables/pictures here below.

PRODUCT, FIGHTER AIRPLANE

CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DESCRIPTION	APPLICABILITY	RTX
00001101 000	00A	1	J00020000-801	PRODUCT, FIGHTER AIRPLANE	(SS/TS)	
00001101 001	00A	2	J00020001-801	AIRPLANE, FIGHTER	(SS)	00001102 000 00A
00001101 001	05A	2	J00020002-801	AIRPLANE, FIGHTER	(TS)	00001103 000 00A
00001102 000	00A	1	J00020001-801	AIRPLANE, FIGHTER	(SS)	
. .		2		Installation Drawings	(SS)	
00001102 010	00A	2	J53220001-801	CENTRE FUSELAGE	(SS)	53201101 000 00A
00001103 000	00A	1	J00020002-801	AIRPLANE, FIGHTER	(TS)	
. .		2		Installation Drawings	(TS)	
00001103 010	00A	2	J53220002-801	CENTRE FUSELAGE	(TS)	53201101 000 05A

Go To IPP C04190044

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Fig 6 IPP C04190071

This IPP is the "father" provisioningProjectIdentifier (IPP) for the complete Product: in Figure 01, two drawings for the two productVariantIdentifiers (MOV) - Single Seat and Twin Seat - are listed at figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) 2, Item Number 001, referring to Figure 02 and Figure 03 for further breakdown (refer to figureItemReference (RTX) field).

Item Number 010 in Figure 02 (Single Seat Aircraft) and in Figure 03 (Twin Seat Aircraft) contains the Centre Fuselage drawing, referring to a different location (RTX 53201101 000, with two ISNs for SS/TS) listed in another IPP.

GA CENTRE FUSELAGE

CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DESCRIPTION	APPLICABILITY	FAC	UOC	RTX
53201101 000	00A	1	J53220001-801	CENTRE FUSELAGE, SINGLE SEAT	(SS)	A		00001102 010 00A
53201101 000	05A	1	J53220002-801	CENTRE FUSELAGE, TWIN SEAT	(TS)	B		00001103 010 00A
53201101 001	00A	2	J00120004-801	GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF EQUIPMENT	(SS)		A	
53201101 001	05A	2	J00120005-801	GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF EQUIPMENT	(TS)		B	
. .		3		Installation Drawings				
53201101 007	00A	3	J28020010-801	INSTALLATION FUEL SYSTEM SINGLE SEATER	(SS)		A	28001101 000 00A
53201101 007	05A	3	J28020011-801	INSTALLATION FUEL SYSTEM TWIN SEATER	(TS)		B	28001101 000 05A

Go To IPP C04190010

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Fig 7 IPP C04190044

This IPP starts with the Centre Fuselage end item, with two different ISNs (00A and 05A) for the two Aircraft productVariantIdentifiers (MOV) (Single Seat and Twin Seat). The CSN construction shows the belonging of this first figure of the provisioningProjectIdentifier (IPP) to the S1000D Fuselage System (System 53), with further placing of these installation drawings into the Centre Fuselage Sub-System (53-20), according to the specific Product System/Sub-System Matrix.

Item Number 001 at figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) 2 is the general installation drawing of Centre Fuselage equipments, with the two variants for Single Seat and Twin Seat Aircraft (ISNs '00A' and '05A').

The following items of the Figure at figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) 3 are installation drawings for the different Aircraft systems; Item Number 007 and 008 of the Figure are the Fuel System installation drawings, referring to a different location (28001101 000, with two ISNs for SS/TS) into another provisioningProjectIdentifier (IPP).

FAC/UOC are used within this IPP to show the applicability of the different installation drawings listed in the Figure to the Single Seat or Twin Seat productVariantIdentifiers (MOV) (or to both when UOC field is left blank).

IPP C04190010

INSTALLATION FUEL SYSTEM

CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DESCRIPTION	APPLICABILITY	FAC	UOC	RTX	
28001101 000	00A	1	J28020010-801	INSTALLATION FUEL SYSTEM SINGLE SEATER	(SS)	A		53201101 007 00A	
28001101 000	05A	1	J28020011-801	INSTALLATION FUEL SYSTEM TWIN SEATER	(TS)	B		53201101 008 00A	
28001101 001	00A	2	J28220014-801	INSTALLATION FUEL SYSTEM TWIN SEATER	(TS)		B	28211102 000 00A	
28001101 002	00A	2	J28220000-801	INSTALLATION FUEL SYSTEM GROUND REFUEL	(SS/TS)			28201101 000 00A	→ Go To IPP C04190013
28001101 003	00A	2	J28220020-801	INSTALLATION FUEL LINE AVIONIC BAY	(TS)		B	28211103 000 00A	
28001101 004	00A	2	J28220003-801	VENT AND PRESSURISATION	(SS/TS)			28141101 000 00A	→ Go To IPP C04190012
28001101 005	00A	2	J28020005-801	INSTALLATION FUEL SYSTEM WING/EXT BAY	(SS/TS)			28221101 000 00A	

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Fig 8 IPP C04190010

The end item of this IPP is the installation drawing of the Fuel Systems, with two variants (ISNs '00A' and '05A') for Single Seat and Twin Seat. The CSN code shows the belonging of this installation drawing to the S1000D System 28 "Fuel" (28-00 "General").

The items at figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) 2 are other installation drawings, linked to the "parent" installation by UOC, referring to different locations (refer to figureItemReference (RTX) field) for further breakdown.

In particular, Item Number 002 is the "Installation Fuel System Ground Refuel" and the RTX field shows a reference to another position belonging to "Distribution" S1000D sub-system (28-20), whereas Item 004 "Vent and Pressurisation" heads for "Storage" S1000D sub-system (28-10, 28-14 is the Product specific SNS for Vent and Pressurisation sub-sub-system).

IPP C04190013

INSTALLATION FUEL SYSTEM GROUND REFUEL

CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DESCRIPTION	APPLICABILITY	ILS	RTX
28201101 000	00A	1	J28220000-801	INSTALLATION FUEL SYSTEM GROUND REFUEL	(SS/TS)		28001101 002 00A
. .		2		Instl. Breakdown Parts	(SS/TS)		
28201101 005	00A	2	FRH250017P	VALVE, REGULATING, FLUID PRESSURE	(SS/TS)	XB282124	28201102 000 00A
. .		2		Instl. Breakdown Parts	(SS/TS)		
28201102 000	00A	1	FRH250017P	VALVE, REGULATING, FLUID PRESSURE	(SS/TS)	XB282124	28201101 005 00A
28201102 001	00A	2	FRH410002P	CAP	(SS/TS)		
28201102 002	00A	2	FRH410004-030	CHAIN ASSEMBLY	(SS/TS)		
. .		2		Valve Breakdown Parts	(SS/TS)		

FIGURE 01

FIGURE 02

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Fig 9 IPP C04190013

Item Number 005 of Figure 01 is a "Regulating Valve" (PNR FRH250017P) that is broken down into Figure 02 (refer to figureItemReference (RTX) field) within the same IPP.

Figure 02 starts with "Regulating Valve" at figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) 1; breakdown parts of the valve are listed at figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) 2.

IPP C04190012

VENT AND PRESSURISATION

CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DESCRIPTION	PIY/SIY	APPLICABILITY	LCN	RTX	
28141101 000	00A	1	J28220003-801	VENT AND PRESSURIZATION		(SS/TS)		28001101 004 00A	
28141101 001	00A	2	J28120165-407	TUBE ASSEMBLY		(SS/TS)			
. .		3		Tube Assembly Breakdown Parts		(SS/TS)			
. .		2		Vent and Pressurization Breakdown Parts		(SS/TS)			
28201101 120	00A	2	FRH250012	VALVE, STOP-CHECK (PRE-MOD 700009)	- 3	(SS 0001-0013, TS 0001-0009)	XB282123	IPP 0117B0013	Go To Separate IPP 0117B0013
28201101 120	00F	2	FRH250018	VALVE ASSEMBLY (MOD 700009)	5 -	(SS 0014-9999, TS 0010-9999)	XB282123	IPP 0117B0013	

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Fig 10 IPP C04190012

The "Vent and Pressurization" sub-sub-system is broken down into this IPP; Item Number 120 shows a "Stop-Check Valve", for which a pre and post-mod configuration is applicable (ISN '00A' and '00F' for the two different configuration standards), according to relevant MOV / EFY range.

PIY/SIY code values (PIY/SIY '-3' for pre-mod item and PIY/SIY '5-' for post-mod item) give the indication of a one-way interchangeability: post-mod valve can be installed both in place of pre and post-mod valve, whereas pre-mod part number can replace only another pre-mod part number.

The RTX field gives the reference to a separate IPP (the MCSP for this valve dictates that it must have a separate and independent Provisioning Data process, publications and IPC/IPDP).

IPP
0117B0013

VALVE, STOP CHECK

CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DESCRIPTION	PIY/SIY	ILS	RTX
01 000	00A	1	FRH250012	VALVE, STOP-CHECK (PRE-MOD 700009)		XB282123	
01 000	00F	1	FRH250018	VALVE ASSEMBLY (MOD 700009)		XB282123	
01 001	00A	2	HTE170021	CLAMP			
01 002	00A	2	FRH010038	ACTUATOR (PRE-MOD 700009)	- 3	XB28212302	IPPN 0117B0060
01 002	00F	2	FRH010058	ACTUATOR (MOD 700009)	5 -	XB28212302	IPPN 0117B0061
01 003	00A	2	B51806-027	O-RING			
01 004	00A	2	HTE550030-001	VALVE ASSY, MANIFOLD (PRE-MOD 700009)	- 3	XB28212301	0200 00A
01 004	00F	2	HTE550018-001	VALVE ASSY, MANIFOLD (MOD 700009)	5 -	XB28212301	0200 00F
02 000	00A	1	HTE550030-001	VALVE ASSY, MANIFOLD (PRE-MOD 700009)	- 3	XB28212301	0100 4 00A
02 000	00F	1	HTE550018-001	VALVE ASSY, MANIFOLD (MOD 700009)	5 -	XB28212301	0100 4 00F
. .		2		Valve Assy Breakdown Parts			

FIGURE 01

FIGURE 02

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Fig 11 IPP 0117B0013

This separate Provisioning Data equipment presentation details the breakdown of the "Stop-Check Valve" and is valid both for pre and post-mod configuration of the equipment (a common presentation is used).

Items listed at figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) 2 are breakdown parts of the valve (some parts - (eg, Item Numbers 001 and 003), are common for pre and post-mod valve, whereas other parts - (eg, Item Numbers 002 and 004). have their own specific part numbers for the two configuration standards). For the range of products on which the two configuration standards can be fitted, reference to the aircraft 'parent' presentation is to be made.

Item Number 004 (Manifold Valve Assy, with pre and post-mod configuration) requires further breakdown, which is shown in Figure 02 (refer to figureItemReference (RTX) field).

A2 – Example 2: Product Breakdown, Wing

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2014-001-01

Fig 12 Product Breakdown - wing

The engineering Product breakdown for "Wing" is shown (only a limited portion).

Some installation drawings are common for Left and Right wings (eg, Trailing and Leading Edge drawings), whereas some other drawings are peculiar for Left and Right wing (Outboard Flaperons installation LH/RH, in this example).

Left/Right Outboard Flaperon installation drawing is composed by some parts that are specifics for left/right side (eg, Wing Drive Brake); some part numbers (eg, electrical lead, screw, washer) are the same for both sides.

Same situation as above for Wing Drive Brake LH/RH.

The picture below shows how this situation is reflected/ presented in the provisioning breakdown.

IPP A00194575

FLAPERON INSTALLATION, OUTBOARD

CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DESCRIPTION	FAC	UOC	RTX
57505101 000	00A	1	J57550000-801	FLAPERON INSTL, OUTBOARD, LH	A		57106101 005 00A
57505101 000	05A	1	J57550000-802	FLAPERON INSTL, OUTBOARD, RH	B		57106101 005 05A
57505101 001	00A	2	JN1061A16X100N	LEAD, ELECTRICAL			
57505101 002	00A	2	DIN65526-08005Z	SCREW, CAP, HEXAGON HEAD			
57505101 003	00A	2	DIN65209-08N	WASHER, RECESSED			
. .		2		Breakdown Parts			
57505101 012	00A	2	J57550100-809	FLAP, WING DRIVE BRAKE, LH		A	57505102 000 00A
57505101 012	05A	2	J57550100-810	FLAP, WING DRIVE BRAKE, RH		B	57505102 000 05A
. .		2		Breakdown Parts			
57505102 000	00A	1	J57550100-809	FLAP, WING DRIVE BRAKE, LH		A	57505101 012 00A
57505102 000	05A	1	J57550100-810	FLAP, WING DRIVE BRAKE, RH		B	57505101 012 05A
57505102 001	00A	2	J57550049-001	LEADING EDGE, LH		A	
57505102 001	05A	2	J57550049-002	LEADING EDGE, RH		B	
57505102 002	00A	2	JN0173-060047	SCREW, MACHINE			
. .		2		Breakdown Parts			
57505102 013	00A	2	J57550076-003	FAIRING, AIRCRAFT,LH		A	
57505102 013	05A	2	J57550076-004	FAIRING, AIRCRAFT,RH		B	
57505102 014	00A	2	DIN65179-04005Z	SCREW, MACHINE			
. .		2		Breakdown Parts			

FIGURE 01 — (rows 57505101 …)

FIGURE 02 — (rows 57505102 …)

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2015-001-01

Fig 13 IPP A00194575

Within this provisioningProjectIdentifier (IPP), FAC/UOC are used to assign the applicability of breakdown parts to next higher ('parent') assemblies within the common presentation, according to the hierarchical relationships of engineering drawings (UOC field blank means that the PNR is common for both sides).

Item Number 012 in Figure 01 shows, under different ISNs, the Wing Drive Brakes which are applicable to Left and Right Outboard Flaperon Installation. RTX field links to Figure 02 for further breakdown.

A3 – Example 3: System 57, Wings

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2016-001-01

Fig 14 Flap assy

A Product breakdown portion for the "Flap Assy" within the S1000D Wings System (57) is shown.

Some drawings are peculiar for Left and Right Wing (eg, Flap Assemblies and their breakdown parts "Track" and "Flow Deviator"). The Screw PNR LN299943-05 is common for Left Side and Right Side.

27 Flight Controls

2780 Lift Augmenting System

27800001 Flaps Instl

IPP A00193015

CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DESCRIPTION	FAC	UOC	RTX
000	00A	1	115A0002-801	Flaps Instl, LH	A		
	05A	1	115A0002-802	Flaps Instl, RH	B		
001	00A	2	115A1030-405	Flaps Assy, Inboard, LH		A	57500001 000 00A
	05A	2	115A1030-406	Flaps Assy, Inboard, RH		B	57500001 000 05A
002	00A	2	115A2030-405	Flaps Assy, Outboard, LH		A	57500002 000 00A
	05A	2	115A2030-406	Flaps Assy, Outboard, RH		B	57500002 000 05A
003	00A	2	LN29930-0602	Bolt			
. .		2		attaching parts			
014	00A	2	KRPI37511VT	Roller Assy			
. .		3		breakdown parts			
029	00A	2	115A1820-005	Spring Bonding, LH		A	
	05A	2	115A1820-006	Spring Bonding, RH		B	

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2017-001-01

Fig 15 IPP A00193015

Within this provisioningProjectIdentifier (IPP), FAC/UOC are used to assign items to the relevant next higher assemblies. The RTX field for Item Number 001 and Item Number 002 of the Figure contains a reference to other Figures within another IPP, for the illustration of the breakdown of the Flap Assy.

57 Wings

5750 Trailing edge and trailing edge devices

IPP A00193031

57500001 Flap Assy

CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DESCRIPTION	FAC	UOC	RTX
000	00A	1	115A1030-405	Flaps Assy, Inboard, LH	A		27800001 001 00A
	05A	1	115A1030-406	Flaps Assy, Inboard, RH	B		27800001 001 05A
001	00A	2	115A1606-003	Track, Inboard Flap, LH		A	
	05A	2	115A1606-004	Track, Inboard Flap, RH		B	
002	00A	2	LN299943-05	Screw			
. .		2		Flap Assy breakdown parts			
005	00A	2	115A1118-401	Flow Deviator Assy, LH		A	
	05A	2	115A1118-402	Flow Deviator Assy, RH		B	
. .		2		Flap Assy breakdown parts			
007	00A	2	115A1121-001	Screw, Flow Deviator			
008	00A	2	115A1119-401	Flow Deviator Assy, LH		A	
	05A	2	115A1119-402	Flow Deviator Assy, RH		B	
. .		2		Flap Assy breakdown parts			
021	00A	2	115A1424-001	Cover			

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2018-001-01

Fig 16 IPP A00193031

The "Flap Assy" is fully broken down into this IPP, which shows the usage of FAC/UOC to manage Left/Right parts into a common presentation.

A4 – Example 4: Tactical Electronic Warfare

99 Tactical Electronic Warfare

9930 Passive, electromagnetic

IPP
A00194993

99303101 Antenna Instl

CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DESCRIPTION	FAC	UOC	APPLICABILITY
000	00A	1	D9230Z4149931A	Antenna Instl	A		GS/GT
	05A	1	D9230Z4149931B	Antenna Instl	B		SS/ST
	10A	1	D9230Z4149931C	Antenna Instl	C		IS/IT
	15A	1	D9230Z4149931D	Antenna Instl	D		BS/BT
001	00A	2	M05780-52-02	Antenna		A	GS/GT
	05A	2	M05780-52-04	Antenna		BC	SS/ST, IS/IT
	10A	2	M05780-52-06	Antenna		D	BS/BT
002	00A	2	DIN655226-0500	Screw			GS/GT, SS/ST, IS/IT, BS/BT
003	00A	2	EN-2139-05016	Washer		ABC	GS/GT, SS/ST, IS/IT
	05A	2	EN-2139-05018	Washer		D	BS/BT

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2019-001-01

Fig 17 IPP A00194993

Within this provisioningProjectIdentifier (IPP), FAC/UOC are used to assign variants of the same equipment, which differs through different aircraft model versions, to the applicable installation drawing.

A5 – Example 5: Lower Panels and Doors

IPP C04190037

INSTALLATION LOWER PANELS AND DOORS

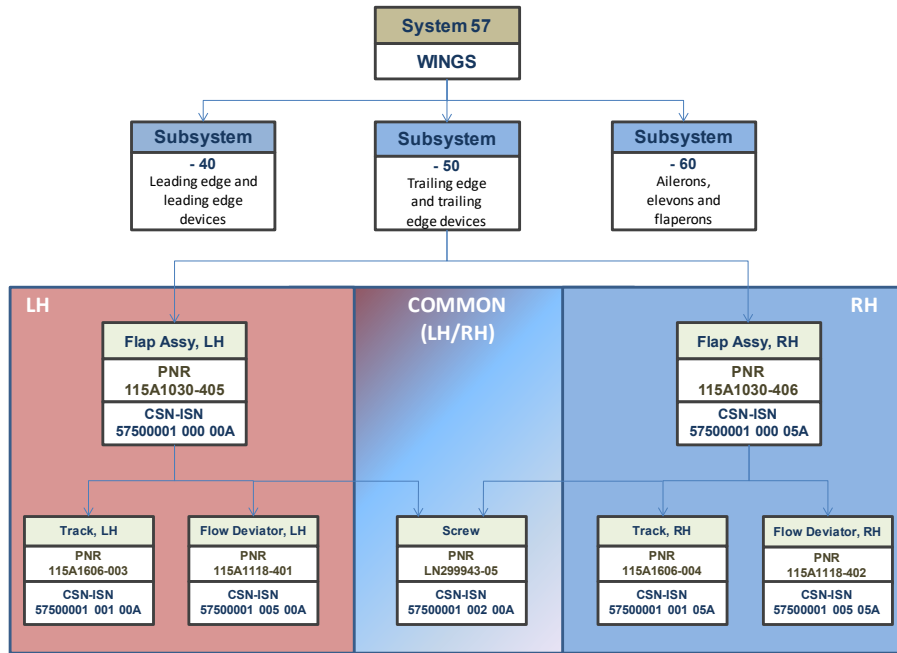| CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DESCRIPTION	FAC	UOC	APPLICABILITY
52421102 000	00A	1	J52423005-801-05	INSTALLATION LOWER PANELS AND DOORS	A		GS/GT, IS, SS
52421102 000	05A	1	J52423005-801-04	INSTALLATION LOWER PANELS AND DOORS	B		BS
52421102 000	10A	1	J52423005-801-06	INSTALLATION LOWER PANELS AND DOORS	C		BT
52421102 000	15A	1	J52423005-801-07	INSTALLATION LOWER PANELS AND DOORS	D		IT, ST
52421102 001	00A	2	J52423050-003	COVER, ACCESS, AIRCRAFT			GS/GT, IS/IT, SS/ST, BS/BT
52421102 002	00A	2	DIN65179-0612Z	SCREW, MACHINE			GS/GT, IS/IT, SS/ST, BS/BT
52421102 003	00A	2	JN0015-060	NUT, SELF-LOCKING, PLATE			GS/GT, IS/IT, SS/ST, BS/BT
. .		2		Cover Access Attaching Parts			
52421102 007	00A	2	J52423906-001	COVER, ACCESS, AIRCRAFT		AD	GS/GT, IS/IT, SS/ST
52421102 008	00A	2	JN0012-0506	PIN-RIVET		AD	GS/GT, IS/IT, SS/ST
. .		2		Breakdown Parts			
52421102 016	00A	2	J52423903-003	DOOR, ACCESS, AIRCRAFT		BC	BS/BT
52421102 017	00A	2	JN0012-0506	PIN-RIVET		BC	BS/BT
. .		2		Breakdown Parts			
52421102 064	00A	2	J53222058-401	SUPPORT, STRUCTURAL COMPONENT		AB	GS/GT, IS, SS, BS
. .		2		Breakdown Parts			
52421102 088	00A	2	JN0168-05004	NUT, SELF-LOCKING, PLATE		AB	GS/GT, IS, SS, BS
52421102 088	05A	2	JN0168-05006	NUT, SELF-LOCKING, PLATE		CD	BT, IT, ST

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2020-001-01

Fig 18 IPP C04190037

Within this provisioningProjectIdentifier (IPP), FAC/UOC are used to assign different variants of the same items to the applicable next higher installation drawings.

A6 – Example 6: System 24, Electrical Power

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2021-001-01

Fig 19 AC generation

The reason for having Chapterized and Non-Chapterized Provisioning Data presentations is shown.

Four different electrical equipment are installed in the Chapterized aircraft presentation (red box) for the "AC Generation" sub-system (Magnetic Contactor, Control Unit Generator, two Current Transformers); only for the "Control Unit Generator" the MCSP as defined by the S3000L LSA and agreed with the customer dictates that it must have a separate and independent process, publications and IPC/IPDP.

This Control Unit Generator is broken down into a Non-Chapterized presentation (blue box) for the illustration of parts used for OFF-aircraft maintenance tasks execution (modules and sub-modules).

| | | | CHAPTERIZED PRESENTATION | | ON A/C task: replace Control Unit Generator | |

IPP C04190004	CHAPTERIZED PRESENTATION			ON A/C task: replace Control Unit Generator	

CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DESCRIPTION	ILS	RTX
24201101 000	00A	1	D2420Z2739221	Installation Electrical Equipment		
24201101 001	00A	2	SG01213	Magnetic Contactor	XB245102	
. .		2		attaching parts		
24201101 004	00A	2	764077	Current Transformer	XB242103	
. .		2		attaching parts		
24201101 007	00A	2	46/22000	Control Unit Generator	XB242302	IPP A00190004
. .		2		attaching parts		
24201101 013	00A	2	TRCA2A	Current Transformer	XB242305	

	SPC	SMR
Magnetic Contactor	1	PAOZZ
Current Transformer	1	PAOZZ
Control Unit Generator	6	PAOLD
Current Transformer	1	PAOZZ

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Fig 20 IPP C04190004

The Chapterized presentation structure, with the four different electrical equipment of the AC Generation at figureItemIndentureLevel (IND) 2, is shown. Only Item 007 (Control Unit Generator) has a filled RTX field, with the reference to the separate Provisioning Data presentation.

SPC and SMR values give the reason for this (only C.U.G. is a repairable item - SPC '6' and 4th digit of the SMR Code, ie, figureItemRepairabilityStrategy (RPY), 'L').

| | NON-CHAPTERIZED PRESENTATION | | | | | OFF A/C task: repair Control & Interface Module by sub-module replacement | |

IPP A00190004

	CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DESCRIPTION	ILS	RTX
FIGURE 01	01 000	00A	1	46/22000	Control Unit Generator	XB242302	
	.		2		C.U.G. breakdown parts		
	.						
	01 009	00A	2	A8199260	Control & Interface Module Assembly	XB24230202	03 000 00A
	01 010	00A	2	A8199270	Power Supply Module Assembly	XB24230201	02 000 00A
FIGURE 02	02 000	00A	1	A8199270	Power Supply Module Assembly	XB24230201	01 010 00A
	.		2		P.S.M. breakdown parts		
	.						
	02 006	00A	2	A8199030	Filter Board		04 000 00A
	02 007	00A	2	A8199050	Regulator Board		05 000 00A
FIGURE 03	03 000	00A	1	A8199260	Control & Interface Module Assembly	XB24230202	01 009 00A
	.		2		C.&I.M. breakdown parts		
	.						
	03 005	00A	2	A8199380	Digital Board		08 000 00A
	03 006	00A	2	A8199030	Plan Board		07 000 00A
FIGURE 04	04 000	00A	1	A8199030	Filter Board		02 006 00A
	.						
	.						

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2023-001-01

Fig 21 IPP A00190004

The Non-Chapterized presentation structure, organized only into Figures, is shown.

Parts for OFF-aircraft maintenance (eg, repair Control & Interface module by sub-module replacement) are listed.

A7 – Example 7: PN-Oriented vs CSN-Oriented presentation

IPP A00196L49   LLTI FOR ACS TEST SET

PNR	DESCRIPTION	MFC	SPC	PLT	CRT	UOI	UOP
J04840101-805	MPU ❶	A0019	6	8	90	EA	EUR:240250.00
J04840011-403	LAPTOP ❷	A0019	6	6	60	EA	EUR:6250.00
J04840116-803	LOOM BOX ❸	A0019	6	8	110	EA	EUR:12480.00
J04840009-803	ACS TS TRANSPORT TROLLEY ❹	A0019	6	12	120	EA	EUR:17830.00
J04840008-403	SELF TEST ADAPTER ❺	A0019	6	8	90	EA	EUR:5125.00
J04840003-403	HAND HELD CONTROLLER ❻	A0019	6	8	80	EA	EUR:8620.00
J04840102-803	CONSOLE ❼	A0019	6	10	100	EA	EUR:87460.00
J04840557-001	LAPTOP BATTERY ❽	A0019	1	4		EA	EUR:76.00
J04840558-001	LAPTOP POWER SUPPLY ❾	A0019	1	4		EA	EUR:48.00
J04842004-403	HHC BATTERY ❿	A0019	1	4		EA	EUR:92.00
J04840299-403	LAPTOP INTERFACE PLATE ⓫	A0019	1	8		EA	EUR:165.00

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Fig 22 IPP A00196L49

The PN-Oriented presentation contains only significant spare parts for the Product support as identified by the S3000L LSA, with relevant parts data necessary for ordering (no Location related data are present). Red dots give the link between parts in this LLTI presentation (refer to Fig 22) and the same parts within the following CSN-Oriented presentation (refer to Fig 23).

Note

Commercial and logistics data in this picture are only examples and not real values.

IPP
A00196049

ACS TEST SET

CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DFP	RTX
01 000	00A	1	J04840000-805	ACS TEST SET	
01 001	00A	2	J04840101-805	MPU ❶	02 000 00A
01 002	00A	2	J04840102-803	CONSOLE, CLU ASSEMBLY ❼	03 000 00A
01 003	00A	2	J04840011-403	COMPUTER, LAPTOP ❷	
01 004	00A	3	J04840557-001	LAPTOP BATTERY ❽	
01 005	00A	3	J04840558-001	LAPTOP POWER SUPPLY ❾	
01 006	00A	2	J04840299-403	LAPTOP INTERFACE PLATE ⓫	
01 007	00A	2	J04840524-001	FIXING KNOB	
. .				Breakdown Parts	
01 012	00A	2	J04840003-403	CONTROLLER, HAND, HELD ❻	
01 013	00A	3	J04842004-403	HHC BATTERY ❿	
01 014	00A	2	J04842004-403	CARTRIDGE	
. .				Breakdown Parts	
01 019	00A	2	J04840008-403	SELF TEST ADAPTER ❺	
01 020	00A	2	J04840009-803	ACS TS TRANSPORT TROLLEY ❹	04 000 00A
01 021	00A	2	J04840001-402	CABLE ASSEMBLY	
01 022	00A	3	J04140001-402	CONNECTOR	
. .				Breakdown Parts	

FIGURE 01

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2025-001-01

Fig 23 ACS test set

IPP
A00196049

ACS TEST SET

CSN	ISN	IND	PNR	DFP	RTX
02 000	00A	1	J04840101-805	MPU	01 001 00A
02 001	00A	2	J04840206-401	MODULE A/C ASSEMBLY	
02 002	00A	2	DIN7985-M2	SCREW	
02 003	00A	2	J02840350-001	BOARD, CONDITIONING ASSEMBLY	
. .				Breakdown Parts	
03 000	00A	1	J04840102-803	CONSOLE, CLU ASSEMBLY	01 002 00A
03 001	00A	2	J04840251-401	BOARD, CPU ASSEMBLY	
. .				Breakdown Parts	
04 000	00A	1	J04840009-803	ACS TS TRANSPORT TROLLEY	01 020 00A
04 001	00A	2	J04840118-403	AC TS MOUNTING ASSEMBLY	
. .				Breakdown Parts	
04 012	00A	2	J04840116-803	BOX LOOM, ASSEMBLY ❸	

FIGURE 02

FIGURE 03

FIGURE 04

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2026-001-01

Fig 24 IPP A00196049

The same spare parts are also presented into the following CSN-oriented IPP, but also with Location related data that give the position of these parts into the provisioning

breakdown, organized into different Figures (eg, battery and power supply are breakdown parts of the complete laptop; this hierarchical relation was not present into the PN-Oriented presentation that was a pure "shopping list" for early ordering).

3.6   Business rules

Table 2   Table legend

(1) = Must be provided when there has been a change to its value. Else must not be there.								
Definition for Cell-Values:								
M = Mandatory data elements which are essential in establishing an item record.								
C = Conditional data elements used depending upon the nature of an item record. (eg, parent/child relationships, …)								
O = Optional data elements introduced by special arrangements between customer and contractor.								
A = Provided if available								
-- = Not used on this message								
X = Data element is applicable to this message.								
n/a = Not applicable. Data element is not applicable to this message or differentiation Spare/Non-Spare is not relevant.								

DATA ELEMENT NAME	TEI / ACRONYM	Draft	Formal	Master	Update(1)	Restate	Part Oriented Provisioning Project Message (Baseline)	Location Oriented Provisioning Project Message (Baseline)	Part Oriented Provisioning Project Message (Update)	Location Oriented Provisioning Project Message (Update)	Provisioning Program Message	CODREQ Message	Tailorization Possible	Applicability - Spare	Applicability - Non Spare	Business Rule
Message Data - Provisioning Project Message Data																
messageIdentifier	DRS	M	M	M	M	M	X	X	X	X	X	M	-	n/a	n/a	
MessageSender	TOD	M	M	M	M	M	X	X	X	X	X	M	-	n/a	n/a	
MessageRelationship	DRR	n/a	n/a	n/a	C	C	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	Must be provided when reference to a previous incoming or outgoing message is required. Else must not be there.
MessageReceiver	ADD	M	M	M	M	M	X	X	X	X	X	M	-	n/a	n/a	
messageCreationDate	DRD	M	M	M	M	M	X	X	X	X	X	M	-	n/a	n/a	
messageLanguage	LGE	M	M	M	M	M	X	X	X	X	X	M	-	n/a	n/a	
messageContentStatus	MCS	M	M	M	M	M	X	X	X	X	X	M	.	n/a	n/a	
remarkText	RMK	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	C	-	n/a	n/a	Data Element must be provided when free text in association with Provisioning Data data transmission is to be provided.
informationExportTradeControl	IEC	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	C		n/a	n/a	Must be provided when data within the transmission is subject to export or trade control and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project. Rules for use and codes to be used must also be agreed at the start of the project.
productIdentifier	MOI	M	M	M	M	M	X	X	X	X	X	M	-	n/a	n/a	
provisioningProjectIdentifier	IPP	M	M	M	M	M	X	X	X	X	X	M	-	n/a	n/a	
provisioningProjectStatus	ISS	M	M	M	M	n/	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	n/a	n/a	

DATA ELEMENT NAME	TEI / ACRONYM	Draft	Formal	Master	Update(1)	Restate	Part Oriented Provisioning Project Message (Baseline)	Location Oriented Provisioning Project Message (Baseline)	Part Oriented Provisioning Project Message (Update)	Location Oriented Provisioning Project Message (Update)	Provisioning Program Message	CODREQ Message	Tailorization Possible	Applicability - Spare	Applicability - Non Spare	Business Rule
						a								a	a	
provisioningProjectSubject	IPS	M	M	M	M	M	X	X	X	X	X	M	-	n/a	n/a	
provisioningProjectTypeOfPresentation	FID	M	M	M	M	M	X	X	X	X	-	M	-	n/a	n/a	If provisioningProjectTypeOf Presentation (FID) is S, MOV needs to be provided. If item's application is restricted to a range of products, EFY needs to be provided.
Part Data - **Part Definition Data**																
partIdentifier	PID	M	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	M	-	X	X	Conditional for Location Oriented Provisioning Project Message (Update). When a change introduces a new item, this data element is mandatory. In the update messages, the complete partIdentifier is always to be provided if there has been a change to a partIdentifier value (to PNR or MFC or both).
partName	DFP	M	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	M	-	X	X	When a change introduces a new item, this data element is Mandatory.
serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement	SIM	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and item requires serialized tracking. The use of SIM for UID purposes and the rule(s) to be applied in case more than one SIM code can apply to the same item are to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
hardwarePartSize	SUU	O	O	O	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
hardwarePartWeight	WUU	O	O	O	C	O	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement	CMK	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part.
hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible	EMI	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part.
hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive	ESS	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part.
hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive	EMS	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part.
hardwarePartExportTradeControl	HEC	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and is subject to export or trade control and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project. Rules for use and codes to be used must also be agreed at the start of the project.
hardwarePartMagneticSensitive	MSE	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part.
hardwarePartRadiationSensitive	RSE	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part.
hardwarePartSpecialStorageRequirement	STR	M	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part. When a change introduces a new, hardwarePartSpecialStorage Requirement this is mandator if the item is a spare.
hardwarePartHazardousClass	HAZ	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and is hazardous.

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hardwarePartShelfLifeType	SLT	A	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part. When a change introduces a new spareable item, hardwarePart ShelfLifeType is to be provided if available.
hardwarePartShelfLifeLimit	SLM	A	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and a shelf life is applicable to the item, hardwarePartShelfLifeType is different from "0". When a change introduces a new spareable item, hardwarePartShelfLifeLimit is to be provided if available and applicable to the item.
hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction	SLA	A	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and hardwarePartShelfLifeType (SLT) is Type II. When a change introduces a new spareable item, hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction is to be provided if available and applicable to the item.
hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit	TLF	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and is subject to total life.
hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife	AUL	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and item is subject to authorized life.
partDemilitarizationClass	DEC	O	O	O	C	O	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
securityClass	SCC	O	O	O	C	O	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project
partSensitiveItemClass	SIC	O	O	O	C	O	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project
hardwarePartPilferageClass	PSC	O	O	O	C	O	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
partIdentifier *(when used as a Replacement Item)*	PID	n/a	n/a	n/a	C	n/a	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided when the replacement of a part is required at any item location and/ or in any part number orientated presentation with respect to the full extent of the agreed PDC. Else the data element must not be there.
hardwarePartProvisioningCategory	ITY	M	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part. When a change introduces a new spareable item, this data element must be provided.
hardwarePartRepairability	SPC	M	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part. When a change introduces a new spareable item, this data element must be provided.
hardwarePartFitmentRequirement	FTC	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and cannot be fitted in its 'as supplied' state but must undergo some operation before, or during, installation.
hardwarePartScrapRate	SRA	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and hardwarePartRepairability (SPC) = 6 and the item is subject to Scrap Rate.
timeBetweenOverhaul	TBO	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and hardwarePartRepairability (SPC) = 6 and the item is subject to

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																Time Between Overhauls.
timeBetweenScheduledShopVisits	TSV	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and hardwarePartRepairability (SPC) = 6 and the item is subject to Time Between Scheduled Shop Visits.
contractorRepairTurnAroundTime	CRT	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and hardwarePartRepairability (SPC) = 6 and the item is subject to Contractor Repair Turnaround Time.
requirementsDefinitionNumber	AGE	O	O	O	C	O	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	When customer/contractor have agreed to the use of an AGERD system, then requirementsDefinition Number must be provided if applicable to the item (ie, items having a hardwarePartProvisioning Category code of "AG").
Part Data - **Part Supply Data**																
natoStockNumber	NSN	A	A	A	C	A	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	NATO Supply Class (char 1-4) must always be provided if item is a spare part. Complete natoStockNumber must be provided when the item has been codified. In the update messages, complete natoStockNumber is always to be provided if there has been a change to NSN value (to NSC or NIN or both). When a change introduces a new spareable item, NATO Supply Class (char 1-4) is to be provided, complete natoStockNumber when available.
natoItemName	NMN	A	A	A	C	A	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	natoItemName will be provided after receiving the codification results from the NCBs. This information will be considered as the preferred name for the part, replacing partName (DFP). Must be provided if item is a spare.
natoItemNameCode	INC	M	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part. When a change introduces a new spareable item, this data element is mandatory.
referenceNumberCategory	RNC	A	A	A	C	A	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and natoStockNumber has been assigned. When a change introduces a new spareable item, referenceNumberCategory is to be provided when available.
referenceNumberVariant	RNV	A	A	A	C	A	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and natoStockNumber has been assigned. When a change introduces a new spareable item, referenceNumberVariant is to be provided when available.
hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice	UOP	A	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and typeOfPrice (TOP) is not 05 or 07. When a change introduces a new spareable item, this data element is to be provided of price data are to be supplied.

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typeOfPrice	TOP	A	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part. When a change introduces a new spareable item, this data element must be provided if available. When typeOfPrice 05 or 07 is quoted no further pricing data is needed. The use and meaning of each code is to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
minimumSalesQuantity	MSQ	A	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and minimum sales quantity applies. The use and application of the MSQ, together with the definition of the conditions which constitute an MSQ are to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
lowerLimitSalesQuantity	LLQ	A	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and typeOfPrice (TOP) is not 05 or 07 and Price Break applies (ie, more than one set of price break information exists).
upperLimitSalesQuantity	ULQ	A	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and typeOfPrice (TOP) is not 05 or 07 and Price Break applies (ie, more than one set of price break information exists).
hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice *(in case Price Break Data is used - "band pricing")*	UOP	A	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and typeOfPrice (TOP) is not 05 or 07 and Price Break applies (ie, more than one set of price break information exists).
inventoryManagementClass	DMC	A	O	O	C	O	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
hardwarePartUnitOfIssue	UOI	M	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	C	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part. When a change introduces a new spareable item, this data element is mandatory.
hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue	QUI	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	-	C	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and if hardwarePartUnitOfIssue (UOI) is non definitive. When a change introduces a new spareable item, this data element is to be provided if hardwarePartUnitOfIssue (UOI) is non definitive.
hardwarePartPackagingRequirement	PLC	C	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part. To be provided in Draft if Cat 1 Container exists. When a change introduces a new spareable item, this data element is to be provided. (C)onditional in Draft if extended update process applies.
hardwarePartProcurementSource	PSO	M	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part. When a change introduces a new spareable item, this data element is mandatory.
hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime	PLT	M	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part. When a change introduces a new spareable item, this data element is mandatory.
hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate	PIC	O	O	O	C	O	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and

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																Contractor at the start of the project.
obsoletePart	OSP	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and use of the OSP has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity	SPQ	M	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part. When a change introduces a new spareable item, this data element is Mandatory.
hardwarePartPackagedSize	SPU	O	O	O	C	O	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
hardwarePartPackagedWeight	WPU	O	O	O	C	O	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
Location Data - Figure and Figure Item Data																
informationControlNumber	ICN	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided when illustration(s) have to be delivered. Else must not be there. The ICN is the address of an information source (eg, an illustration) and it is used to establish the relation of this information source to the figure(s) or one or more data modules. The type of ICN to be used as well as the codes to be used for the SDC and RPC (both data elements form part of the ICN) are to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
figureItemIdentifier	CSN	M	M	M	M	M	-	X	-	X	-	C	-	X	X	Key to Location Data, together with figureItemSequenceNumber (ISN).
figureItemIndentureLevel	IND	M	M	M	C	M	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	When a change introduces a new item location, this data element is mandatory.
notIllustratedFigureItem	NIL	M	M	M	M	M	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	
figureItemAttachingStorageOrShippingItem	ASP	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided if item performs a special function.
breakdownElementEssentiality	ESC	O	O	O	C	O	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
locationDesignator	RFD	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided if item is identified by a Reference Designator. The standards that are to be applied in the allocation of the RFD are to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
typeOfLocationDesignator	TYP	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided if item is identified by a Reference Designator.
manufacturer *(when used for referenceDesignator - FRD)*	MFC	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided if item is identified by a Reference Designator.
Location Data - Figure Item Realization Data																
figureItemSequenceNumber	ISN	M	M	M	M	M	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Key to Location Data, together with figureItemIdentifier (CSN)

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figureItemDescription	DFL	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided when description specific to location is applicable; if item is a spare and is affected by qualified interchangeability (precedingFigureItemSequence NumberIntechangeability and/or succeedingFigureItemSequence NumberIntechangeability = 6), figureItemDescription must be provided; if item is a spare part and figureItemReasonForSelection (RFS) = 8, figureItemDescription must be provided.
figureItemAcronymCode *(when used for "top level items")*	FAC	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided if more than one assembly/equipment variant is represented for top level items.
figureItemUsableOnCode *(when used to link detail parts to top level items)*	UOC	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided if more than one assembly/equipment variant is represented to link detail parts to top level items.
precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability	PIY	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and an interchangeability condition with preceding figureItemSequenceNumber (ISN) exists. If item is a spare part and is affected by qualified interchangeability (precedingFigureItemSequence NumberIntechangeability = 6), figureItemDescription must be provided. If a change to this data element does not demand that the pre-change value is retained, then the Update Message may present updated values against the existing record.
succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability	SIY	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and an interchangeability condition with succeeding figureItemSequenceNumber (ISN) exists. If item is a spare part and is affected by qualified interchangeability (succeedingFigureItemSequence NumberIntechangeability = 6), figureItemDescription must be provided. If a change to this data element does not demand that the pre-change value is retained, then the Update Message may present updated values against the existing record.
quantityInNextHigherAssembly	QNA	M	M	M	C	M	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	When a change introduces a new item location, this data element is mandatory.
figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject	TQL	M	M	M	C	M	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	When a change introduces a new item location, this data element is mandatory.
figureItemReference	RTX	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided when a reference to a figureItemIdentifier (CSN) /figureItemSequenceNumber (ISN) (chapterized) or to another provisioningProjectIdentifier (IPP) needs to be done.
figureItemContainerLocation	CTL	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and a Cat 1 Container is available/required. When a change introduces a new spareable item, this data element is to be provided when

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																a Cat 1 Container is applicable to the item record.
figureItemSelectCondition	SMF	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided if item is to be selected or manufactured.
selectOrManufactureFromReference	MFM	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided if range of items needs to be identified.
partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure	TBF	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and hardwarePartRepairability (SPC) = 6 and item is subject to Mean Time Between Failures. The type of MTBF needs to be agreed w/ the customer prior to the start of the program.
partUsageConsumptionRate	CSR	O	O	O	C	O	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
figureItemReasonForSelection	RFS	M	M	M	C	M	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	The change to figureItemReasonForSelection (RFS) is made to the existing record. When a change introduces a new item location, this data element is mandatory. If item is a spare part and figureItemReasonForSelection (RFS) = 8, figureItemDescription (DFL) must be provided.
figureItemIPSReference	ILS	O	O	O	C	O	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	Must be provided if the use of this data element has been agreed between the Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
changeAuthorizationIdentifier	CAN	n/a	n/a	n/a	M	n/a	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	Must be provided with records that introduce "new" items (new figureItemIdentifier/ figureItemSequenceNumber) or to initiate a change to a figureItemIdentifier/ figureItemSequenceNumber. Else must not be there.
FigureItemPostModification	POM	n/a	n/a	n/a	C	C	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Data element must be provided with records that introduce "new" items / Post-Mod items (new figureItemIdentifier (CSN) / figureItemSequenceNumber (ISN)) with a restriction to the effectivity or for post mod items in a restatement. Else must not be there.
FigureItemPreModification	PRM	n/a	n/a	n/a	C	C	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Data element must be provided for items which become Pre-Mod standard with a restriction to the effectivity or for pre mod items in a restatement. Else must not be there.
productVariantIdentifier	MOV	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided if provisioningProjectTypeOfPresentation (FID) is S (Chapterized Provisioning Data Presentations). Must be provided even if only one Model Version exists. If a change to this data element does not demand that the pre-change value is retained, then the Update Message may present updated values against the existing record. The codes to be used for the MOV

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																are to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
serialNumberLowerBound	SLB	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided in support of Chapterized Provisioning Data Presentations when a limited range of effectivityRange (EFY) applies. Else serialNumberLowerBound must not be there. Where alternative methods are negotiated, eg, by identifying ranges of Products by a cross reference coding system, the code identified in the effectivityRange (EFY) field must be preceded by an asterisk '*' and put into the serialNumberLowerBound. If a change to this data element does not demand that the pre-change value is retained, then the Update Message may present updated values against the existing record. The application of a cross reference coding system in the SLB is to be agreed between the Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
serialNumberUpperBound	SUB	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	Must be provided in support of Chapterized Provisioning Data Presentations when a limited range of effectivityRange (EFY) applies. Else serialNumberUpperBound must not be there. Where alternative methods are negotiated, eg, by identifying ranges of Products by a cross reference coding system, the code identified in the effectivityRange (EFY) field must be preceded by an asterisk '*' and put into the serialNumberUpperBound. If a change to this data element does not demand that the pre-change value is retained, then the Update Message may present updated values against the existing record. The application of a cross reference coding system in the SUB is to be agreed between the Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
tableOfAllowanceItem	TOA	O	O	O	C	O	-	X	-	X		-	X	X	X	Must be provided if use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
Location Data - Figure Item Realization Support Solution																
customerIdentifier	CIN	M	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	When a change introduces a new item / item location, this data element (SRV char 1-2) is Mandatory.

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userIdentifier	UIN	M	M	M	C	M	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	When a change introduces a new item / item location, this data element (SRV char 3) is Mandatory. The use of the UIN is to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
figureItemSourcingStrategy	FSY	M	M	M	C	M	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	When a change introduces a new item location, this data element is Mandatory. The codes to be used for the FSY are to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
figureItemReplaceabilityStrategy	RLY	M	M	M	C	M	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	When a change introduces a new item location, this data element is Mandatory. The codes to be used for the RLY are to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
figureItemRepairabilityStrategy	RPY	M	M	M	C	M	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	When a change introduces a new item location, this data element is Mandatory. figureItemRemovalDistributionRate (MAP) must be provided if figureItemRepairabilityStrategy (RPY-SMR char 4) = D. The codes to be used for the RPY are to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
figureItemRecoverabilityStrategy	RCY	M	M	M	C	M	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	When a change introduces a new item location, this data element is Mandatory. The codes to be used for the RCY are to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
figureItemNationalSpecific Classification	FNC	O	O	O	C	O	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	Reserved for User: value allocated by individual users for internal management purposes. The codes to be used for the FNC are to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
figureItemRemovalDistributionRate	MAP	C	C	C	C	C	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided if item is a spare part and figureItemRepairabilityStrategy (RPY-SMR char 4) = D
recommendedSparesQuantity	RSQ	O	O	O	C	O	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	Must be provided in accordance with the Customer's maintenance concept if item is a spare part and use of this data element has been agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
Message Data - Part Oriented Provisioning Project Message Data																
totalQuantityInProvisioningProject	TQY	M	M	M	C	C	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	Mandatory when change introduces and item. In restatement message, totalQuantityInProvisioningProject must be provided when the provisioningProjectIdentifier (IPP) being restated has previously been provided in PNR orientation. Else must not be there.
Message Data – Provisioning Program Message Data																
logisticSupportStartDate	DLS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
provisioningProjectCoveredChapter	CHA	n/	n/	n/	n/	n/	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	The use of the CHA is to be agreed

DATA ELEMENT NAME	TEI / ACRONYM	Draft	Formal	Master	Update[1]	Restate	Part Oriented Provisioning Project Message (Baseline)	Location Oriented Provisioning Project Message (Baseline)	Part Oriented Provisioning Project Message (Update)	Location Oriented Provisioning Project Message (Update)	Provisioning Program Message	CODREQ Message	Tailorization Possible	Applicability - Spare	Applicability - Non Spare	Business Rule
		a	a	a	a	a										between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
preparationUpToMaintenanceLevel	MLV	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	The levels of maintenance and their codes are to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project. The use of the MLV for the Provisioning Data Programme is to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
designDrawingAndBomAvilabilityDate	DBA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	The use of the DBA is to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
lsaAvailabilityDate	LSA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	The use of the LSA is to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
logisticLeadTime	LLT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	The use of the LLT is to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
plannedAvailabilityOfObservationDate	DOP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
actualAvailabilityOfObservationDate	DOA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
preAssessmentMeetingLocation	LOT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
plannedPreAssessmentMeetingDate	DTP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
actualPreAssessmentMeetingDate	DTA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
lastOrderDate	LOD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	The use of the LOD is to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the start of the project.
plannedQuantityOfLineItems	LIP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
actualQuantityOfLineItems	LIA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
plannedSubmissionDate	DPS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
actualSubmissionDate	DDA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	

Applicable to: All   **S2000M-A-01-01-0000-00A-040A-D**

End of data module   **Chap 1.1**

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Chapter 1.1.1

Baseline for Product (MOI) - Presentation

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Table 1 References

Chap No./Document No.	Title
Chap 1.0	Provisioning
Chap 1.1.1	Baseline for Product (MOI) – Presentation

1   Purpose

The procedures in this chapter cover the process of providing data to present the baseline for a Product (identified through its productIdentifier, MOI) to permit the customer and the contractor to do the planning of new projects for such Products including the transmission of data in a machine readable format (ie, Data Exchange).

2   Product breakdown

The Product breakdown shows the complete Product, broken down in system, subsystem and sub-subsystem (also: chapter, sub-chapter and sub-sub-chapter) in accordance with S1000D and will give a detailed overview in form of a chart. The Product breakdown is based on the hierarchical structure of a Product. A Product Breakdown can also describe sub-portions or systems of a complete Product. Refer to Fig 1.

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Fig 1 Product breakdown

The Product breakdown, in addition with an estimation of line items per system, subsystem and sub-subsystem, provides the basis for the development of a Provisioning Data Program.

3   Provisioning Data Program Overview Process

At the start of any Product the baseline for providing the Provisioning Data including illustrations shall be jointly agreed between customer and contractor at the Guidance Conference. This agreement may also include the allocation of IPPN to relate Provisioning Data projects to Products or to group projects into specific categories. The IPPN is to be unique within the responsible contractor (identified through its MFC-code). The deliverable of this process is the

Provisioning Data Program, delivered in form of a Data Exchange to the customer. The agreement between customer and contractor shall be covered in the Guidance Document.

3.1 Objective of the Provisioning Data Program

The aim of the Provisioning Data Program is to provide a tool which will allow the management and control of activities on a Provisioning Data Project Number basis, leading to the provision of adequate spares support for the In-Service Phase of a product. The structure and nature of the Provisioning Data Program will be based upon and directly related to the planned and agreed level of customer maintenance activities, which they will undertake in service. The planning dates for Provisioning Data contained within the Provisioning Data Program will be based on the earliest Logistic Support Date. In cases where different levels of maintenance are to be undertaken by different customers, the Provisioning Data Program and subsequently the Provisioning Data will support the customer who has the deepest servicing requirement.

3.2 Requirements of the Provisioning Data Program

For LSA-Candidate items, the LSA decisions and the hierarchical structure are driving the Provisioning Data Program. For non LSA-candidate items, the Provisioning Data Program is based on engineering judgment, hierarchical structure and the customer service requirements.

Further specifics on LSA-candidate items are described in detail in S3000L.

3.3 Information to be provided by the Provisioning Data Program

The Provisioning Data Program contains data that can be used for management purposes. The Provisioning Data Program data will be transferred to the customer using a specific Data Exchange message.

The data elements used for the Provisioning Data Program are listed in Chap 5.

4 Tasks for the development and implementation of the Provisioning Data Program

4.1 Tasks Prior to Provisioning Data launch

4.1.1 Identification of Candidates for Provisioning Data

The overall development of a Provisioning Data Program has various stages. Both contractor and customer activities, starting with the identification of candidates for Provisioning Data and the planning of related activities. The identification and allocation of the IPPN is initiated by the following sources:

– Product Breakdown. Refer to Para 2.
– Product. For structure and systems Provisioning Data presentations, the identification will be based on chapterisation contained in documents like Standard Numbering System (Refer to S1000D).
– Equipment and Test Equipment For Equipment and Test Equipment Provisioning Data presentations, the identification will be based on Equipment List and Test Equipment Management Schedule in accordance with Test Equipment ADP Specifications. This will also be applicable for Category 1 Container, Role Equipment, Training Equipment, Training Aids etc.

Having defined a list of potential candidates for Provisioning Data (Systems, LRI's), a set of additional information (eg LSA results, best engineering judgment as necessary, Test Equipment Maintenance Concept, line items estimation, etc) has to be added in order to establish the Technical Baseline for Provisioning Data.

4.1.2 **Procurement of Data Sources**

The Provisioning Data Program Data Source for a Product is based on the Series Manufacturer Plan for availability of Series Production drawings or other alternative medium, Start of Production, Production Lead Time and Production of Engineering Management Information.

The Data Source for Supplier Equipment is based on Contract Information with the supplier of that equipment.

4.1.3 **Allocation of Provisioning Data Project Numbers (IPPN)**

Each contractor will be responsible for the allocation of the IPPN.

Chapters will be broken down into sub-chapters or sub sub-chapters for allocation of IPPN in order to have manageable portions

For Equipment's, which require Maintenance Action and recommended spares, an IPPN will be allocated. Equipment's, which are discard items or require ML4 (Maintenance Level 4; Industrial Repair and Overhaul), will be presented at the appropriate location within the parent IPPN presentation.

4.1.4 **Preparation of data by contractor**

The Provisioning Data Program will provide the customer with identification and data concerning each IPPN in order to identify and manage the Provisioning Data process through all the milestones, which are required to complete the Provisioning Data tasks. It is the responsibility of each contractor to carry out preliminary planning of the Provisioning Data Program. A Program will be produced for each IPPN and will include the following information:

− Common Maintenance Concept Available Data. The Common Maintenance Concept will provide initial identification candidate items for inclusion in the Provisioning Data.
− National Maintenance Plan. Approval of National Maintenance Plans will identify the required depth of Provisioning Data presentation for each maintenance significant item. Provisioning Data compilation cannot be finalized until National Maintenance Plans have been approved.
− Time Scales. The Time Scales will be with respect to the individual steps of the Provisioning Data process in accordance with Chap 1.0.
− Lead Time for Compilation Data and Illustration. This will provide visibility to the customer of Supplier and In-house compilation and illustration lead times for PAM planning and scheduling.
− Identify Level of Support. Define Logistic Support Date and Long-Term support requirements.
− Line Item Count. The number of planned and actual line items for all of the IPPN is identified in the Provisioning Data Program, PAM Schedule and the Summary Sheet.

4.1.5 **Integration of data by contractor and PAM planning**

The issue of IPPN being driven by the Product Supportability will determine the Provisioning Data Program and the PAM Planning (Pre-Assessment Meeting; refer to Chap 1.1.1). If there are more partner companies, one contractor integrates and harmonizes the Provisioning Data Program data coming from all the partner companies, in line with the following assumptions:

− Maximum PAM-duration: agreed at start of the Project.
− Different types of projects involving different partner companies can be put forward and discussed in a PAM at the location defined in the PAM schedule.
− The number of fixed PAM dates per Year will be mutually agreed on a yearly basis and inserted into PAM Schedule.
− PAM venue in general has to be agreed at start of the Project. In exceptional cases, where access to the equipment or Test Equipment is required, PAMs may be held at a Supplier premises.

4.2 Tasks after Provisioning Data launch

4.2.1 Maintenance of the Provisioning Data Program

Throughout the period of Provisioning Data presentation, the Provisioning Data Program will be maintained/ revised as more accurate Information becomes available. Information regarding throughput capacities and workload volumes will be constantly revised and reflected in the Provisioning Data Program. Initially, the majority of the maintenance tasks will cover the availability of data in order to maintain the PAM schedule and the notification of achievement or non-achievement of PAM milestones.

The contractor is responsible for maintaining that part of the Provisioning Data Program, which covers the Provisioning Data Project.

4.2.2 Updating of the Provisioning Data Program

Modifications and amendments based on customer requirements, Supplier inputs etc. will be issued as updates to the existing Provisioning Data Program on an arising basis. The updating tasks will include addition/deletion and slippage of IPP, incorporation of modifications, changes in depth of Maintenance Level and changes in work share. For deleted IPP, all data must be deleted in the Provisioning Data Program, except IPP, IPS, Chapter and ISS.

Each contractor is responsible for updating that part of the Provisioning Data Program which covers his own Provisioning Data Projects.

4.2.3 Information exchange industry/customer

– Provisioning Data Program Data
– For an ADP supported data exchange of the Provisioning Data Program Data, the necessary data exchange structure is defined in Chap 1.4.
– Update of Provisioning Data Program Data will be submitted by arising with full Data set.

4.3 Relationship amongst tasks, time scales, flowcharts and responsibility of tasks

Based upon the requirements outlined at the Guidance Conference, the contractor will develop the detailed Provisioning Data Program for subsequent agreement by the customer. The Provisioning Data Program will identify the workloads to be undertaken by contractor and customer.

5 Interfaces with other disciplines

The Provisioning Data Program is integrated within the IPS-Process and therefore reflects basically the information from the IPS-Disciplines.

The details of the interfaces between the Provisioning Data Program and other areas are described in the below paragraph.

5.1 Interfaces for preparation of Provisioning Data Program Data

– System Design
– Equipment Design Maturity
– Availability of Drawings/BOM
– Modification Documentation
– Procurement
– Placement of ITP/Purchase Order to Supplier for Vendor Input Data
– Production
– Linking of spares order to batch releases

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6 Control of the Provisioning Data Program process

The dates contained in the Provisioning Data Program are continuously validated by the contractor.

7 Presentation and reporting of the Provisioning Data Program

For each Provisioning Data project there is a project header and a set of supporting data in the form of milestones. This supporting data allows monitoring and control of progress.

8 List of planning parameters

Assumptions and Planning Parameters will be submitted to customer as agreed at the start of the Project. The relevant changes with response to Provisioning Data Program will be shown at each delivery of Provisioning Data Program by means of this list of planning parameters.

Chapter 1.1.2

Data for Product (MOI) - Presentation

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Chap 1.0	Provisioning
Chap 1.1	Provisioning – General
Chap 1.1.3	Presentation – Update
Chap 1.1.4	Deletion of a complete Provisioning Data Project (IPP)
S1000D	International specification for technical publications using a common source database

1   Purpose

This section describes how the contractor will present to the customer the technical and some procurement planning information needed for Initial Provisioning and the preparation of an Illustrated Parts Catalogue (IPC).

This section must be read in conjunction with the instructions for the common requirements of Illustrated Parts Data (IPD). Refer to S1000D.

2   The Provisioning Data

The Provisioning Data is the formal document for the transfer of data between the contractor and the customer. By agreement between customer and contractor, eg, at the guidance conference, the following preparation of Provisioning Data can be used.

2.1 Provisioning Data preparation in 1 step (Direct to Master)

Master — The issue of the Master Provisioning Data, including the results of the NATO Codification Process, is used by the customer both for spares quantification and for generating the customer's own Provisioning Data data base. Master Provisioning Data are the basis for the IPC or IPD. Once Master Provisioning Data has been issued, it can only be changed by the updating procedure. Refer to Chap 1.1.3.

2.2 Provisioning Data preparation in 3 stages

Draft — The initial issue of the Provisioning Data provided by the contractor to the customer and the National Codification Bureau in advance of the Pre-Assessment Meeting (PAM).

Formal — Provisioning Data provided by the contractor prior to the PAM which incorporates, where available, the results of the NATO Codification Process, agreed observations and customer generated data.

Master — The final issue of the Provisioning Data, incorporating the results of the PAM and including the results of the NATO Codification Process, used by the customer both for spares quantification and for generating the customer's own Provisioning Data data base. Master Provisioning Data are the basis for the IPC. Once Master Provisioning Data has been issued, it can only be changed by the updating procedure. Refer to Chap 1.1.3.

Where Provisioning Data data is transferred between contractor and customer by electronic means, the data must be grouped for transmission in accordance with Chap 1.1.4.

3 Provisioning Data data element matrix

The instructions on the compilation of data in Chap 1.0 specify the requirements for specific relationships between data elements. The Business Rules at Chap 1.1 further detail when each data element must be presented as part of the overall Provisioning Data process.

The matrix identifies by Provisioning Data Issue Standard whether a data element is Mandatory, Conditional or Optional. The conditions which govern the application of Conditional data elements are given in detail in Chap 1.0.

The matrix also identifies data elements which are only transferred between contractor and customer by electronic means. Refer to Para 2.

The supplementary information is derived by processing the codes of various data elements. Where a data element is in bold type (eg, **"CTL"**) this indicates that the literal contents of this data field must be used.

Chapter 1.1.3

Presentation - Update

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Chap No./Document No.	Title
Chap 1	Provisioning
Chap 1.1	Provisioning – General
Chap 1.2	Provisioning – Observations
Chap 1.4	Provisioning – Data Exchange – Structure
Chap 2	Spare parts list
Chap 3	Material Supply
S1000D	International specification for technical publications using a common source database

1 Purpose

S2000M Chap 1.1 and S1000D describe how data is compiled and how items are illustrated as a common source for the creation of Provisioning Data and the subsequent production of the Illustrated Parts Catalogue (IPC)/Illustrated Parts Data (IPD) as defined in S1000D,. However, the instructions within Chap 1.1 concentrate solely upon the initial presentation of data and do not contain instructions upon how the Provisioning Data and illustrations are updated.

This section describes how changes to the data and illustrations are notified to the customer and incorporated into the Provisioning Data. This data updating procedure provides the ability for the customer to assess the impact of changes on items already held in stock or on order, to determine the new items to be ordered, and to comment on the proposed changes. It also establishes the acceptability of the data and illustrations for inclusion in IPC updating. All quoted timescales are in calendar days.

The process of updating the IPC is not described here as this will depend on whether the IPC is issued in hardcopy, microfiche or electronic media etc, and will be subject to agreement between contractor and customer. However, the method of identifying the changes which will appear in the updated IPC is described in S1000D.

2 Application

The updating procedure described in this section applies to both Chapterized and Non Chapterized Catalogue Sequence Number oriented provisioning, described in Chap 1.1 respectively.

The updating procedure must be used once Provisioning Data has been issued at Master standard and it then becomes the means of notifying changes to the customer.

Incorporation of changes prior to Master issue.

When there are reasons for making changes before the update procedure has been initiated, the following procedure should be followed:

– postpone the introduction of changes to the Provisioning Data and illustrations until the first approved Master Provisioning Data is available (normal case)
– introduce the changes at the PAM or Technical Meeting

– presentation of further draft Provisioning Data, marked with the issue status "D2" or consecutive, that replaces the affected data of the previous draft Provisioning Data
– initiation of the change procedure after interruption of data maintenance
 (This would typically take place when Provisioning Data has not been maintained for some time after its Master issue.)

Once the contractor has received the instruction to update the Master Provisioning Data, the basis for the update is the Provisioning Data from the latest available data exchange between customer and contractor.

3   Reason for change

3.1   Changes prior to the establishment of the first delivery standard

The Provisioning Data is essential for the customer to provision the spares necessary to support the Product and/or equipment. Spares orders must be placed in sufficient time to permit their manufacture and delivery in advance of the delivery of the Product and/or equipment they support. IPCs are also required in advance of that delivery. These requirements dictate that the contractor must compile the Provisioning Data data long before the delivery of the first Product and/or equipment.

Therefore, data updates will be necessary in order to match the eventual first delivery standard.

Updates can arise from:

– the correction of engineering drawings
– changes to reflect actual manufacturing processes
– the incorporation of modifications
– the introduction of Repair Kits or parts
– replacement of obsolete/obsolescent parts
– changes to the maintenance concept
– compliance with national or international regulations such as EC Regulation No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

3.2   Changes after the establishment of the first delivery standard

Throughout their in-service life, Products and/or equipment can also be subject to modifications introduced to improve reliability and/or performance. These changes are introduced through a formal configuration control process and must be incorporated into the provisioning data base and relayed to the customer to enable the planning for support of items newly introduced or modified, and to reflect the different configuration standards in an IPC.

The reasons for change specified in Para 3.1 also apply after the establishment of the first delivery standard.

3.3   Obsolescence

Obsolescence occurs due to the length of time it takes to develop and field a Product and then the subsequent long-life cycles of Products. Obsolescence affects all Products and systems and is not limited to hardware and components, but includes test and support equipment, software, tools, processes, logistics products, standards, specifications and expertise.

Obsolescence occurs for a number of reasons:

– The lifespan of the components that make up the Product are decreasing, especially the life cycle of electronic components
– Obsolescence occurs because the manufacturing base, subcontractors and vendors, are subject to market forces. Manufacturers can go out of business and essential parts or subassemblies can become unavailable

- The loss of design and technical knowhow can have a big impact on the supportability of long-life cycle products
- Increasing environmental legislation regarding the use a specific chemicals or materials has also increased the pace of obsolescence as it restricts the use of materials

When an item has become obsolete / obsolescent this can be indicated through the dedicated data element obsoletePart (OSP) or the obsolescence marker "OS" in the hardwarePartProvisioningCategory (ITY) for that item.

The information that an item has become obsolete / obsolescent can come from the following processes, based on the information from these processes the item can be marked accordingly as per the agreements between customer and contractor:

- Information from the S3000L, obsolescence analysis is part of the Logistics Support Analysis (LSA) and is described in detail in the S3000L

- Information from the Provisioning process, through Chap 1 information is obtained that an item has become obsolete. For instance, an item is presented in the Provisioning Data and then an Observation is received that - according to information available to the Customer, eg, the Nato Stock Number (NSN) information - the item is obsolete. Or the Contractor becomes aware that the item is obsolete or will become obsolete.

- Information from the Material Supply process, through Chap 3 information is obtained that an item has become obsolete. For instance, an item is presented in the Provisioning Data as a spareable item, an order is placed and during the MS-process it is then established that the item has become obsolete.

4 Change and update processes

4.1 Change, definition and purpose

A change, also termed "Category 1 Change" or "Update", introduces an item, makes an item redundant or changes the applicability of an item to its parent assembly. It effectively provides the means to retain a record of the "before change" and "after change" versions because the "after change" version of the item is introduced at a new figureItemSequenceNumber (ISN) location. This new ISN, together with the appropriate changes to the existing record, if any, must be presented in the update message and establishes the correct relationship between the old and the new Chap 2 parts. For those changes that occur prior to the establishment of first Product and/or equipment delivery standard, the old item must be deleted.

In certain circumstances, the update message can also be used to make changes to data held against existing records which are not associated with the introduction of a new ISN. These data elements are identified in Para 9.

Typically, a change will come about through engineering changes: Modifications which replace, remove or introduce part numbers at certain locations at a particular point in the configuration standard. Another engineering change which must also be presented as an update (change) is a change in the physical applicability of an item.

This can result in an alteration to the quantity fitted, or the effectivity or applicability to a particular variant. The update presentation will show these changed values in the new ISN, thus retaining the visibility of the "before change" and "after change" conditions. This kind of change has to be introduced by the use of the figureItemPreModification (PRM) number and/or the figureItemPostModification (POM) number.

It is also possible for items to be introduced or made redundant for reasons other than configuration changes. There can be a need, for example, to increase or reduce the depth of Provisioning Data presentation breakdown because of a change in the customer's maintenance concept. This change in the structure of the Provisioning Data presentation must also be presented as an update and should be processed through the full updating procedure.

The allocation of the changeAuthorizationIdentifier (CAN) to such non-configuration related changes should be agreed between contractor and customer. Exceptionally, if as a result of a change of maintenance concept, an item changes from non-spareable to spareable, or vice versa, the change is to be treated as an update to allow the full Provisioning Data process to be conducted.

4.2 Compilation of change

The new items introduced by an update must be supported by a full set of the appropriate location related data. If the partIdentifier (PID) being introduced at that ISN does not appear elsewhere in the Provisioning Data process, or within the agreed scope of Parts Data Commonality (PDC), a full set of the appropriate parts related data must also be supplied. In these circumstances, the data must be compiled in accordance with the rules described in Chap 1.1.

If the partIdentifier (PID) being introduced at that ISN has been presented within the agreed scope of PDC, but there is a need to provide updated parts data elements, then only the updated data elements and their related key data elements must be supplied. In this case, this single presentation of parts data elements update will apply to the partIdentifier (PID) across the full scope of the agreed PDC. Note that in case of composite data elements (XML Data Type = compound data element) all components must always be transmitted, not only the updated components.

The items being replaced must have certain data elements changed to reflect the precise nature of the relationship between them and the new items. These data elements must include:

− precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability (PIY)
− succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability (SIY)
− figureItemAcronymCode (FAC)
− figureItemUsableOnCode (UOC)
− productVariantIdentifier (MOV) and
− serialNumberLowerBound (SLB) and serialNumberUpperBound (SUB)
   as appropriate, according to the type of Provisioning Data presentation

The necessary key data elements of figureItemIdentifier (CSN), figureItemSequenceNumber (ISN), customerIdentifier (CIN) and userIdentifier (UIN) must also be provided. This situation will also apply when an Engineering Change affects the physical applicability of an item. Those items which are replaced prior to first Product and/or equipment delivery standard are not required to be related to the new items because the redundant items will be deleted.

Items which have a restricted effectivity due to a modification must be submitted with the appropriate data elements changed to reflect the new limited applicability.

Where, exceptionally, a non-spareable item becomes a spareable item, the change to RFS and additional related item data must be presented using the existing item key data.

4.3 Update processes

The changes can be submitted using the following processes:

Table 2 Update Process

Update direct to Master	The issue of the Update Master Provisioning Data, including the results of the NATO Codification Process, is used by the customer both for updating spares quantification and for updating the customer's own Provisioning Data

database. Updated Master Provisioning Data are the basis for the update of IPC or IPD.

Table 3 Extended Update Process

Draft Update	A draft issue of the update provided by the contractor to the customer and the National Codification Bureau in advance of the Pre-Assessment Meeting (PAM)/Technical Meeting.
Formal Update	An update provided by the contractor through a data exchange or in another electronic format (eg, PDF) prior to the PAM/Technical Meeting which incorporates, where available, the results of the NATO Codification Process, agreed observations and customer generated data.
Master Update	The issue of the Update Master Provisioning Data, including the results of the PAM/Technical Meeting and NATO Codification Process, is used by the customer both for updating spares quantification and for updating the customer's own Provisioning Data data base. Updated Master Provisioning Data are the basis for the update of IPC or IPD.

5   The update procedure

The contractor has the responsibility to decide whether an update of a specific data element is required.

The Flow Charts 3 and 4 in Chap 1.1 provide details of all the steps in the updating procedure, including where it is possible to bypass certain stages, eg, the process can omit the Updating Meeting and proceed to the Master when all parties agree.

5.1   Update process

The regular update process is abbreviated by issuing the Update Message direct to Master. The customer implements the changes in the provisioning system records, considering the implications and acts accordingly.

5.2   Extended update process

5.2.1   Issue proposed changes

The contractor issues the proposed changes in a Draft Update Message to the customer and, where codification of any new items is necessary, to the contractor's Home NCB.

5.2.2   Customer response

Within 21 calendar days of receipt of the Draft Update Message, the customer must respond further to the contractor concerning the acceptability of the Draft Update message by making one of the replies below. Where appropriate, the customer must provide, as observations, details of queries and/or proposed amendments. Refer to Chap 1.2.

Table 4 Example replies

Response	Meaning
"Changes Contained-Acceptable"	The Draft Update Message in its current form is wholly acceptable. The contractor must issue change as a Master. Where illustrations are affected, the whole set of affected illustrations will be issued at Master Standard.
"Changes Contained-Acceptable subject to the following Data Changes"	The Draft Update Message can be issued as a Master subject to the contractor incorporating the notified changes. These changes can cover both contractor and customer originated data. For multinational projects where there is a conflict in data requirements between Nations, the conflict must be referred to an Update Meeting, refer to Para 5.2.5.
"Changes Contained-Not Acceptable or Not Understood"	The customer is unable to discern from the data provided and the original configuration documentation the form of presentation. The customer must provide specific questions or is to outline his concern. An Update Meeting can be convened at which the matter can be discussed, refer Para 5.2.5.
"Updating Meeting-Required"	The change is of such a significant nature that it requires discussion at an Update Meeting.

Whilst the recommended maximum period of response is 21 calendar days, the customer should endeavour to make his response sooner, especially if he believes that an Update Meeting will be necessary.

5.2.3 **Unacceptable or unproposed amendments**
When the customer does not propose an amendment to the change data, or when the contractor can readily accept any amendments proposed by the customer, the contractor will issue a Master Update Message incorporating the amendments and any codification results available. As soon as all information required for Master issue is available, the Master Update Message has to be produced and submitted to the customer.

5.2.4 **Directly requested updated meeting**
When an Update Meeting is necessary, either at the direct request of the customer or because the contractor is unable to reconcile the customer's observations against the proposed changes, the contractor and customer must agree a meeting date in accordance with the Provisioning Data Program.

5.2.5 **Agreed amendments**
When required, the PAM/Technical Meeting must be held to commonly agree on any amendments and resolve all outstanding queries to the change data. The period to be allowed between the issue of a convening notice and the meeting that it announces must be agreed between contractor and customer via the Provisioning Data Program. Where possible, a standard period to be allowed should be decided at the Guidance Conference. To support this Update Meeting, the contractor must produce Formal Provisioning Data including the changed data. The coverage of this Formal Provisioning Data will be sufficient to demonstrate adequately the full implications of the change. In exceptional circumstances, where the nature of the amendments results in the need for a major rework of the change data, the contractor can request or be requested to rework and issue the original change data as a Master Update Message and to process the amendments as another change procedure action.

At the PAM/Technical Meeting, only observations which have not been cleared and agreed between contractor and customer will be discussed. Where several customers have submitted observations on the same subject, the contractor must combine and present them together with recommendations.

The meeting must consider each observation and the contractor and customer must agree on a harmonized solution.

5.2.6 Issue the Master Update Message

After the PAM/Technical Meeting, the contractor will issue the Master Update Message incorporating all agreed changes from Observations/Update Meeting and any codification results received.

5.2.7 Place an order

The customer must complete the quantification of any spares requirements and place orders through the Material Supply process (refer to Chap 2).

5.3 Illustration changes

Changes to illustrations must be prepared in accordance with S1000D and distributed to the customer at the same time as the associated Draft Update Messages. Whenever it is necessary only to correct or amend an illustration, without any associated changes to data, the changed illustration should be sent to the customer for acceptance and will be incorporated in the next revision of the IPC. Changes to illustrations should be identified through a changeAuthorizationIdentifier (CAN) and following the actual illustration change, a corresponding update message should be sent to the customer.

6 Changes affecting several Initial Provisioning Projects

If the contractor is aware that a change impinges upon other Initial Provisioning Projects (IPP), outside the agreed scope of PDC, he must advise the customer of the IPPs affected, together with details of when the necessary changes to those IPPs will be issued. These details must be included in the message prepared in accordance with Chap 1.4.

7 Exceptions to the update procedure

There are certain circumstances when the Updating Procedure described in this section will not be used or can be applied differently. These can be, but are not limited to:

– corrections resulting from customer observations
– corrections resulting from contractor
– extensive change to Provisioning Data
– partial termination of the updating procedure
– amendment to Parts data elements through PDC relationship
– Refer to Para 7.1 thru Para 7.5

Different rules apply to these exceptions and, in some cases, special contractor/customer agreement must be reached before they are applied.

7.1 Corrections resulting from customer observations

It can be possible that a Master Provisioning Data message issued by the contractor does not fully reflect all the changes agreed at the PAM/Technical Meeting. In this situation, the customer can raise an observation requesting that the Master be corrected. For this type of correction, which involves the incorporation of a change already agreed, the contractor must issue a regular data exchange which will correct the Provisioning Data Project to the agreed standard.

This type of correction will not be subject to an updating message.

7.2 Corrections resulting from contractor

As indicated in Para 7.1 it is possible that a Master Provisioning Data message issued by the contractor does not fully reflect all the changes agreed at the PAM/Technical Meeting. It is also possible that this situation is discovered by the contractor instead of through a customer observation. In such a case, the contractor will also issue a regular data exchange which will correct the Provisioning Data Project to the agreed standard.

This type of correction will not be subject to an updating message.

7.3 Extensive change to Provisioning Data

Where there is an extensive change or combination of changes to a Product or equipment, the contractor must consider whether the change(s) can be adequately described in the existing Provisioning Data/IPC or whether it is necessary to create a new Provisioning Data/IPC having a discrete IPP.

It is not possible to provide formal guidance on all situations when new Provisioning Data/IPC should be introduced. The decision on the introduction of new Provisioning Data/IPC must be based on the combined judgement and agreement of the contractor and the customer.

7.3.1 New IPP

One situation that causes the need to create new Provisioning Data/IPC is when successive modifications to the equipment result in the listing of more than eight variants in the existing project. In this situation, however, both the existing and the new Provisioning Data/IPC would coexist until such time that the items included in the existing Provisioning Data/IPC were no longer in service.

It is not possible to provide formal guidance on all situations when new Provisioning Data/IPC should be introduced. The decision on the introduction of new Provisioning Data/IPC must be based on the combined judgement and agreement of the contractor and the customer. A possible requirement to include CANs will need to be considered when extensive changes are made to Provisioning Data. When CANs need to be reflected in the new IPP, the restatement data exchange should be used. This gives the possibility to present the full modification/amendment history in the new IPP.

7.3.2 Existing IPP

Situations can arise which cause the need for extensive rework of the data within an IPP which cannot be achieved by the normal update process. These situations require the issue of the restatement data exchange to provide a restatement of the IPP to the customer.

The following cases can cause a rework and restatement of Provisioning Data:

– deletion of data configuration applicable to standards no longer in service
– renumbering of Catalogue Sequence Numbers
– introduction of a new Service into the project
– removal of a Service from the project
– deletion of a model version or equipment variant

In the case, that a customer needs to synchronize his Provisioning Data database with the Provisioning Data database of the contractor, the restatement of Provisioning Data can also be used.

Most cases of restatement can also imply a new issue of the IPC.

7.4 Partial termination of the updating procedure

The updating of Provisioning Data and IPC is a continuing process and extends for the life of the Product or equipment. However, there are a number of data elements initially introduced by the Provisioning Data but which the customer can either not require updating in the Provisioning Data throughout that life, or can only require updating at a specific frequency. An example of

such a data element is Purchasing Lead Time (hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime). Any such termination of the updating procedure for specific data elements must be agreed between the customer and contractor.

7.5 Amendment to parts data elements through PDC relationship

When the scope of PDC has been agreed to extend beyond the limits of a single IPP, there will be instances where the submission of subsequent IPPs will contain the same Parts that have been presented in a previous IPP. In keeping with the fundamentals of PDC, these latter IPPs do not require to contain the supporting parts data for those parts previously presented. Conversely, however, these latter presentations can be used to provide updated parts data elements to those parts previously presented, which will then be applicable to all parts within the agreed scope of PDC.

8 Record of change in IPC

To enable the IPC user to determine the precise relationship of components, the catalogue is to record every configuration standard likely to be encountered. To meet this requirement, the contractor must maintain a record of changes incorporated into the provisioning data base. This record will be used to produce the "List of Incorporated Modifications" in the introduction to each IPC. Refer to S1000D.

9 Data element matrix for update

Table 5 provides guidance on:

– the changes to specific data elements
– those data element changes (indicated with '1') which must be presented in an update message,(Change Category column)
– The column Required for Data Exchange lists those data elements (indicated with 'X') which are not subject to change, but which are needed in the message for transmission (and identification) purposes, (Required for Data Exchange column)

Table 5 Data element matrix for updating

Data Element Matrix for Updating	TEI/ acronym	Change category	Required for data exchange	Remarks
hardwarePartShelfLifeLimit	SLM	1	-	
messageReceiver	ADD	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
figureItemAttachingStorageOrShippingItem	ASP	1	-	
hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife	AUL	1	-	
hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement	CMK	1	-	
figureItemIdentifier	CSN	1	X	KEY TO LOCATION DATA, TOGETHER WITH ISN

Data Element Matrix for Updating	TEI/ acronym	Change category	Required for data exchange	Remarks
figureItemContainerLocation	CTL	1	-	TECHNICAL CHANGE CANNOT BE MADE IN ISOLATION AND MUST ACCOMPANY THE LOCATION CHANGE RECORD OF THE CATEGORY 1 CONTAINER. THE CHANGE TO THE CICL DATA ELEMENT IS MADE TO THE EXISTING RECORD.
changeAuthorizationIdentifier	CAN	1	X	APPEARS AT HEADER LEVEL AND CSN LEVEL
dataRecordChangeType	CHG	-	X	
partUsageConsumptionRate	CSR	1	-	
contractorRepairTurnAroundTime	CRT	1	-	
messageCreationDate	DRD	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
messageIdentifier	DRS	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
messageRelationship	DRR	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
partDemilitarizationClass	DEC	1	-	
figureItemDescription	DFL	1	-	
partName	DFP	1	-	
inventoryManagementClass	DMC	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 2)
serialNumberLowerBound	SLB	1	-	
serialNumberUpperBound	SUB	1	-	
hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible	EMI	1	-	
hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive	ESS	1	-	
hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive	EMS	1	-	
hardwarePartMagneticSensitive	MSE	1	-	
hardwarePartRadiationSensitive	RSE	1	-	
breakdownElementEssentiality	ESC	1	-	
figureItemAcronymCode	FAC	1	-	

Data Element Matrix for Updating	TEI/ acronym	Change category	Required for data exchange	Remarks
provisioningProjectTypeOfPresentation	FID	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
hardwarePartFitmentRequirement	FTC	1	-	
hardwarePartHazardousClass	HAZ	1	-	
hardwarePartExportTradeControl	HEC	1	-	
informationExportTradeControl	IEC	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
figureItemIndentureLevel	IND	1	-	
informationControlNumber	ICN	1	-	
precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability	PIY	1	-	
succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability	SIY	1	-	
provisioningProjectIdentifier	IPP	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
provisioningProjectSubject	IPS	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
provisioningProjectStatus	ISS	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
natoItemNameCode	INC	1	-	
figureItemSequenceNumber	ISN	1	X	KEY TO LOCATION DATA, TOGETHER WITH CSN
hardwarePartProvisioningCategory	ITY	1	-	
messageLanguage	LGE	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
figureItemRemovalDistributionRate	MAP	1	-	
partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure	TBF	1	-	
messageType	MTP	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
minimumSalesQuantity	MSQ	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 1)
productIdentifier	MOI	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER

Data Element Matrix for Updating	TEI/ acronym	Change category	Required for data exchange	Remarks
productVariantIdentifier	MOV	1	-	
natoStockNumber	NSN	1	-	Refer to NSC AND NIIN
notIllustratedFigureItem	NIL	1	-	
observationDescription	OBS	-	X	PROVIDED WHEN NECESSARY
hardwarePartPackagingRequirement	PLC	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 2)
partIdentifier	PID	1	-	
partNumber	PNR	1		
securityClass	SCC	1	-	
partSensitiveItemClass	SIC	1	-	
hardwarePartPilferageClass	PSC	1	-	
hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate	PIC	1	-	
lowerLimitSalesQuantity	LLQ	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 1)
upperLimitSalesQuantity	ULQ	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 1)
hardwarePartProcurementSource	PSO	1	-	
obsoletePart	OSP	1	-	
hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime	PLT	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 1)
quantityInNextHigherAssembly	QNA	1	-	
hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue	QUI	1	-	
figureItemReasonForSelection	RFS	1	-	
recommendedSparesQuantity	RSQ	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 2)
figureItemReference	RTX	1	-	
locationDesignator	RFD	1	-	
referenceNumberCategory	RNC	1	-	
referenceNumberVariant	RNV	1	-	
hardwarePartScrapRate	SRA	1	-	
figureItemSelectCondition	SMF	1	-	

Data Element Matrix for Updating	TEI/ acronym	Change category	Required for data exchange	Remarks
selectOrManufactureFromReference	MFM	1	-	
serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement	SIM	1	-	
customerIdentifier	CIN	1	-	
userIdentifier	UIN	1	-	
hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction	SLA	1	-	
hardwarePartShelfLifeType	SLT	1	-	
hardwarePartPackagedSize	SPU	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 2)
hardwarePartSize	SUU	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 2)
maintenanceSolution	SMR	1	-	
hardwarePartRepairability	SPC	1	-	
hardwarePartSpecialStorageRequirement	STR	1	-	
hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity	SPQ	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 1)
tableOfAllowanceItem	TOA	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 2)
timeBetweenOverhaul	TBO	1	-	
timeBetweenScheduledShopVisits	TSV	1	-	
hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit	TLF	1	-	
totalQuantityInProvisioningProject	TQY	1	-	INCLUDED ONLY IN PN-ORIENTED PROVISIONING DATA
figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject	TQL	1	-	
messageSender	TOD	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
typeOfPrice	TOP	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 1)
typeOfLocationDesignator	TYP	1	-	
hardwarePartUnitOfIssue	UOI	1	-	
unitOfMeasure	UOM	1	-	
hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice	UOP	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 1)
figureItemUsableOnCode	UOC	1		

Data Element Matrix for Updating	TEI/ acronym	Change category	Required for data exchange	Remarks
hardwarePartPackagedWeight	WPU	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 2)
hardwarePartWeight	WUU	N/A	-	(Refer to NOTE 2)

Legend:

'1'	Data Element change to be included in Update
'N/A'	Not Applicable - refer to Remarks
'X'	Data Element required for Data Exchange
'-'	Data Element not relevant to Update or Data Exchange

Note 1

Update information will only be delivered with Customer Price List, Refer to Chap 3.

Note 2

Unless decided at the start of the Project (at the Guidance Conference) to maintain and update this data element.

Chapter 1.1.4

Deletion of a complete Provisioning Data Project (IPP)

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Chap 1.1	Provisioning - General
Chap 1.1.1	Baseline for Product (MOI) - Presentation
Chap 1.1.2	Data for Product (MOI) - Presentation
Chap 1.1.3	Presentation - Update
Chap. 6	Data dictionary
S1000D	International specification for technical publications using a common source database

1 Purpose

Chap 1.1.1, Chap 1.1.2 and Chap 1.1.3 of S2000M describe how Provisioning Data and its Illustrations will be planned, compiled and updated. However, the instructions within these chapters concentrate solely on the initial presentation of data and do not contain instructions how a complete IPP including illustrations can be deleted.

2 Scope

This chapter describes how deletion of a complete IPP and its illustrations will be performed and notified to the customer. This procedure enables the contractor and/or the customer to delete a complete Provisioning Data Project number with all contained line items. Every deletion has to be harmonized and agreed between all affected customers and contractors whereby all consequences of the deletion have to be considered.

The process of deletion in the IPC is not described in this chapter as this will depend on whether the IPC is issued in hardcopy, microfiche or electronic media etc, and will be subject to agreement between contractor and customer. However, the method of identifying the changes which will appear in the updated IPC is described in S1000D.

3 Application

The deletion procedure described in this chapter applies to both chapterized and non chapterized Catalogue Sequence Number (CSN) oriented provisioning, described in Chap 1.1.

The deletion procedure can be used if Provisioning Data has been issued at Master standard and it then becomes the means of notifying deletions of an IPP to the customer.

Once the contractor has received the instruction to delete a complete IPP, the basis for the deletion is the Provisioning Data from the latest available data exchange between customer and contractor.

4 Reason for deletion of an IPP

4.1 Deletion prior to the establishment of the first delivery standard

Deletions of IPP may be necessary in order to match the first delivery standard.

Deletions may arise from:

− remove of a product without replacement.
− changes to the maintenance concept.
− decrease of variants down to eight or below. (with more than twenty-four variants two figures (IPPs) are necessary; if the number of variants is then reduced the number of IPPs may also be reduced.)
− deletion of dedicated IPP(s) for Long Lead Time Items (LLTI-items) once these LLTI-items have been included in their parent IPP(s).

4.2 Deletions of IPP after the establishment of the first delivery standard

Throughout their in-service life, Products and/or equipment's may also be subject to removal or replacements introduced to improve reliability and/or performance. These removals or replacements are introduced through a formal change process and must be published to the customer to enable the planning for support of items deleted and to reflect the different configuration standards in an IPC.

The reasons for deletion of an IPP, specified in Para 4.1, also apply after the establishment of the first delivery standard.

5 Deletion processes

5.1 Deletion, definition and purpose

The decision on the deletion of a complete IPP must be based on the combined judgement and agreement of the contractor and the customer. All data must be removed before deletion of the IPP itself. The reasons for deletion of an IPP are defined in Para 4.1.

5.2 Compilation of deletion

Before a complete IPP can be deleted, the following steps must be prepared and submitted with an Update Message:

− Deletion of figureItemIdentifier (CSN) / figureItemSequenceNumber (ISN), which 'automatically' includes:

- Deletion of FigureItemReference (RTX)
- Deletion of changeAuthorizationIdentifier (CAN)
- Deletion of link to Illustration
- Deletion of Illustrations

− Deletion of partNumner (PNR) if there are no further connections over all products.

After the successful submission of the deletion (update) the following steps must be performed:

− Update of Provisioning Data Programme, the provisioningProjectStatus (ISS) will be set to CA (cancelled)
− Deletion of IPP in own database
− Information to National Codification Bureau (NCB) about deletion of IPP
− Implementation of consequence(s) of deletion of IPP into remaining IPPs (eg, delete RTX:IPPx in IPPy when IPPx has been deleted)

5.3 Deletion processes

The deletion can be submitted through the process shown in Fig 1.

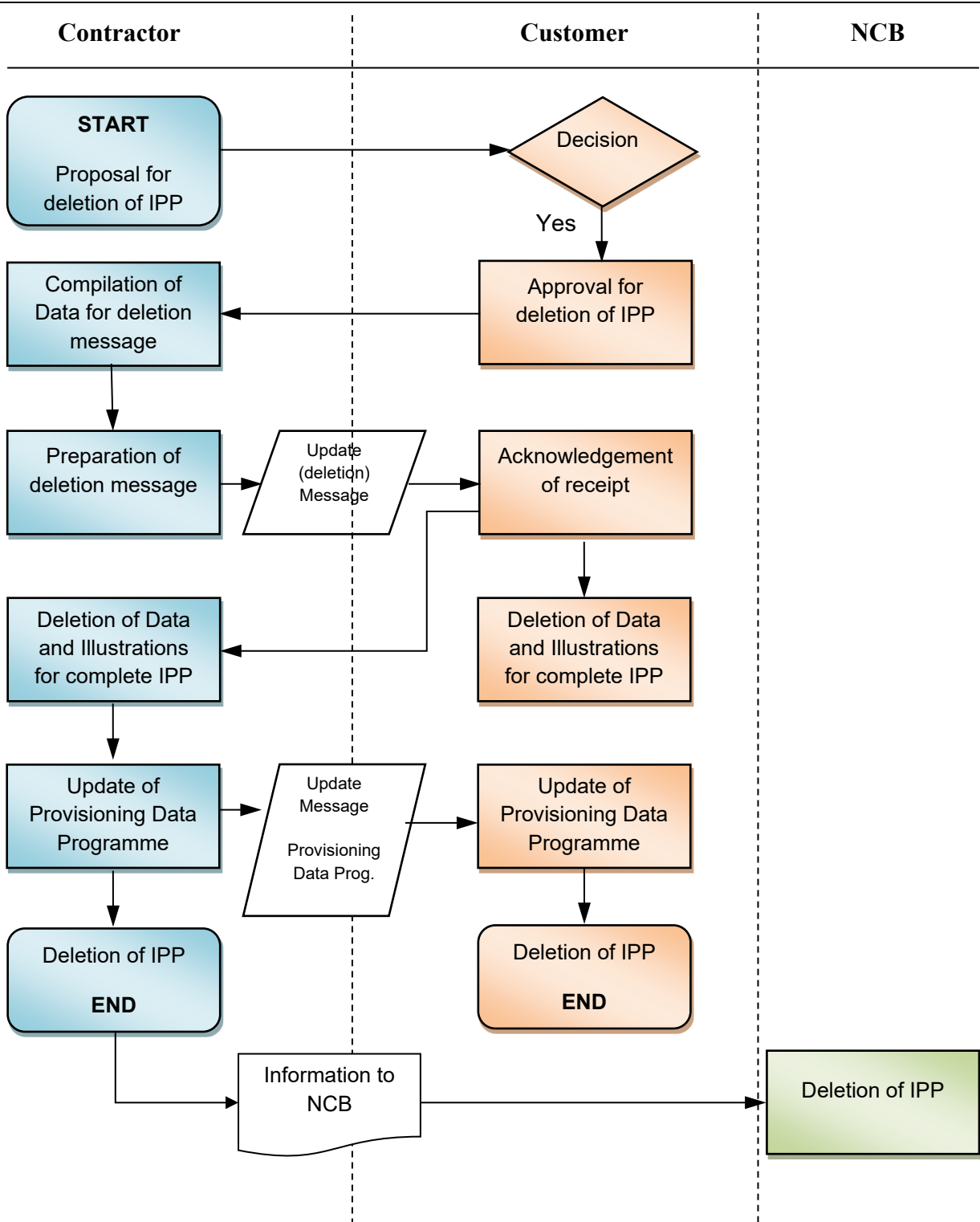| Contractor	Customer	NCB

Fig 1 Deletion Process

6   The deletion procedure

The contractor has the responsibility to decide whether a deletion of an IPP is required. The proposal for deletion will be sent to the customer for decision and approval. The customer sends the approval to the contractor.

Table 2 details all the steps in the deletion procedure.

The Change Category column shows those data element changes (indicated with '1') which must be presented in an update message to delete an IPP. The Required for Data Exchange column lists those data elements (indicated with 'X') which are not subject to change but which are needed in the message for transmission (and identification) purposes.

Table 2 Data element matrix for update to delete an IPP

Data Element Matrix for Update to Delete an IPP				
Data element	**TEI/Acronym**	**Change Category**	**Required for data exchange**	**Remarks**
hardwarePartShelfLifeLimit	SLM	1	-	
messageReceiver	ADD	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
figureItemAttachingStorageOrShippingItem	ASP	1	-	
hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife	AUL	1	-	
hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement	CMK	1	-	
figureItemIdentifier	CSN	1	X	KEY TO LOCATION DATA, TOGETHER WITH ISN
figureItemContainerLocation	CTL	1	-	TECHNICAL CHANGE CANNOT BE MADE IN ISOLATION AND MUST ACCOMPANY THE LOCATION CHANGE RECORD OF THE CATEGORY 1 CONTAINER. THE CHANGE TO THE CICL DATA ELEMENT IS MADE TO THE EXISTING RECORD.
changeAuthorizationIdentifier	CAN	1	X	APPEARS AT HEADER LEVEL AND CSN LEVEL
dataRecordChangeType	CHG	-	X	
partUsageConsumptionRate	CSR	1	-	
contractorRepairTurnAroundTime	CRT	1	-	
messageCreationDate	DRD	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
messageSequenceNumber	DRS	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
ProvisioningProjectMessage Reference	DRR	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER

<table>
<tr><td colspan="5" align="center">**Data Element Matrix for Update to Delete an IPP**</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Data element**</td><td>**TEI/Acronym**</td><td>**Change Category**</td><td>**Required for data exchange**</td><td>**Remarks**</td></tr>
<tr><td>partDemilitarizationClass</td><td>DEC</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>figureItemDescription</td><td>DFL</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td>serialNumberLowerBound</td><td>SLB</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>serialNumberUpperBound</td><td>SUB</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible</td><td>EMI</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive</td><td>ESS</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive</td><td>EMS</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>hardwarePartMagneticSensitive</td><td>MSE</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>hardwarePartRadiationSensitive</td><td>RSE</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>breakdownElementEssentiality</td><td>ESC</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>provisioningProjectTypeOf Presentation</td><td>FID</td><td>-</td><td>X</td><td>PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER</td></tr>
<tr><td>hardwarePartFitmentRequirement</td><td>FTC</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>hardwarePartHazardousClass</td><td>HAZ</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>hardwarePartExportTradeControl</td><td>HEC</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>informationExportTradeControl</td><td>IEC</td><td>-</td><td>X</td><td>PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER</td></tr>
<tr><td>figureItemAcronymCode</td><td>FAC</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td>informationControlNumber</td><td>ICN</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>logisticControlNumber</td><td>LCN</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td>succeedingFigureItemSequence NumberInterchangeability</td><td>SIY</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td>provisioningProjectSubject</td><td>IPS</td><td>-</td><td>X</td><td>PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER</td></tr>
<tr><td>provisioningProjectStatus</td><td>ISS</td><td>-</td><td>X</td><td>PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER</td></tr>
</table>

Applicable to: All

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Data Element Matrix for Update to Delete an IPP				
Data element	**TEI/Acronym**	**Change Category**	**Required for data exchange**	**Remarks**
natoItemNameCode	INC	1	-	
figureItemSequenceNumbering	ISN	1	X	KEY TO LOCATION DATA, TOGETHER WITH CSN
hardwarePartProvisioningCategory	ITY	1	-	
messageLanguage	LGE	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
figureItemRemovalDistributionRate	MAP	1	-	
partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure	TBF	1	-	
provisioning ProjectMessageType	MTP	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
minimumSalesQuantity	MSQ	1	-	
productIdentifier	MOI	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
productVariantIdentifier	MOV	1	-	
natoStockNumber	NSN	1	-	SEE NSC AND NIIN
notIllustratedFigureItem	NIL	1	-	
messageRemark	OBS	-	X	PROVIDED WHEN NECESSARY
hardwarePartPackagingRequirement	PLC	1	-	
partNumber	PNR	1	-	
securityClass	SCC	1	-	
partSensitiveItemClass	SIC	1	-	
hardwarePartPilferageClass	PSC	1	-	
hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate	PIC	1	-	
lowerLimitQuantity	LLQ	1	-	
upperLimitQuantity	ULQ	1	-	
hardwarePartProcurementSource	PSO	1	-	
obsoletePart	OSP	1	-	
hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime	PLT	1	-	
quantityInNextHigherAssembly	QNA	1	-	
quantityPerUnitOfIssue	QUI	1	-	
figureItemReasonForSelection	RFS	1	-	
recommendedSparesQuantity	RSQ	1	-	

Data Element Matrix for Update to Delete an IPP				
Data element	**TEI/Acronym**	**Change Category**	**Required for data exchange**	**Remarks**
FigureItemReference	RTX	1	-	
locationDesignator	RFD	1	-	
referenceNumberCategory	RNC	1	-	
referenceNumberVariant	RNV	1	-	
hardwarePartScrapRate	SRA	1	-	
figureItemSelectCondition	SMF	1	-	
SelectOrManufactureFromReference	MFM	1	-	
serializedItemTraceability Requirement	SIM	1	-	
customerIdentifier	CIN	1	-	
userIdentifier	UIN	1	-	
hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction	SLA	1	-	
hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitType	SLT	1	-	
hardwarePartPackagedSize	SPU	1	-	
hardwarePartSize	SUU	1	-	
maintenanceSolution	SMR	1	-	
hardwarePartRepairability	SPC	1	-	
hardwarePartSpecialStorageRequirement	STR	1	-	
hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity	SPQ	1	-	
tableOfAllowanceItem	TOA	1	-	
timeBetweenOverhaul	TBO	1	-	
timeBetweenScheduledShopVisits	TSV	1	-	
hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit	TLF	1	-	
totalQuantityInProvisioningProject	TQY	1	-	INCLUDED ONLY IN PN-ORIENTED PROVISIONING DATA
figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioning Project	TQL	1	-	
messageSender	TOD	-	X	PROVIDED IN MESSAGE HEADER
typeOfPrice	TOP	1	-	
typeOfLocationDesignator	TYP	1	-	

Applicable to: All

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Chap 1.1.4

Data Element Matrix for Update to Delete an IPP				
Data element	**TEI/Acronym**	**Change Category**	**Required for data exchange**	**Remarks**
hardwarePartUnitOfIssue	UOI	1	-	
unitOfMeasure	UOM	1	-	
hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice	UOP	1	-	
figureItemUsableOnCode	UOC	1	-	
hardwarePartPackagedWeight	WPU	1	-	
hardwarePartWeight	WUU	1	-	

Legend:

'1'   Data Element change to be included in Update to delete an IPP

'X'   Data Element required for Data Exchange

'-'   Data Element not relevant to Update to delete an IPP or Data Exchange

Chapter 1.2

Observations

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Chap 1.4	Provisioning - Data exchange - Structure
Chap 4	Communication techniques

1 Purpose

During the Provisioning process or the Updating process the customer must review the submitted Provisioning Data and illustrations at the various steps laid down in the Flow Charts in Chap 1.1.

Such reviews can result in observations raised by the customer which are then exchanged between the customer and the contractor.

If agreed between the customer and the contractor at the Guidance Conference, observations against the submitted Provisioning Data and illustrations can also be raised by the contractor.

2 Type of observations/error reporting

Observations can arise under the circumstances described in Para 7.

In addition, a data exchange can not be structured and formatted as agreed. Such errors are to be handled in accordance with Chap 4.

3 Observation data exchange

The exchange of observation data is described in Chap 1.4.

4 Presentation of observations

Irrespective of the type of observation the presentation of the data element (DE) "Observation" must be in a common format.

The format of the presentation must comprise the TEI/Acronym of the data element together with the relevant information which can take the form of:

− A new value of the data element
− Text
− Standard Observation Number (SON)

If a new value for a data element is proposed, this proposed value follows the character "=" which in turn follows the abbreviation of the data element concerned. This method is also used for providing customer supplied data to the contractor.

If there is a free text observation, this free text must follow the characters "**", which in turn follow the character "=", which follows the abbreviation of the data element concerned.

If, instead of free text observation, a SON is used, which must follow the character "*", which in turn follows the character "=", which follows the abbreviation of the data element concerned.

In case of more than one observation against the same data element, which is unlikely to occur, these observations are to be separated by the character "/". All other observations are to be separated by the characters "//".

There are certain observations which do not require to be related to specific data elements. These observations can involve the acceptance of meeting dates, illustration related or technical/ general questions and must therefore be provided as text or as a SON, as appropriate.

Table 1shows all possible formats of observations as described above:

Table 2 Presentation of observations

OBSERVATION related to a Data Element		
<TEI /	<CUSTOMER	/WHERE <ABBREVIATION OF THE

ACRONYM OF DE >=	PROVIDED VALUE>	SUBORDINATE KEY DE> = <VALUE OF THE SUBORDINATE KEY DE>
	<PROPOSED NEW VALUE>	
	* <SON>	
	** <TEXT>	
OBSERVATION not related to a Data Element		
	* <SON>	
	** <TEXT>	
	<CONTINUED TEXT>	

Note

The data contained within the characters "< >" must the value of the information described.

5 Action by contractor

For all observations raised by customer, the contractor must provide an answer to the customer.

5.1 Action against draft standard

(Only applicable to the Extended Provisioning Data Process and the Extended Update Process)

After receipt of the observations, the contractor must process the observations and, where applicable, the contractor must update the Provisioning Data and/or the illustrations in preparation of the Formal Provisioning Data. If for any reason observations cannot be incorporated, the contractor must provide those observations, together with his recommendation to the customer for further discussion and agreement at the PAM / Technical Meeting.

Observations must be presented in a consolidated list in the same sequence as the IPPN to which they relate. Where a number of customers have supplied observations, the source of the observation must also be provided.

5.2 Action against master standard

The contractor can receive observations against the submitted Master Standard. In case one of the Extended Processes (ie, the Extended Provisioning Data Process or the Extended Update Process) has been used these observations can indicate non-compliance with agreements made at the PAM / Technical Meeting.

If this occurs, the contractor must process the observations and update his Provisioning Data and illustrations as necessary.

The use of observations against Master Standard is recommended to be restricted to 14 calendar days from the date of the issue of the Master Provisioning Data (see Flow Charts in Chap 1).

Note: The 14 days is a recommended time-scale. The exact time-scale should be agreed at the start of the project (decision to be made at the Guidance Conference).

If the customer's observations identify the need for major re-work, the contractor can be requested to re-submit the Draft with a raised Issue Standard.

5.3 Action against observations

For observations which cannot be incorporated, the contractor must provide a recommendation to the customer, stating the reasons for non-acceptance. In response, the customer must clarify,

revise or otherwise advise his decision by means of a further Observation data exchange. In these cases, the MessageRelationship (DRR) must always refer to the previous incoming message which has prompted this response.

5.4 Conference support

If agreed between customer and contractor at the outset of a Multi-Customer Project, observations can be sent from any participant to any or all of the others. If an agency is involved in the Project, observations can also be copied and distributed by that agency. The use of this procedure in advance of a PAM / Technical Meeting, or for ex-committee approval of Updates, can reduce the timescale of the Provisioning process by eliminating the requirement for meetings.

6 Action by customer

If it has been agreed that the contractor can raise observations (see Para 1), when a customer has received an observation message from the contractor he gets notice from observations of other customers (if applicable) and the recommendation from the contractor how to solve the problem.

In response, the customer must clarify, revise or otherwise advise his decision by means of an observation message only containing his decision.

By SON he is supported to

− ACCEPTABLE AS RECOMMENDED
− ACCEPTABLE WITH ALTERATION: (followed by additional text)
− NEW PRESENTATION REQUIRED
− NECESSARY TO BECOME A CONFERENCE AGENDA ITEM
− NOT ACCEPTABLE (followed by additional text)

7 Circumstances for observations

− Non-compliance with the Business Rules, see Chap 1
− Proposed change to a submitted data element value
− Comments on illustrations
− Narrative information applicable to the Provisioning Data project (eg proposal/acceptance of meeting dates)
− Other narrative information on location related matters (eg missing breakdown information, illustration/text discrepancies)
− Other narrative information on part related matters (eg SON '011')
− Values for customer provided data

Observations of a general nature which can be used to convey information or requests

8 Observation message

The observation message is used to transmit observations, recommendations and decisions on Provisioning Data which have been previously transmitted, and are observed a first time by a customer.

The customer provides his decision on recommendation or he makes further observations.

The use of this procedure in advance of a Pre-Assessment or Updating Meeting, or for ex-committee approval of Category 1 Changes, can reduce the time scale of the Provisioning Data process, which can obviate the need for a conference.

If an agency is involved in the Project, observation messages can also be copied and distributed by that agency.

9   Standard observation numbers

SONs are assigned to facilitate the preparation of observations where otherwise free text would be used. Refer to Para 4. The SON is a three-digit numeric code. The range of codes for the specified use is assigned as follows. Additional codes must agreed between customer and contractor at the start of a project and must be covered in the Guidance Document:

Ranges of SON	
001 - 299	Observation on IPP/partNumber or Location/IPC/IPD
300 - 399	Observation on Illustration
600 - 799	Observation on Codification
800 - 899	for project specific use
900 - 999	for national use only
Only the codes listed below are authorised for the categories listed above:	

SON	Description
001	Format/justification of DE is incorrect
002	DE is incorrect
003	DE is missing
004	DE not required
005	DE correct?
006	Item not in proper sequence
007	Item to be illustrated
008	Breakdown required
009	Breakdown incomplete
010	Breakdown not required
011	Transmitted parts related data are not supported by a location
012	No parts related data available for the transmitted location
013	Data element change not authorised
014	OBS not agreed, to be discussed at PAM
015	OBS on Provisioning Data not agreed by contractor, Provisioning Data will not be amended.
016	OBS on error agreed

SON	Description
017	Error on Provisioning Data agreed, contractor will correct Provisioning Data.
018	Request for change agreed
019	Request for change in Provisioning Data (not an error) agreed, contractor has incorporated change into Provisioning Data.
020	Request for change not agreed, to be discussed at PAM
021	Request for change in Provisioning Data (not an error) not agreed, contractor will not incorporate change into Provisioning Data.
022	Respond to OBS will be given at PAM
023	Further explanation required
024	DE correct
025	Response to question
026	Observation not actioned, information already conveyed to customer or previously actioned as part of another Observation
027	TBF data element not available at this time, contractor has used a default code as an interim measure (ie, 1 = Considered to be a potential LSI candidate but TBF not known at this time)
028	Breakdown reflects the level required to support the customer's Maintenance Policy.
029	Data element not available.
030	RFS = 0, Data element not transmitted.
031	Request for clarification.
032	Data element correct.
033	Query, Query answered.
034	DFP is incomplete
035	Recommendation missing
036	Acceptable as recommended
037	Acceptable with alteration: "//**(TEXT) could have to be added to SON.
038	New presentation required
039	Necessary to become a conference agenda item
040	Not acceptable: "//**(TEXT) could have to be added to SON.
041	Change contained acceptable
042	Change contained acceptable subject to the following changes (for detail see Section 1-1c)
043	Updating meeting required (for detail see Section 1-1c)

SON	Description
300	Title is missing/incorrect/does not agree with text
301	Line weight incorrect
302	Line (illustration-, centre-, reference-, projection-) missing/routed incorrectly
303	Type size incorrect
304	Location drawing missing/incorrect/ inadequate
305	Direction of view incorrect/missing/ inadequate
306	Rotated is incorrect/missing/ inadequate
307	Mode of presentation inadequate
308	Too much detail per page, illustrate on extra page(s)
309	Presentation of detail parts incorrect/missing
310	How is item attached?
311	Items permanently mounted/welded/ soldered are not to be illustrated separately
312	Item illustrated but not in text
313	Item on illustration not/incorrectly indexed
314	Item not clearly illustrated
315	OBS on Illustration not agreed by contractor, Illustration will not be amended.
316	Error on Illustration agreed, contractor will correct Illustration.
317	Request for change in Illustration (not an error) agreed, Contractor has incorporated change into Illustration.
318	Request for change in Illustration (not an error) not agreed, Contractor will not change Illustration.
319	Item not to be illustrated
601	CODREQ is incomplete. Missing information is listed in the text. "//**(TEXT) could have to be added to SON.
602	MFC is invalid.
603	MFC has not been assigned.
604	PNR not known to manufacturer.
605	The PNR does not allow the item to be identified adequately. An

SON	Description
	explanation of this fault should be given in the text. "//**(TEXT)" could have to be added to SON.
606	Manufacturer does not make any identification documents available.
607	Manufacturer only supplies identification documents against payment. A contractual arrangement for this is requested.
608	Item no longer manufactured. Identification documents can no longer be obtained from manufacturer.
609	Item has been replaced by another item. The manufacturer's data for the new item is shown. Please check whether the new item meets your requirements. If so, the new manufacturer's data must used to submit a new CODREQ. "//**(TEXT)" could have to be added to SON.
610	Item is not manufactured in this country. Where known, the correct manufacturer's data or the country of manufacture is entered. "//**(TEXT)" could have to be added to SON.
611	Item is already catalogued under the NSN quoted. You are already registered as an data user agency. The appropriate NSN must be entered. "//**(TEXT)" could have to be added to SON.
612	Other reasons for "non-cataloguing" of the request are to be given here. The text should be short and easy to understand. "//**(TEXT)" could have to be added to SON.
613	The minimum data (name & NSC) is not sufficient for type 2 codification.
614	Please check and send a new CODREQ with the MFC of the manufacturer who is responsible for the relevant PNR. "//**(TEXT)" could have to be added to SON.
615	The transmitted NSN & manufacturer's data do not agree with one another. Please check the data and send a new CODREQ with the correct data if codification and/or registration as an authorized data user is required.
616	CSN - related CODREQ with PAS/CHS segment.
617	PNR - related CODREQ with PAS segment.
618	Amendment of the codes of the manufacturer's data or deletion of manufacturer's data in a supply item concept.
619	IPP and DRS have already been transmitted.
620	SON must be 616, 617 or 618.
621	CHG must be N, D or R.
622	*<not used>*
623	*<not used>*
624	*<not used>*
625	There are gaps in the sequence of DRS. (Codification will be carried out).

SON	Description
626	Where SON 618 and the CHG = N the entry in the NIN is missing.
627	Submitted NSN, PNR, MFC do not belong to a common NSN concept.
628	Codification is carried out with an amended/ corrected PNR. The PNR is shown in the new format. SON with "//**(TEXT).
629	Codification is carried out with a new MFC. The new MFC is shown. SON with *//**(TEXT)*.
630	The item is already codified under the next NSN listed. You will be registered as a data user agency. The NSN found by "manual comparison" is shown. SON with "//**(TEXT).
631	Where necessary further information is given for the applicant on the processing of the LSA application which is not necessarily clear from the codification data output by computer. SON with "//**(TEXT).
632	Please send identification documents.
633	Further Information. Add Text to SON.

10 Observation (OBS) layout

The layout of an observation does not differ between OBS general, OBS related to an IPPN, OBS related to a part or OBS related to CSN/ISN.

Each observation starts with a cover sheet that consists of four parts:

– Part One: Header
– Part Two: OBS Data Element Grouping
– Part Three: List of Data Element Abbreviations
– Part Four   List of SONs

Part One comprises:

The Header, which identifies the subject of the Provisioning Data and provides related basic information, in particular:

– The provisioningProjectIdentifier (IPP)
– The provisioningProjectStatus (ISS)
– The messageCreationDate (DRD).
– The productIdentifier (MOI)
– The MessageSender (TOD)

Part Two comprises:

The OBS Data Element Grouping, which identifies the position of each data element on the OBS

Part Three comprises:

The List of Data Element Abbreviations, which allows the easy identification of a data element on the OBS without the necessity to consult the Data Dictionary. In addition, it provides a cross reference between a shortened abbreviation and the data element name.
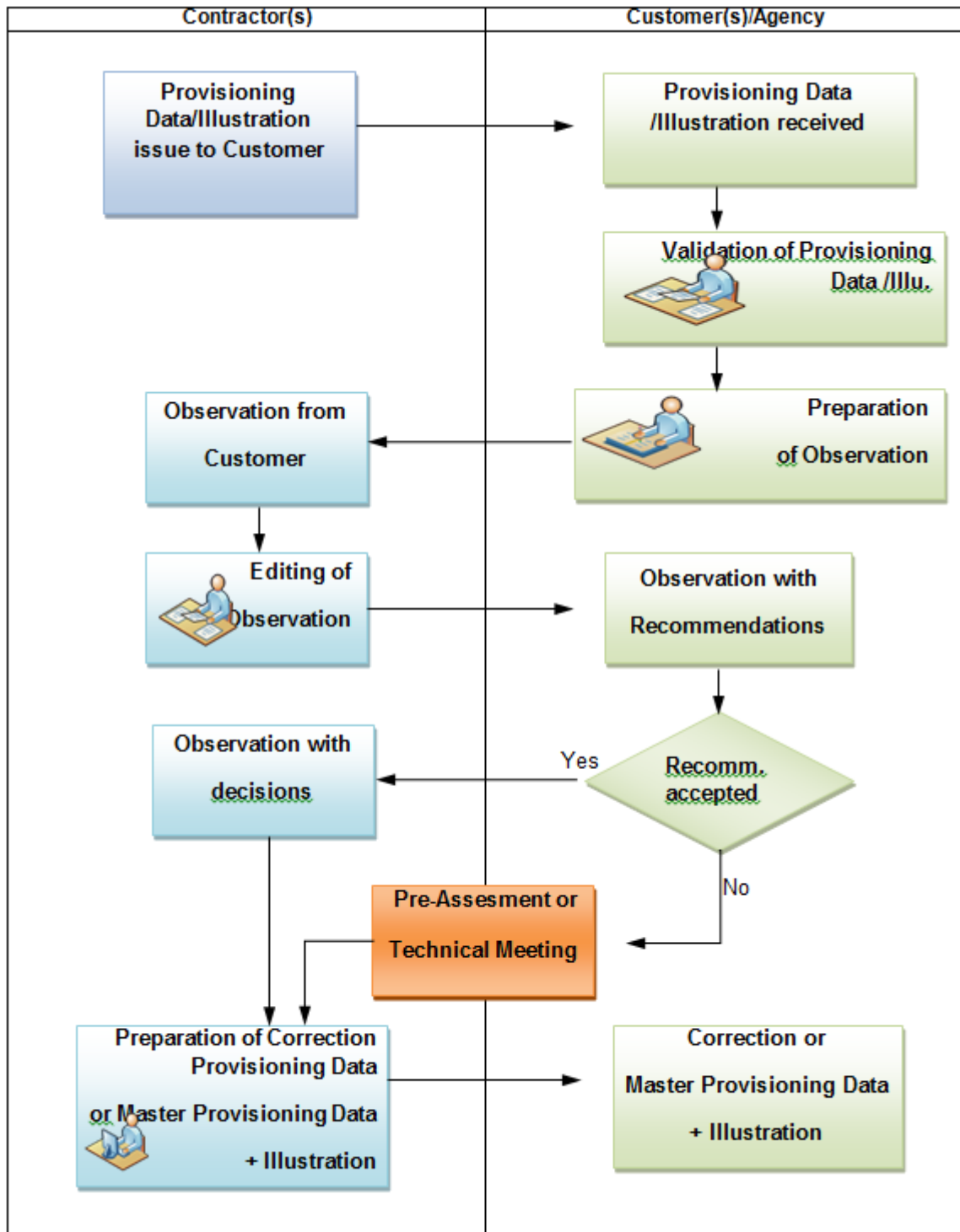
Part Four comprises:

– List of SONs, which

facilitates the preparation and reading of observations without the necessity to consult the Specification.

Following the cover sheet, the actual OBS data is provided in the following sequence:

– OBS related to an IPP (general observation)
– OBS related to a PID
– OBS related to a CSN (illustration related observation)
– OBS related to a CSN/ISN
– OBS related to a NSN (Codification query)

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Fig 1 Flow chart observation raised by customer on Provisioning Data and illustrations

```
IPP: XXXXXXXXX   ISS: XX    DRD: DD-MM-JJJJ   MOI: XXXXXXXXXXXXXX        TOD: XXXXX        PAGE:XXXX
 IPS: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 CAN/IAI: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX   XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX   XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX   XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

TOD	KEY	Key / Observation	RECOMMENDATION	DECISION
	IPP	IPP......		
TOD..	OSN..	OBS............................	REC............................	DCN............................
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
	PID	MFC..:PNR....................		
		....		
		......		
TOD..	OSN..	OBS............................	REC............................	DCN............................
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
	CSN	CSN................		
TOD..	OSN..	OBS............................	REC............................	DCN............................
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
	CSN	CSN................ ISN		
TOD..	OSN..	OBS............................	REC............................	DCN............................
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
	NSN	NSN.............		
TOD..	OSN..	OBS............................	REC............................	DCN............................
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....

CSN	figureItemIdentifier		NSN	natoStockNumber
DCN	decisionDescription		OBS	observationDescription
DRD	messageCreationDate		OSN	observationIdentifier
IPP	provisioningProjectIdentifier		PID	partIdentifier
IPS	provisioningProjectSubject		PNR	partNumber (part of partIdentifier, PID)
ISN	figureItemSequenceNumber		REC	recommendationDescription
ISS	provisioningProjectStatus		TOD	messageSender
MFC	manufacturer (part of partIdentifier, PID)			
MOI	productIdentifier			

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Fig 2 Observation cover sheet view 1

```
IPP: C0418N012   ISS: D1   DRD: 26-01-2016   MOI: JA        TOD: C0418        PAGE:0001
IPS: SURVEILLANCE
CAN/IAI: 30219M
```

SON	DESCRIPTION
001	Format/justification of DE is incorrect
002	DE is incorrect
003	DE is missing
004	DE not required
005	DE correct?
006	Item not in proper sequence
007	Item to be illustrated
008	Breakdown required
009	Breakdown incomplete
010	Breakdown not required
011	Transmitted parts related data are not supported by a location
012	No parts related data available for the transmitted location
013	Data element change not authorised as category 2 change
014	OBS not agreed, to be discussed at PAM
015	OBS on IPL not agreed by Contractor, IPL will not be amended.
016	OBS on error agreed
017	Error on IPL agreed, Contractor will correct IPL data.
018	Request for change agreed
019	Request for change in IPL (not an error) agreed, Contractor has incorporated change into IPL.
020	Request for change not agreed, to be discussed at PAM
021	Request for change in IPL (not an error) not agreed, Contractor will not incorporate change into IPL.
022	Respond to OBS will be given at PAM
023	Further explanation required
024	DE correct
025	Response to question
026	Observation not actioned, information already conveyed to Customer or previously actioned as part of another Observation
027	TBF data element not available at this time, Contractor has used a default code as an interim measure i.e. 1 = Considered to be a potential LSI candidate but TBF not known at this time
028	Breakdown reflects the level required to support the Customer's Maintenance Policy.
029	Data element not available.
030	RFS = 0, Data element not transmitted.
031	Request for clarification.
032	Data element correct.
033	Query, Query answered.
034	DFP is incomplete
035	Recommendation missing
036	Acceptable as recommended
037	Acceptable with alteration: "//**(TEXT) have to be added to SON.
038	New presentation required
039	Necessary to become a conference agenda item
040	Not acceptable: "//**(TEXT) have to be added to SON.
041	Change contained acceptable
042	Change contained acceptable subject to the following changes (for detail see Section 1-1c)
043	Updating meeting required (for detail see Section 1-1c)
300	Title is missing/incorrect/does not agree with text
301	Line weight incorrect
302	Line (illustration-, centre-, reference-, projection-) missing/routed incorrectly
303	Type size incorrect
304	Location drawing missing/incorrect/ inadequate
305	Direction of view incorrect/missing/ inadequate
306	Rotated ...(is incorrect/missing/ inadequate
307	Mode of presentation inadequate
308	Too much detail per page, illustrate on extra page(s)
309	Presentation of detail parts incorrect/missing
310	How is item attached?
311	Items permanently mounted/welded/ soldered are not to be illustrated separately
312	Item illustrated but not in text
313	Item on illustration not/incorrectly indexed
314	Item not clearly illustrated
315	OBS on Illustration not agreed by Contractor, Illustration will not be amended.
316	Error on Illustration agreed, Contractor will correct Illustration.
317	Request for change in Illustration (not an error) agreed, Contractor has incorporated change into Illustration.

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Fig 3 Observation cover sheet view 2

```
IPP: C0418N012   ISS: D1   DRD: 26-01-2016   MOI: JA           TOD: C0418        PAGE:0002
IPS: SURVEILLANCE
CAN/IAI: 30219M
```

318	Request for change in Illustration (not an error) not agreed, Contractor will not change Illustration.
319	Item not to be illustrated
601	CODREQ is incomplete. Missing information is listed in the text. "//**(TEXT) may have to be added to SON.
602	MFC is invalid.
603	MFC has not been assigned.
604	PNR not known to manufacturer.
605	The PNR does not allow the item to be identified adequately. An explanation of this fault should be given in the text. "//**(TEXT)" may have to be added to SON.
606	Manufacturer does not make any identification documents available.
607	Manufacturer only supplies identification documents against payment. A contractual arrangement for this is requested.
608	Item no longer manufactured. Identification documents can no longer be obtained from manufacturer.
609	Item has been replaced by another item. The manufacturer's data for the new item is shown. Please check whether the new item meets your requirements. If so, the new manufacturer's data is to be used to submit a new CODREQ. "//**(TEXT)" may have to be added to SON.
610	Item is not manufactured in this country. Where known, the correct manufacturer's data or the country of manufacture is entered. "//**(TEXT)" may have to be added to SON.
611	Item is already catalogued under the NSN quoted. You are already registered as a data user agency. The appropriate NSN must be entered. "//**(TEXT)" may have to be added to SON.
612	Other reasons for "non-cataloguing" of the request are to be given here. The text should be short and easy to understand. "//**(TEXT)" may have to be added to SON.
613	The minimum data (name & NSC) is not sufficient for type 2 codification.
614	Please check and send a new CODREQ with the MFC of the manufacturer who is responsible for the relevant PNR. "//**(TEXT)" may have to be added to SON.
615	The transmitted NSN & manufacturer's data do not agree with one another. Please check the data and send a new CODREQ with the correct data if codification and/or registration as an authorized data user is required.
616	CSN - related CODREQ with PAS/CHS segment.
617	PNR - related CODREQ with PAS segment.
618	Amendment of the codes of the manufacturer's data or deletion of manufacturer's data in a supply item concept.
619	IPP and DRS have already been transmitted.
620	SON must be 616, 617 or 618.
621	CHG must be N, D or R.
622	*<not used>*
623	*<not used>*
624	*<not used>*
625	There are gaps in the sequence of DRS. (Codification will be carried out).
626	Where SON 618 and the CHG = N the entry in the NIN is missing.
627	Submitted NSN,PNR,MFC do not belong to a common NSN concept.
628	Codification is carried out with an amended/ corrected PNR. The PNR is shown in the new format. SON with "//**(TEXT).
629	Codification is carried out with a new MFC. The new MFC is shown. SON with */**(TEXT)*.
630	The item is already codified under the next NSN listed. You will be registered as a data user agency. The NSN found by "manual comparison" is shown. SON with "//**(TEXT).
631	Where necessary further information is given for the applicant on the processing of the LSA application which is not necessarily clear from the codification data output by computer. SON with "//**(TEXT).
632	Please send identification documents.
633	Further Information. Add Text to SON.

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Fig 4   Observation cover sheet view 3

Chapter 1.3

Codification

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References

Table 1 References

Chap No./Document No.	Title
Chap 1	Provisioning
Chap 5	Data dictionary
http://www.nato.int/structur/AC/135/main/links/contacts.htm	National Codification Bureau Points of contact
http://www.nato.int/structur/AC/135/main/links/ncs-country-codes.htm	NATO Codification System Country codes
www.nato.int/nmcrl	NATO Master Catalogue of References for Logistics
www.nato.int/codification	NATO Codification System information
ACoDP-1	NATO Manual on Codification
ISO 22745	Standard Based Exchange of Product Data
ISO 3166-1	Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions, Part 1: Country Codes
ISO 8000-110	Data quality, Part 110: Master data: Exchange of characteristic data: Syntax, semantic encoding, and conformance to data specification
STANAG 3150	The Uniform System of Supply Classification
STANAG 3151	The Uniform System of Item Identification
STANAG 4177	Codification - Uniform System of Data Acquisition
STANAG 4199	Codification - Uniform System of Exchange of Materiel Management
STANAG 4438	Codification of Equipment - Uniform System of Dissemination of Data Associated with NATO Stock Numbers

1 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to give a brief outline of the NATO Codification System (NCS) and to show in detail the responsibility of those involved in its implementation.

2 The NATO codification system

The NCS is based on the following NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAGs):

− STANAG 3150 – The Uniform System of Supply Classification
− STANAG 3151 – The Uniform System of Item Identification
− STANAG 4177 – Codification - Uniform System of Data Acquisition
− STANAG 4199 – Codification - Uniform System of Exchange of Materiel Management
− STANAG 4438 – Codification of Equipment - Uniform System of Dissemination of Data Associated with NATO Stock Numbers

The System applies two fundamental rules:

− Each different Item of Supply will be identified by a unique number known as the NATO Stock Number (NSN), which is defined in the Data dictionary included in Chap 5
− The National Codification Bureau (NCB) of the country where an Item of Supply is designed will normally be responsible for allocating the NSN to that item

The second rule pertains even though the country of the design control authority does not itself use the item.

The NCS is an integral part of day-to-day supply operations of NATO nations and of many non-NATO nations that use the NCS. By establishing a single supply language and providing accurate information on the identity and characteristics of an item, the NCS enables the avoidance of duplication. Control of the NATO Codification System and codification procedures is vested in Allied Committee 135 (AC/135), the Group of National Directors on Codification.

The codification procedure detailed in this chapter has been specially developed by AC/135 to meet the particular needs of Multi- National projects, but it can also be used for single Nation projects. The two principles of this procedure are firstly the rapid generation of NSNs to meet the needs of contractors and customers and secondly the minimization of codification costs for items in high technology projects which can have uncertain design stability in the early stages of project development and production.

In the provisioning process defined in this specification, the procedure for the allocation of NSNs involves the contractor presenting Provisioning Data to his Home NCB and the customer.

In the event that manufacturers in different countries are producing the same item, the responsibility for allocating the NSN will rest with the NCB of the contractor having the design rights of that item, even if the item is not manufactured in the country of design. When items are identified by a National or International Specification or Standard which is administered and controlled by a single authority, the Home NCB of that authority will be responsible for allocating NSNs to the items meeting the specification or Standard.

3 The contractor's responsibilities

It is the responsibility of the contractor presenting provisioning data to his customer, also to initiate a request for the allocation of NSNs to any prospective items of supply. The contractor must supply the identification and characteristic data required to uniquely identify the items by NATO Stock Number. That data can be provided using traditional media like blueprints or in XML in accordance with ISO 8000-110:2009 on any of the selected items covered in his contract. ISO 8000-110 requires the use of the XML format specified in ISO standard 22745.

Following an initial codification request as specified in section 3.2, the home NCB must present a list of the required properties in accordance with the Federal Item Identification Guides.

However, as an alternative, and by mutual agreement between a contractor and his NCB, this exchange of data can be reduced to the minimum required for the codification process. For message detail see Chap 1-4. In addition, and again, if agreed between a contractor and his NCB, the request for codification can include any known NSN for which the contractor is not yet registered as an authorized data receiver to be verified.

The minimum data required for the initial submission of a request is:

- partIdentifier (PID, consisting of partNumber (PNR) and manufacturer (MFC) or NATO Commercial and Government Entity (NCAGE); See Data dictionary).
- Proposed natoSupplyClass (NSC; The first 4 digits of NSN).
- natoItemNameCode (INC; See Data dictionary).
- partName (DFP; See Data dictionary).
- partIdentifier (PID, consisting of PNR and MFC) of "ICY9" (PIY/SIY:9/9) parts which should attract the same NSN.
- hardwarePartUnitOfIssue (UOI), unitOfMeasure (UOM), quantityPerUnitOfIssue (QUI) and figureItemIdentifier (CSN) as optional data when agreed between contractor and NCB.

The contractors are responsible for their sub-contractors and/or sub-contracted suppliers, therefore they must ensure that their sub-contractors and suppliers provide supporting data to NCBs when it is requested for codification.

The contractor is also responsible for identifying or selecting the correct NSN when potential matches are referred to him by his home NCB, as a result of the codification screening process.

The contractor's point of contact with the NCS is always to be through his home NCB. NCB points of contact can be found at:

http://www.nato.int/structur/AC/135/main/links/contacts.htm.

After verifying the accuracy of existing NSNs in the Provisioning Data, or when allocating an NSN to items which have not been codified, the home NCB will register the contractor as an authorized data receiver. The home NCB will then subsequently notify the contractor of all changes in the data elements for which he is an authorized data receiver, ensuring that codification results to a contractor are always kept up to date. Deregistration as an authorized data receiver will be initiated by the contractor, applying rules as established between him and his home NCB whenever data related to a specific NSN is no longer required.

Messages from contractors to their home NCBs are to be structured in accordance with the instructions contained in Chap 1.4.

4   The national codification bureau's responsibilities

It is the responsibility of the NCBs to perform codification according to standard procedures as outlined in the NATO Manual on Codification ACodP-1.

In addition to this task, the home NCB will serve as the recipient of all codification requests from a contractor and as the coordinator for these processes until they are completed. This task includes:

- The registration of contractors as authorized data receivers and all resultant actions
- The progression of screening and of the clearance of potential matches and matches through association
- The progression of any requests passed to other NCBs
- The transmission of NSNs to the contractor not later than 60 days from the transmission date of the codification request

Note:

>   If drawings are requested by the NCB but they are not available to meet the 60-day timeframe, an NSN will nevertheless be allocated provided that the minimum supporting date for the item is available.

−   The progression of all subsequent action to complete the full codification process.
−   The verification of the accuracy of NSNs and the supporting data.

A procedural flowchart detailing the interaction between contractors, customers and NCBs is provided at Para 9.

Messages between NCBs use the formats defined in the NATO manual ACodP-1. Similar standard formats for messages between NCBs and contractors are the long-term goal of the AC/135. However, until standard formats are devised for such messages, national rules apply.

4.1   Codification time frames

The procedures published in the NATO Manual on Codification require NCBs to complete codification according to the following standard:

Codification Timeframes in Calendar Days	CPI	Type of Request
60	4	Routine
45	A	Accelerated and NATO or Common Project
14	E	Emergency

The CPI column in the table specifies the codification priority indicator. When requesting codification, the submitter should include the appropriate CPI in the request. Requests for NSN assignment from one NCB to another are made through LSA transactions, and the LSA includes a field for the CPI.

Note

>   The CPI is termed 'PIC, Priority Indicator Code' in the ACodP-1.

5   The application of NATO codification in non-NATO countries

Although designed especially for use within NATO, codification has also been adopted by other countries. These countries are known as "sponsored" countries. There will also be occasions when contractors within NATO countries will wish to persuade other customers outside NATO to use NSNs as a means of identifying items. The codification regulations provide for contractors to apply for assistance in such cases.

For a list of Nations that use the NCS, go to:

http://www.nato.int/structur/AC/135/main/links/ncs-country-codes.htm

and click on the "NCS Codes Chart" link.

6   The application of S2000M without NATO codification

As S2000M is intended for international application, there will be occasions when contractors outside NATO countries and/or non-NATO customers do not require NATO codification. In such circumstances, this specification can also be operated using NCAGEs and part numbers as the key means of item identification without using the contents of this chapter.

7 NATO stock number data

NSN data is published in the NATO Master Catalogue of References for Logistics (NMCRL). The NMCRL is available to government offices and contractors by subscription. For information about the NMCRL and subscribing to it, go to: www.nato.int/nmcrl.

8 NCS information

Extensive information about the NCS can be found at the AC/135 home page at: www.nato.int/codification

9 Flow chart of the NATO codification procedure

9.1 Purpose

This flow chart illustrates the procedures outlined in this chapter. In respect of the critical procedural steps, it also shows the time scales for each, measured in calendar days from the initial request for codification (time 0). The flow chart uses the symbology of a crossed circle for originators of actions, a blank circle for recipients of actions and a dotted circle for optional recipients of actions.

9.2 Abbreviations

Included in the flow chart are the following abbreviations:

AC/135 = ALLIED COMMITTEE 135

DIC = DOCUMENT IDENTIFIER CODE

INC = ITEM NAME CODE

NCB = NATIONAL CODIFICATION BUREAU

NSC = NATO SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION

NCAGE = NATO COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT ENTITY

NSN = NATO STOCK NUMBER

0 = TRANSMISSION DATE OF CODIFICATION REQUEST

RNCC = REFERENCE NUMBER CATEGORY CODE

RNVC = REFERENCE NUMBER VARIATION CODE

9.3 Definitions

The flow chart uses a number of codification terms taken from NATO codification publications. Whilst these terms normally have specific meanings to those involved in codification, the strict definitions have been simplified for the benefit of this specification. The definitions given below therefore, apply only in the context of this specific codification procedure. These simplified definitions are:

9.3.1 Exact match

An 'exact match' occurs when, on screening of a codification request, the NCB finds on its database a single NSN, the supporting record of which includes data which corresponds precisely with the information submitted for screening.

9.3.2 Potential match

A 'potential match' occurs when, on screening of a codification request, the NCB finds on its database more than one NSN, the supporting records of which include data which appear to correspond with the information submitted for screening.

9.3.3 Match through association

A 'match through association' occurs when, on screening of a codification request, the NCB finds on its database a single NSN, the supporting record of which includes data which corresponds with all elements of the information submitted for screening except the NCAGE.

Furthermore, the NCAGE submitted must be that of a manufacturer who is known to have an association with the manufacturer whose NCAGE appears within the supporting record of the NSN concerned, for example, where manufacturers have multi-national affiliations, or are known to have changed company names or to have undergone mergers with other manufacturers.

9.3.4 No match

A 'no match' occurs when, on screening of a codification request, a NCB finds that none of the conditions at Para 9.3.1, Para 9.3.2 or Para 9.3.3 above is met.

9.3.5 User registration

User registration is the process whereby an NCB amends the supporting record of an NSN to show that the NSN is in use by specified Services of that nation, or by the NCB of another nation. The NCB recording user registration must then inform the registered user of any subsequent changes either to the NSN or to any element of its supporting record.

9.3.6 Authorized data receiver

When a contractor is registered by a NCB as an authorized data receiver for a given NSN, the contractor will be informed of any subsequent changes to the following elements of that NSN's supporting record:

– NSN
– Item Name
– natoItemNameCode (INC)
– partIdentifiers (PID, including PNR(s) and MFC/NCAGE(s))
– referenceNumberCategory (RNC(s))
– referenceNumberVariant (RNV(s))

9.4 Flow chart

Refer to Fig 1, Fig 2 and Fig 3

STEP	ACTION	CONTRACTOR	HOME NCB	OTHER NCB	CUSTOMER	TIME SCALE (DAYS)	REMARKS
1.	AC/135 ESTABLISH A CODIFICATION SUB-GROUP TO MANAGE NATO CODIFICATION ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT:		◯—◯				THIS STEP APPLIES ONLY TO MAJOR NATO PROJECTS.
2.	THE GUIDANCE CONFERENCE IS HELD	⊘	⊘		⊘		
3.	THE SUB-GROUP REQUESTS NATO PROJECT CODES AT NSPA.		◯—◯				THE NATO PROJECT CODES ARE USED ONLY BY NCBS. THIS STEP APPLIES ONLYTO CERTAIN MAJOR NATO PROJECTS.
3.1	THE HOME NCB INSTALLS A SUSPENSE FILE TO CONTROL THE PROGRESS OF CODIFICATION FOR THE PROJECT, IF REQUIRED (NATIONAL OR MULTI-NATIONAL PARTNER AGREED RULES APPLY).		◯				NATIONAL RULES ON THE FORMATTING OF THE SUSPENSE FILE WILL APPLY.
4.	THE CONTRACTOR TRANSMITS DRAFT PROVISIONING DATA FOR EACH ITEM.	⊘—	◯—	◯		0	THE CONTRACTOR TRANSMITS EITHER THE FULL DRAFT PROVISIONING DATA DATA, OR, BY PRIOR ARRANGEMENT, AN EXTRACT CONTAINING AS MINIMUM: A. NCAGE:PART NUMBER B. PROPOSED NSC C. INC D. DFP E. NCAGE:PNR OF ICY9 ITEMS
							BY PRIOR ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN CONTRACTOR AND HOME NCB THE DATA SUBMISSION MAY INCLUDE NSN FORWHICH THE CONTRACTOR IS NOT A USER
							ADDITIONALLY IT MAY ALSO INCLUDE UI,UM, QPUI AND CSN IN ACCORDANCE WITH CODREQ MESSAGE DEFINITIONS.
5.	THE HOME NCB SCREENS ALL ITEMS BY NCAGE AND PART NUMBER		⊘			0+7	
5.1	FOR ALL "EXACT MATCHES" THE HOME NCB TRANSMITS THE NSN TO THE CONTRACTOR AND REGISTERS THE CONTRACTOR AS A USER	◯—	⊘				CONTRACTORS ARE TO BE CONSIDERED USERS: A. NSN B. ITEM NAME C. INC D. NCAGE(S):PART NUMBER(S) E. RNCC(S) F. RNVC (S)

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Fig 1 Flowchart view 1

STEP	ACTION	CONTRACTOR	HOME NCB	OTHER NCB	CUSTOMER	TIME SCALE (DAYS)	REMARKS
5.2	THE HOME NCB REFERS ALL POTENTIAL MATCHES TO THE CONTRACTOR	○	⊘			0+9	
5.3	THE HOME NCB RESOLVES "MATCHES THROUGH ASSOCIATION"	○	⊘				
6.	THE CONTRACTOR RESOLVES "POTENTIAL MATCHES" USING THE APPROPRIATE TECHNICAL EXPERTISE	⊘					
6.1	WHERE A CONTRACTOR IDENTIFIES THAT A "POTENTIAL MATCH" RELATES TO A SPECIFIC NSN, HE SUBMITS A REQUEST TO A BE REGISTERED AS A USER	⊘	○				THIS ACTION WILL TAKE PLACE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, BUT NO LATER THAN AT STEP 12 OF THIS FLOW CHART.
6.2	WHERE NONE OF THE NSNS OFFERED IS ACCEPTABLE AND THE ITEM, THEREFORE, MUST BE CODIFIED, THE CONTRACTOR SUBMITS A REQUEST FOR CODIFICATION, TOGETHER WITH THE REFERENCE NUMBER JUSTIFICATION CODE.	⊘	○				THIS ACTION WILL TAKE PLACE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, BUT NO LATER THAN AT STEP 12 OF THIS FLOW CHART.
7.	THE HOME NCB EXTRACTS DATA FOR ALL REMAINING ITEMS AND SORTS PART NUMBERS IN TO "OWN" AND "OTHER" COUNTRIES, USING THE NCAGE AS THE KEY.		⊘				
7.1	THE HOME NCB SUBMITS ALL NON ACCEPTED "POTENTIAL MATCHES" AND ALL "NO MATCHES" TO THE APPROPRIATE NCB.		⊘	○			
8.	THE HOME NCB CODIFIES ALL "NO MATCH" ITEMS OF NATIONAL ORIGIN AND TRANSMITS NSNS TO THE CONTRACTOR.	○	⊘				IF DRAWINGS ARE REQUESTED, BUT ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO MEET THE 90-DAY TIMEFRAME, AN NSN WILL, NEVERTHELESS, BE ALLOCATED, PROVIDED THE MINIMUM SUPPORTING DATA FOR THE ITEM IS AVAILABLE-
8.1	THE HOME NCB REGISTERS THE CONTRACTOR AS A USER.	○	⊘				SEE REMARKS AT STEP 5.1.
9.	AS A USER . THE OTHER NCB SCREENS ALL ITEMS SUBMITTED BY THE HOME NCB FOR CODIFICATIONS AGAINST ITS OWN.			⊘			
9.1	CODIFICATION, AGAINST ITS OWN DATABASE. THE OTHER NCB REGISTERS THE HOME NCB "EXACTAS A USER AND TRANSMITS NSNS FOR		○	⊘			
9.2	MATCHES" TO THE HOME NCB. THE HOME NCB TRANSMITS NSNS RECEIVED FROM THE OTHER NCB TO THE CONTRACTOR	○	⊘				

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Fig 2 Flowchart view 2

Applicable to: All

S2000M-A-01-03-0000-00A-040A-D

Chap 1.3

STEP	ACTION	CONTRACTOR	HOME NCB	OTHER NCB	CUSTOMER	TIME SCALE (DAYS)	REMARKS
9.3	AND REGISTERS THE CONTRACTOR AS A USER. THE OTHER NCB RETURNS ALL "POTENTIAL MATCHES" TO THE HOME NCB FOR ACTION WITH THE CONTRACTOR, AS AT STEPS 5.2 TO 6.2.				0+16		
9.4	THE OTHER NCB CODIFIES "NO MATCH" ITEMS AND TRANSMITS NSNS AND FORWARDS ANY DIC K27 TO HOME NCB.				0+52		
9.5	THE OTHER NCB REGISTERS THE HOME NCB AS A USER.						SEE REMARKS AT STEP 5.1.
10.	THE HOME NCB TRANSMITS NSNS TO THE CONTRACTORS, GIVING THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN DIC K27 (IF APPLICABLE), AS THEY ARE RECEIVED, AND REGISTERS THE CONTRACTOR AS A USER.					0+60	
11.	THE PRE-ASSESSMENT MEETING IS HELD					0+80	A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NCB MAY TAKE PART IN THE PRE-ASSESSMENT MEETING.
12.	ADDITIONAL CODIFICATION REQUESTS, NECESSITATED BY DECISIONS MADE AT THE PRE-ASSESSMENT MEETING ARE SUBMITTED BY THE CONTRACTOR TO THE HOME NCB					0+94	SUBMISSION TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STEP 4 OF THIS FLOW CHART, THEREAFTER STEP 5 TO 10 APPLY.
13.	THE CONTRACTOR PREPARES AND TRANSMITS THE MASTER PROVISIONING DATA.					0+140	SEE REMARKS TO STEP 4.
14.	ALL SERVICES INITIATE USER REGISTRATION WITH THEIR HOME NCBS						
14.1	RESULTING FROM STEP 14, WHEN APPLICABLE NATIONAL NCBS INITIATE USER REGISTRATION WITH OTHER NCBS.						
15.	FULL CODIFICATION CONTINUES AT THE APPROPRIATE NCB.						
16.	THE CONTRACTOR INITIATES ACTIONS TO WITHDRAW USER REGISTRATION DATA WITH THE HOME NCB FOR ALL ITEMS NO LONGER REQUIRED.						

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Fig 3 Flowchart view 3

10   CODREQ-message

10.1   Message Description

This Codification request message (CODREQ message) is used to transmit the minimum Provisioning Data to the National Codification Bureau (NCB) for the initiation of the codification procedure.

The use of this message needs prior agreement between the Contractor and his home NCB. In cases where the use of this minimum data requirement is not agreed, the codification request will be submitted as a full Provisioning Data data request and will take the form of the appropriate data exchange.

CODREQ messages will be submitted for those partNumbers (PNRs) which comply with the following conditions:

–   The partNumber has at least one location in the Provisioning Data Project at which the figureItemReasonForSelection (RFS) is other than zero

- The Contractor is not registered as an Authorized Data Receiver for the partNumber
- The Contractor has not submitted a prior Codification Request for the partNumber
- Only one CODREQ message is required to be submitted per different partNumber
- In the Part Number (PN)-orientated Provisioning Data Procedure, CODREQ messages will be submitted for all partNumbers included in the Provisioning Data Project, with the exception of:

  - partNumbers for which the Contractor is an Authorized Data Receiver
  - partNumbers for which the Contractor has submitted a prior Codification Request

In the initial submission of a partNumber (PNR) for Codification the Change Code (dataRecordChangeType, CHG) in segment PAS is to be "N".

To withdraw, or cancel, a previously submitted Codification Request against a partNumber (for example, as a result of a Pre-Assessment Meeting), the CODREQ message must be submitted with a Change Code in the PAS segment of "D".

To correct the data in a previously submitted Codification Request, the Change Code in the PAS segment is to be "R". This correction can only apply to data other than the partNumber (PNR) and manufacturer (MFC). When partNumber and/or NCAGE changes are necessary, then a cancellation ("D") message together with an Add ("N") message will need to be submitted.

The JAS and JBS segments contain the Information Control Number (ICN) as a cross reference between Provisioning Data and illustration. The JCS segment contains the CAN which introduces the illustration update.

Segment PKS is to enable a link to be made between the Part Number provided in PAS and other partNumber(s) with which there is an Interchangeability "9-9" situation (PIY / SIY), and hence which should attract the same natoStockNumber (NSN). The number of times a PKS segment can be repeated is dictated by NATO Codification rules. PAS segments must not be provided for Part Numbers contained in PKS segments.

On agreement between Contractor and Customer, the CHS segment will provide a CSN reference of where the Part is used. Only a single CSN is to be provided, even if the Part appears in more than one location. This data will not be maintained and is provided merely to link the data submitted in the CODREQ and the item contained in the illustration, for the purpose of natoSupplyClass (NSC) validation by the NCB personnel.

Segment PMS will be provided, when agreed between Customer and Contractor, to give a better means of obtaining the appropriate NSN for those items which can be supplied in different units.

10.2 Branching Diagram of CODREQ-message

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Fig 4 Branching Diagram of CODREQ-message

10.3   Message structure of CODREQ-message

IPH	IPP (provisioningProjectIdentifier)	MTP (messageType)	TOD (messageSender)	ADD (message Receiver)	FID (provisioning ProjectType OfPresentation)	

	MOI (productIdentifier)	DRS (messageIdentifier)	DRD (messageCreation Date)	LGE (messageLanguage)

	IPS (provisioningProjectSubject)	

OHS	OSN (observationIdentifier)	OBS (observationDescription)

JAS	CHG (dataRecord ChangeType)	CSN (figureItemIdentifier)

	JBS	CHG (dataRecord ChangeType)	ICN (informationControlNumber)

		JCS	CHG (dataRecord ChangeType)	CAN (changeAuthorizationIdentifier)

PAS	CHG (dataRecord ChangeType)	PNR / MFC (partIdentifier)	DFP (partName)	INC (natoItem NameCode)	NSN (natoStock Number)	CPI (codificationPriorityIndicator)

	RNC (referenceNumberCategory)	RNV (referenceNumberVariant)	

	PKS	PNR / MFC (partIdentifier)	

	PMS	UOI (hardwarePartUnitOfIssue)	UOM (unitOfMeasure)	QUI (hardwarePartQuantity PerUnitOfIssue)

	CHS	CSN (figureItemIdentifier)

10.4 Segment Descriptions for CODREQ-message

SEGMENT FUNCTION HEADER					SEGMENT CODE IPH
ESSENTIALITY OF SEGMENT IN MESSAGE					
MESSAGE				ESSENTIALITY	"SET"(SEE BELOW)
CODREQ				M	(1)
DATA ELEMENTS CONTAINED IN SEGMENT					

TEI	FORMAT	KEY DATA	ESSENTIALITY "SET" NUMBER (1)			DATA ELEMENT NAME
IPP	an9	KEY	M			provisioningProjectIdentifier
MTP	an..6		M			messageType
TOD	an5	KEY	M			messageSender
ADD	an5	KEY	M			messageReceiver
FID	a1		M			provisioningProjectTypeOfPresentation
MOI	an..14		M			productIdentifier
DRS	n4	KEY	M			messageIdentifier
DRD	n8		M			messageCreationDate
LGE	a2		M			messageLanguage
IPS	an..19		M			provisioningProjectSubject

REMARKS ON BUSINESS ESSENTIALITY	SEGMENT CODE IPH
SEGMENT IN CODREQ-MESSAGE NONE 	
DATA ELEMENTS IN SEGMENT NONE 	

SEGMENT FUNCTION PROJECT RELATED OBSERVATIONS					SEGMENT CODE OHS
ESSENTIALITY OF SEGMENT IN MESSAGE					
MESSAGE			ESSENTIALITY		"SET"(SEE BELOW)
CODREQ			C		(1)
DATA ELEMENTS CONTAINED IN SEGMENT					

TEI	FORMAT	KEY DATA	ESSENTIALITY	DATA ELEMENT NAME
			"SET" NUMBER	
			(1)	
OSN	n1	KEY	M	observationIdentifier
OBS	an..130		M	observationDescription

REMARKS ON BUSINESS ESSENTIALITY	SEGMENT CODE OHS
SEGMENT IN CODREQ-MESSAGE SEGMENT MUST BE PROVIDED WHEN PROJECT RELATED OBSERVATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED. ELSE SEGMENT MUST NOT BE THERE.	
DATA ELEMENTS IN SEGMENT NONE	

SEGMENT FUNCTION PROJECT INFORMATION CONTROL NUMBER		SEGMENT CODE JAS
ESSENTIALITY OF SEGMENT IN MESSAGE		
MESSAGE	ESSENTIALITY	"SET"(SEE BELOW)
CODREQ	C	(1)

DATA ELEMENTS CONTAINED IN SEGMENT

TEI	FORMAT	KEY DATA	ESSENTIALITY "SET" NUMBER (1)	DATA ELEMENT NAME
CHG	a1		M	dataRecordChangeType
CSN	an16	KEY	M	figureItemIdentifier

REMARKS ON BUSINESS ESSENTIALITY	SEGMENT CODE JAS

SEGMENT IN CODREQ-MESSAGE

SEGMENT MUST BE PROVIDED WHEN ILLUSTRATION(S) MUST BE DELIVERED; ELSE SEGMENT MUST NOT BE THERE.

DATA ELEMENTS IN SEGMENT

DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE ICN IS THE ADDRESS OF AN INFORMATION SOURCE (EG, AN ILLUSTRATION) AND IT IS USED TO ESTABLISH THE RELATION OF THIS INFORMATION SOURCE TO THE FIGURE(S) OR ONE OR MORE DATA MODULES, THE CSN MUST ALWAYS BE FILLED WITH INDEX '000'.

SEGMENT FUNCTION ILLUSTRATION DATA		SEGMENT CODE JBS
ESSENTIALITY OF SEGMENT IN MESSAGE		

MESSAGE	ESSENTIALITY	"SET"(SEE BELOW)
CODREQ	C	(1)

DATA ELEMENTS CONTAINED IN SEGMENT

TEI	FORMAT	KEY DATA	ESSENTIALITY "SET" NUMBER (1)	DATA ELEMENT NAME
CHG	a1		M	dataRecordChangeType
ICN	(COMPOSITE)	KEY	M	informationControlNumber
moi	an..14		M	productIdentifier
sdc	an..4		M	systemDifferenceCode
snc	an9		M	standardNumberingSystemCode
rpc	a1		M	responsiblePartnerCompanyCode
mfc	an5		M	manufacturer
iui	an5		M	informationUniqueIdentifier
ilv	a1		M	informationVariantCode
iin	n3		M	informantionIssueNumber
isc	n2		M	informationSecurityClassification

REMARKS ON BUSINESS ESSENTIALITY	SEGMENT CODE JBS

SEGMENT IN CODREQ-MESSAGE

SEGMENT MUST BE PROVIDED WHEN ILLUSTRATION(S) MUST BE DELIVERED. ELSE SEGMENT MUST NOT BE THERE.

DATA ELEMENTS IN SEGMENT

NONE

SEGMENT FUNCTION ILLUSTRATION CHANGE DATA					SEGMENT CODE JCS
ESSENTIALITY OF SEGMENT IN MESSAGE					
MESSAGE			ESSENTIALITY		"SET"(SEE BELOW)
CODREQ			C		(1)
DATA ELEMENTS CONTAINED IN SEGMENT					

TEI	FORMAT	KEY DATA	ESSENTIALITY	DATA ELEMENT NAME
			"SET" NUMBER	
			(1)	
CHG	a1		M	dataRecordChangeType
CAN	an..20	KEY	M	changeAuthorizationIdentifier

REMARKS ON BUSINESS ESSENTIALITY	SEGMENT CODE JCS
SEGMENT IN CODREQ-MESSAGE SEGMENT MUST BE PROVIDED WHEN CHANGES/CORRECTIONS OCCUR TO ANY OF THE DATA ELEMENTS CONTAINED WITHIN THE JCS SEGMENT AND THE USE OF A CAN HAS BEEN AGREED. ELSE SEGMENT MUST NOT BE THERE.	
DATA ELEMENTS IN SEGMENT NONE	

SEGMENT FUNCTION PART IDENTITY		SEGMENT CODE PAS

ESSENTIALITY OF SEGMENT IN MESSAGE		
MESSAGE	ESSENTIALITY	"SET"(SEE BELOW)
CODREQ	M	(1)/(2)

DATA ELEMENTS CONTAINED IN SEGMENT

TEI	FORMAT	KEY DATA	ESSENTIALITY					DATA ELEMENT NAME
			"SET" NUMBER					
			(1)	(2)				
CHG	a1		M	M				dataRecordChangeType
PNR	an..65	KEY	M	M				partNumber
DFP	an..130		M	–				partName
INC	an5		M	–				natoItemNameCode
NSN	(COMPOSITE)		M	–				natoStockNumber
RNC	an1		C	–				referenceNumberCategory
RNV	n1		C	–				referenceNumberVariant
CPI	an1		M	–				codificationPriorityIndicator

REMARKS ON BUSINESS ESSENTIALITY	SEGMENT CODE PAS

SEGMENT IN CODREQ-MESSAGE

    WHEN SEGMENT PAS IN CODREQ MESSAGE IS USED TO WITHDRAW AUTHORIZED DATA RECEIVER INTEREST, ESSENTIALITY SET (4) APPLIES.

DATA ELEMENTS IN SEGMENT

ESSENTIALITY SET (1)

RNC, RNV:

    DATA ELEMENTS MUST BE PROVIDED FOR SPAREABLE ITEM RECORDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CODIFICATION PROCEDURES.

ESSENTIALITY SET (2)

    NONE

SEGMENT FUNCTION ICY 9 PART				SEGMENT CODE PKS
ESSENTIALITY OF SEGMENT IN MESSAGE				
MESSAGE		ESSENTIALITY	"SET"(SEE BELOW)	
CODREQ		C	(1)	

DATA ELEMENTS CONTAINED IN SEGMENT

TEI	FORMAT	KEY DATA	ESSENTIALITY		DATA ELEMENT NAME
			"SET" NUMBER		
			(1)		
PNR	an..65	KEY	M		partNumber

REMARKS ON BUSINESS ESSENTIALITY	SEGMENT CODE PKS
SEGMENT IN CODREQ-MESSAGE SEGMENT MUST BE PROVIDED WHEN A PART HAS AN INTERCHANGEABILITY 9 SITUATION WITH THE PART NUMBER APPEARING IN THE PAS SEGMENT. ELSE SEGMENT MUST NOT BE THERE.	
DATA ELEMENTS IN SEGMENT NONE	

SEGMENT FUNCTION SUPPLY DATA		SEGMENT CODE PMS
ESSENTIALITY OF SEGMENT IN MESSAGE		
MESSAGE	ESSENTIALITY	"SET"(SEE BELOW)
CODREQ	C	(1)
DATA ELEMENTS CONTAINED IN SEGMENT		

TEI	FORMAT	KEY DATA	ESSENTIALITY		DATA ELEMENT NAME
			"SET" NUMBER		
			(1)		
UOI	a2		M		hardwarePartUnitOfIssue
UOM	a2		C		*<unit>* of hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue
QUI	n..4		C		*<value>* of hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue

REMARKS ON BUSINESS ESSENTIALITY	SEGMENT CODE PMS
SEGMENT IN CODREQ-MESSAGE	

SEGMENT IN CODREQ-MESSAGE

WHEN CUSTOMER/CONTRACTOR HAVE AGREED THE USE OF THIS SEGMENT, IT MUST BE PROVIDED WHEN THE DATA IS REQUIRED TO QUALIFY THE ITEM FOR NSN ALLOCATION. ELSE SEGMENT MUST NOT BE THERE.

DATA ELEMENTS IN SEGMENT

UOM, QUI:

DATA ELEMENTS MUST BE PROVIDED WHEN UOI IS NON DEFINITIVE. ELSE MUST NOT BE THERE.

SEGMENT FUNCTION	SEGMENT CODE
LOCATION REFERENCE	CHS

ESSENTIALITY OF SEGMENT IN MESSAGE		
MESSAGE	ESSENTIALITY	"SET"(SEE BELOW)
CODREQ	C	(1)

DATA ELEMENTS CONTAINED IN SEGMENT

TEI	FORMAT	KEY DATA	ESSENTIALITY	DATA ELEMENT NAME
			"SET" NUMBER	
			(1)	
CSN	an16		M	figureItemIdentifier

REMARKS ON BUSINESS ESSENTIALITY	SEGMENT CODE CHS

SEGMENT IN CODREQ-MESSAGE

    WHEN CUSTOMER/CONTRACTOR HAVE AGREED TO USE THE CHS IN THIS MESSAGE, ITS ESSENTIALITY BECOMES MANDATORY.

DATA ELEMENTS IN SEGMENT

    NONE

10.5 Interchange details for CODREQ-message

10.5.1 Introduction

The aim of this Section is to describe how the structured user data (ie the CODREQ-message) is prepared for interchange, and is understood and verified despite any differences in the hardware or software of the communicating partners. In order to achieve this, a special syntax is used, and the method of its application is described in this Section.

The procedures are also structured around the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Basic

Reference Model defined in ISO Standard 7498.

Interface software, written to meet the S2000M standard, will reside OSI Layer 7 (Application) and should not be confused with the message transfer protocols, starting in Layer 6 (Presentation), which are required when the communication session is set up.

A major principle of OSI is that the requirement for syntax and coding of all messages to be interchanged must be the same. These general rules, therefore, are applicable to the CODREQ-message, whether it will be transmitted electronically or by any other media.

10.5.2 Service data

In addition to messages composed of user data, and those comprising acknowledgement and rejection information, electronic communication will need to be supported by special service data in order to handle all messages contained therein.

Additional data which assists in the interchange process is known as communications data. This data is usually formulated and processed within the Transmission Bearer System (eg, X.25 Software). This subject is not discussed further.

10.5.3 Syntax standards

The standards used for the CODREQ-message to achieve a successful interchange of information are based upon ISO 9735, but contain significant differences. These standards give the rules regarding the formation of the message structure for transmission purposes, and explain how data can automatically be prepared for the interchange. These rules are referred to as the syntax of the Specification for the exchange of the CODREQ-message.

10.5.3.1 Delimiters

The syntax standard requires delimiters to act as punctuation separators within the message string. These delimiters are reserved in Character Set Level A, and cannot be used in their own right unless preceded by the release character itself.

The default delimiters used are:

– Apostrophe (') – segment terminator
– Plus sign (+) – segment tag and data unit separator
– Colon (:) – component data element separator
– Question Mark (?) – release character

10.5.3.2 Use of Release Character

The release character (?) can be used where it is necessary for a reserved character to convey information rather than to act as a delimiter. The release character used immediately preceding a delimiter will restore the character to its normal meaning, eg, to transmit the plus sign (+), it would appear in the message as ?+. A Question Mark is represented by ??.

10.5.3.3 Representation of Numeric Element Values

10.5.3.3.1 Decimal Point

The ISO representation for a decimal point is the comma (,) but a point on the line (full stop) is allowed (see ISO 31/0 1981). Both these characters are part of the Level A set, described in

Annex B, and both alternatives are permitted; however, the full stop is the preferred decimal point.

When the Service Segment UNA is used, its third character specifies the one character used in the interchange to represent the decimal mark, and thus overrides the above alternative use.

By default, numeric defined values will have an implied decimal point, and such a decimal point will not be entered but decimal zeros must be shown.

Any exceptions to this principle are specifically stated in the Data Dictionary.

Where a decimal point is transmitted there must be at least one digit before and after the decimal point.

The decimal point will not be counted as a character of the value when computing the maximum field length of the data element.

However, allowance must be made for the character in transmission and receipt.

Example:

Allowed: 0,5 and 2,0 and 2   Not allowed: , ,5 or .5 or 2, or 2.

Preferred: 0.5 and 2.0 and 2

10.5.3.3.2 *Triad Separators*
Triad separators must not be used in an interchange.

Allowed: 2500000   Not allowed: 2,500,000

2.500.000 or 2 500 000

10.5.3.3.3 *Sign*
Numeric data values must be regarded as positive. Although conceptually a deduction is negative. It must be represented by a positive value; such cases must be clearly indicated in the Data Dictionary.

If a value is to be indicated as negative, it must, in transmission, immediately be preceded by the minus sign eg, −112.

The minus sign must not be counted as a character of the value when computing the maximum field length of the data element. However, allowance must be made for the character in transmission and reception.

10.5.3.4 Segmentation
The CODREQ-message will contain data organized and arranged in structured segments for transmission.

10.5.3.5 Classification of Segments
There are two classes of segments used: User Data and Service.

Each segment of whatever classification always starts with a segment code and is terminated by a delimiter consisting of a segment terminator (').

010.5.3.6Additionally, the standard requires service segments to be wrapped around the user message before transmission takes place to assist in the routing and transmission processes. The information contained in the service segments can be required in further application processing.

Note
The data elements in service segments do not use TEIs, but have a numeric reference allocated by ISO 7372. However, this ISO reference tag is not transmitted.

Therefore, the information in service segments is position-orientated and the absence of conditional elements must be indicated by the presence of delimiters in accordance with the ISO9735 rules.

10.5.3.6   User Data Segments
Within a transmission, the user data segments will be enveloped by service segments as indicated in paragraph 10.5.4.1.

Data segments are composed of a segment tag followed by a number of data units. Each message will always have two service and one user data segment at Level 0.

The structure of a user data segment appears below:

−   Segment Tag, (Mandatory) composed of:

  •   Segment Code (Mandatory)
  •   Data element separator (Mandatory)
  •   Data Units (Mandatory or conditional as specified in the relevant message design specification)

−   Segment terminator (Mandatory)

Note
     Data must not be contained within the segment tag.

10.5.3.7   Data Segment Tag
The contents of the (user) Data Segment Tag must identify the data segment. The tag consists of a segment code and is terminated by a data unit separator (+).

The Data Segment Code is a 3-alpha code, and is the only element of the Tag. The code defines each specific data segment. Segment codes starting with the two letters "UN", and that composed of "TXT", are reserved for use in service segments and must not be used for user data segments see Para 4.1.

The segment code of the first (Header) user data segment at Level 0 will always have "H" as the third character; all other user segment codes must contain the character "S" in the third position.

These segment codes also must not be confused with TEIs.

10.5.3.8   Data Unit
A Data Unit (DU) is always composed of a tag, consisting of the Text Element Identifier (TEI) giving the relevant data element, followed by the data element (DE) itself. The TEI will be separated from the data element by a colon (:) delimiter. The DU is terminated by a data unit separator (+), except where it ends a segment, when a segment terminator (') is used.

The data element can be simple or composite. A simple data element has a single value.

10.5.3.9   Composite Data Element
A Composite Data Element is a data element which comprises two or more component data elements (CDE) identified by their positions within the data element. Component data elements are separated by a component data element delimiter (:). Every composite data element must be described in the Data Dictionary where the component data elements will be shown.

10.5.3.10   Component Data Element
A Component Data Element is a simple data element which is a subordinate portion of a composite data element. In the interchange, it is identified by its position within the composite data element.

10.5.3.11   Date Format
The date format in ISO 8601 ("YYYY- MM-DD") is defined as follows:

- YYYY = Year
- MM = Month
- DD = Day

For example, a date of 21st March 2001 would be shown as:

YYYY = 2001; MM = 03; DD =21 -, ie 2001-03-21

10.5.4   Interchange structure
Segments will be organized into the message as detailed. All messages used will be supported by service segments. Such messages will be assembled for an interchange in accordance with the relevant branching diagram.

10.5.4.1   Use of Service Segments
For any type of interchange, service segments must appear in the order given.

There can be several messages of the same type, or different messages, within an interchange.

Every interchange will be headed by the UNB Segment and terminated by the UNZ Segment; every message will be headed by a UNH Segment and terminated by a UNT Segment.

10.5.4.2   Format of the Interchange
The interchange will start with a physical connection established by the transmission system chosen.

The format of the interchange includes the following details:

- A CONNECTION contains one or more interchanges. The technical protocols for the establishment, maintenance and termination, etc are not part of this specification
- An INTERCHANGE contains:

    - UNA Delimiter String Advice
    - UNB Interchange Header
    - Message(s)
    - UNZ Interchange Trailer

- A MESSAGE contains:

    - UNH Message Header
    - Data Segment(s)
    - UNT Message Trailer

- A DATA SEGMENT contains:

    - A Segment Tag, which contains a segment code
    - Data Unit(s)

- A DATA UNIT contains:

    - A Text Element Identifier (TEI)
    - A Simple Data Element or a Composite Data Element

- A SIMPLE DATA ELEMENT contains:

    - Single data element value

- A COMPOSITE DATA ELEMENT contains:

- Two or more element values known as COMPONENTS

10.5.4.3   Technical description of segments.
To understand fully the content of the message, the branching diagram is accompanied by a technical description of the message, including its significant service segments. The technical description will list the features of the segment and all the data elements used within it; the description will be separated segment-by-segment.

10.5.4.4   Segment Code
The 3-alpha segment code identifying the segment. The first segment will always be 'UNH' (Message Header) and the last will always be 'UNT' (Message Trailer).

10.5.4.5   Function of the Segment
This describes the meaning and purpose of the segment. The description must be applicable to all uses to which the segment is put.

10.5.4.6   Data Elements Contained within the Segment
This information gives all the data which is relevant to the whole segment. The sequence in which each data unit is listed is not important. However, it can be better to place mandatory elements at the head. The information contained within the list is explained as follows:

10.5.4.6.1   *Reference (REF)*
The TEI or numeric tag identifying the simple or composite data element is shown in upper case, the TEI of the component data element is shown in lower case. (Component data elements are not identified by their TEI within the transmitted segment.)

10.5.4.6.2   *Representation (REPR)*
The type of characters and the length of the data element are as described on the Data Element sheet contained in the Data Dictionary.

10.5.4.7   Essentiality (Ess)
Describes the essentiality of the data unit to the segment. It is indicated by one character:

- M (Mandatory). Whenever the segment is provided in the message, this data unit must always be present
- C (Conditional). The data unit:

  - must be provided
  - must not be provided
  - can be provided

  Note
  If the condition is met. The circumstances in which the above alternatives apply are detailed in the appropriate message descriptions.

- O (Optional). The data unit can be present but does not depend upon another. It could be present under the conditions required by the application, or it can be omitted.

Note
Essentiality codes C or O must have their conditions explained fully in the REMARKS.

10.5.4.8   Data Element Name (NAME)
The name of the data element as described on the Data Element Definition sheet of the Data Dictionary. The name is printed in Upper Case letters for simple and composite data elements; component data elements are printed in Lower Case letters.

10.5.4.9   Maximum Use (MAX USE)
The maximum number of occurrences the data element can appear within the segment if it is allowed to repeat.

10.5.4.10   Remarks
Describes the conditions of essentiality and logical relationships as necessary to assist in subsequent processing; the conditions must be expressed in computer processable terms. Can also contain general information relating to usage of the data element, such as the identification of Key Data Units.

10.5.4.11   Interchange Acknowledgement, Error Notification and Rejection
The rules for acknowledging any interchange, and for notifying errors detected following the transmission of user data, are contained further in this Section.

Communications software handling the transmission also originates and transmits acknowledgement and rejection messages, however, these occur at a different level and are not addressed. Nevertheless, it is possible for the same information to be carried twice.

10.6   Data character subset for CODREQ-message

10.6.1   Introduction
The following characters are the only ones that can be used. They originate from ISO standards, which have been adopted by ISO 9735, and NATO Publication ACodP-1, Chapter V, sub-section 553, Table 21. The latter describes the agreement by the NATO Countries for the exchange of NATO Codification data. ISO 9735 specifies two syntax levels A and B which are identical in all respects except for the character sets used.

10.6.2   Syntax levels
For the characters in the set below, the EBCDIC track (odd parity) codes defined in ACodP-1 will be used unless the corresponding 7-bit codes in ISO 646, 8-bit codes in ISO 6937 or 8859, or other bit codes, are specifically agreed between the partners requiring to exchange data.

Level A includes the character set specified below with separators and a release character represented by graphic (printable) characters.

10.6.3   Character sets
The basic ISO 646/6937/8859 coded character sets include, in addition to the respective character sets below, some bit codes which are reserved for National character use. Under the terms of ACodP-1, the Countries have agreed that where they have a requirement to use different characters (for example: the special National characters which can require to be printed), they will make the necessary special arrangements to convert their characters to those in the table below when exchanging data under these procedures.

Level A Character Set:

– Space (blank)
– Exclamation Mark (!)
– Full stop (period)(.)
– Comma (,)
– Opening parenthesis (()
– Semi-colon (;)
– Ampersand (&)
– Less-than sign (<)
– Greater-than sign (>)
– Percentage sign (%)
– Asterisk (*)
– Equals sign (=)
– Closing Parenthesis ())

- Quotation Mark (")
- Hyphen/minus sign (-)
- Letters, Upper case (A to Z)
- Oblique Stroke/slash (/)
- Numerals (0 to 9)
- Reserved for use as:

  - Apostrophe (') - Segment terminator
  - Plus sign (+) - Segment tag and data element separator
  - Colon (:) - Component data element separator
  - Question Mark (?) - Release character

10.6.4 Using character sets which are excluded from Level A

When there is a requirement to use characters which are not contained within the Level A character set (for example: the US Dollar sign), then a recognized code (see: ISO 7372-UN Trade Data Elements Directory or from those described in the Data Dictionary) must be used.

Alternatively, the character must be spelled out in full.

10.7 Service segment specification for the CODREQ-message

10.7.1 Introduction

The S2000M syntax used for the interchange of messages is based upon the use of ISO 9735-1. These require service segments to be wrapped around user data segments for transmission, and be supported by special service messages to notify the results of the syntax checks. The following explanation gives the detail contained in the various service segments:

- POS - The sequential position number of a stand-alone data element or composite data element in the segment table
- TAG - The tag for the data elements contained in the segment, as defined by ISO 9735-1. The tags of all service composite data elements start with the letter 'S', and the tags of all service simple data elements start with the figure '0'
- Name - Name of a COMPOSITE DATA ELEMENT in capital letters. Name of a STAND-ALONE DATA ELEMENT in capital letters. Name of a component data element in lower case letters.
- S - The status of the stand-alone data element or composite data element in the segment, or of the components in the composite. The status will be either:

  - M   = Mandatory
  - C   = Conditional
  - N   = Not Required

- Repr. - Data value representation of the stand-alone data element or component data elements in the composite:

  - a - alphabetic characters
  - n - numeric characters
  - an   alphanumeric characters
  - a3 - 3 alphabetic characters, fixed length
  - n3 - 3 numeric characters, fixed length
  - an3 - 3 alphanumeric characters, fixed length
  - a..3 - up to 3 alphabetic characters
  - n..3 - up to 3 numeric characters
  - an..3 - up to 3 alphanumeric characters

- Remarks IA - Interchange Agreement between interchanging partners.

10.7.2 Service segments used

The only ISO 9735-1 service segments which are used are those listed further. These are fully explained below.

10.7.3 Service segments explanation

Segment: UNA-SERVICE STRING ADVICE

Function: To define the characters selected for use as delimiters and indicators in the rest of the interchange that follows. The specifications in the Service String Advice take precedence over the specifications for delimiters specified by the Level A Character Set.

When transmitted, the Service String Advice must appear immediately before the Interchange

Header (UNB) segment and begin with the upper-case characters UNA immediately followed by the six characters selected by the sender to indicate, in sequence, the following functions:

POS	TAG NAME	S	Repr	Remarks
010	COMPONENT DATA ELEMENT SEPARATOR	M	an1	Default ':'
020	DATA ELEMENT SEPARATOR	M	an1	Default '+'
030	DECIMAL MARK	M	an1	Comma or full stop
040	RELEASE INDICATOR	M	an1	If not used, insert space character, otherwise '?'
050	REPETITION SEPARATOR	M	an1	Not used. Insert space character.
060	SEGMENT TERMINATOR	M	an1	Default "'

Example:

UNA:+.?

Segment: UNB-INTERCHANGE HEADER

Function: To start, identify and specify an interchange.

The Interchange Header (UNB) must precede the first Message Header (UNH) of an interchange.

POS	TAG NAME	S	Repr.	Remarks
010 S001	SYNTAX IDENTIFIER	M		
0001	Syntax Identifier	M	a4	= ASDA. Refer to Note 1.
0002	Syntax Version	M	N1	= 4. Refer to Note 2.
0080	Service code list directory version number	N		Refer to Note 3.
0133	Character encoding, coded	N		Refer to Note 3.

020 S002	INTERCHANGE SENDER	M		
0004	Interchange sender identification	M	an..35	Refer to Note 4.
0007	Identification code qualifier	C	an..4	If required, used with Sender ID Code.
0008	Interchange sender internal identification	C	an..35	Code or name as applicable.
0042	Interchange sender internal subidentification	C	an..35	Code or name as applicable.
030 S003	INTERCHANGE RECIPIENT	M		
0010	Interchange recipient identification	M	an..35	Refer to Note 4. Only one address per UNB is allowable.
0007	Identification code qualifier	C	an..4	If required, used with Recipient ID Code.
0014	Interchange recipient internal identification	C	an..35	Code or name as applicable.
0046	Interchange recipient internal subidentification	C	an..35	Code or name as applicable.
040 S004	DATE AND TIME OF PREPARATION	M		
0017	Date	M	n8	YYYYMMDD
0019	Time	M	n4	HHMM
050 0020	INTERCHANGE CONTROL REFERENCE	M	an..14	Refer to Note 5.
060 S005	RECIPIENT REFERENCE/ PASSWORD DETAILS	C		
0022	Recipient reference/password	M	an..14	As specified in Interchange Agreement.
0025	Recipient reference/password qualifier	C	an2	As specified in Interchange Agreement.
070 0026	APPLICATION REFERENCE	C	an..14	= S2000M
080 0029	PROCESSING PRIORITY CODE	C	a1	Refer to Note 6.
090 0031	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT REQUEST	C	n1	Set = 1 if the Sender requests acknowledgement.
100 0032	INTERCHANGE AGREEMENT IDENTIFIER	C	an..35	Code or name as specified in Interchange Agreement.
110 0035	TEST INDICATOR	C	N1	Set =1 if the interchange is a test. Otherwise not used.

Note 1

The character string ASDA means S2000M applications and the character set used in Level A.

Note 2

'4' indicates the current version of the syntax from ISO 9735-1.

Note 3

Although available within ISO 9735-1, these data elements are not used.

Note 4

Code or name specified in the interchange agreement. Where available, NATO Code List for Commercial and Government Entity (Cage Code) must be used.

Note 5

Unique reference assigned by the sender. If not otherwise defined within the interchange agreement, default values will be formatted as follows:

1st Char Transmission Status (F: First Transmission, R: Retransmission)

2nd / 3rd Char Re-transmission Counter (00 if first transmission, will be incremented by 1 with each re-transmission)

4th / 14th Char Interchange Reference Number (an..11), which will always be the same while the re-transmission process goes on.

Note 6

If specified in the interchange agreement, used to define the time allowed between the initial receipt of an interchange and acknowledgement of that interchange.

Example:

UNB+ASDA:4+NETMA+C0419+20021001:1431+F00A001+MBB3081+2000M++++1'

Segment: UNH-MESSAGE HEADER

Function: To head, identify and specify a message.

POS	TAG NAME	S	Repr.	Remarks
010 0062	MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER	M	an..14	Refer to Note 1.
020 S009	MESSAGE IDENTIFIER	M		
0065	Message Type	M	an..6	
0052	Message Version Number	M	an..3	Refer to Note 2.
0054	Message Release Number	M	an..3	Refer to Note 3.
0051	Controlling agency, code	M	an..3	Refer to Note 4.
0057	Association assigned code	C	an..6	Refer to Note 5.
0110	Code list directory version number	N	an..6	Refer to Note 6.
0113	Message type sub-function identification	N	an..6	Refer to Note 6.

030 0068	COMMON ACCESS REFERENCE	C	an..35	Refer to Note 7.
040 S010	STATUS OF THE TRANSFER	C		
0070	Sequence of transfers	M	n..2	Starts at 1 and is incremented by 1 for each transfer
0073	First and last transfer	C	a1	Refer to Note 8.
050 S016	MESSAGE SUBSET IDENTIFICATION	N		Refer to Note 6.
0115	Message subset identification			
0116	Message subset version number			
0118	Message subset release number			
0051	Controlling agency, coded			
060 S017	MESSAGE IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINE IDENTIFICATION	C		Project Specific.
0121	Message implementation guideline identification	C		
0122	Message implementation guideline version number	C		
0124	Message implementation guideline release number	C		
0051	Controlling agency, coded	C		
070 S018	SCENARIO IDENTIFICATION	N		Refer to Note 6.
0127	Scenario identification			
0128	Scenario version number			
0130	Scenario release number			
0051	Controlling agency, coded			

Note 1

Unique reference assigned by the sender. If not defined otherwise within the interchange agreement, default values will be formatted as follows:

- 1st Char Transmission Status (F: First Transmission, R: Retransmission)
- 2nd / 3rd Char Re-transmission Counter (00 if first transmission, will be incremented by 1 with each re-transmission)
- 4th / 14th Char Interchange Reference Number (an..11), which will always be the same while the re-transmission process goes on.

Note 2

Initially the version number of the message will be '1'. However, if the message type is amended within the release number (0054), then the version number will be incremented by 1.

Note 3

The release number will be specified in the interchange agreement. It will be the Revision (Issue) of S2000M.

Note 4

The controlling agency will be specified in the interchange agreement. For example, 'EF' for EF 2000, 'MC' for Maintenance Co-ordination Group, 'NE' for NETMA or 'NM' for NSPA.

Note 5

The association assigned code will be specified in the interchange agreement. For example:

(a) The change proposal number which authorized the change. The last 2 digits will be the year.

(b) Within EDIFACT, the form will be '2Mvvcc':

– 2M = S2000M
– vv = S2000M Version Number
– cc = S2000M Change Pack Number

Note 6

Although available within ISO 9735-1, these data elements are not used.

Note 7

Key to relate all subsequent transfers of data to the same business case or file.

Within the 35 characters the interchange agreement can specify component elements.

Note 8

- C = Creation, must be present for the first transfer if more than one foreseen.
- F = Final, must be present for the last transfer.

Example:

UNH+F00A1234+SA1OAH:1:3:EF'

UNH+F00A1235+ORDERS:1:98A:UN:2M0300'

Segment: UNT-MESSAGE TRAILER

Function: To end and check the completeness of a message.

POS	TAG NAME	S	Repr.	Remarks
010 0074	NUMBER OF SEGMENTS IN A MESSAGE	M	n..6	Control count, including UNH and UNT.
020 0062	MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER	M	an..14	Must be identical to 0062 in UNH.

Example:

UNT+5+F00A1234'

UNT+46+F00A1235'

Segment: UNZ-INTERCHANGE TRAILER

Function: To end and check the completeness of an interchange.

POS	TAG NAME	S	Repr.	Remarks
010 0036	INTERCHANGE CONTROL COUNT	M	n..6	The count of the number of messages.
020 0020	INTERCHANGE CONTROL REFERENCE	M	an..14	Must be identical to 0020 in UNB.

Example:

UNZ+15+F00A001'

10.8 Acknowledgement and Error Notification procedure

10.8.1 Introduction

This Section describes the procedures for acknowledging the receipt of a message, and for notifying certain error conditions encountered during the various validation levels which are undertaken. Such acceptance or error notification information will be the responsibility of the recipient user who will return the CONTRL and ERRNLT messages. In the case of errors, the message will also identify what has occurred. This procedure will operate at 3 levels: the interchange level at which service data is checked, the message level at which the message format and format of user data is checked, and the application level at which the content of the user data is checked.

10.8.2 Interchange level

The interchange acknowledgement, or details of the error conditions found in the service data, will be notified by use of a CONTRL message. The CONTRL message will be generated when the initial validation of the interchanged service segments is complete and no errors in the user data have been found. Acknowledgement will take place only when the Acknowledgement Request Indicator (0031) is set in the UNB Segment or an error has been found.

10.8.3 Message level

At the message level, the group, segment and data unit structures and the data formats will be checked. The CONTRL message will be used for either the reporting of errors found or the rejection of the message due to errors found in all the elements of the message structure, and Mandatory essentialities. For any errors in the business 'Conditional' essentialities at group, segment and data unit level, the ERRNLT message will be used.

10.8.4 Service message (CONTRL)

A special service message (CONTRL) will be constructed to:

– Acknowledge an interchange
– Notify errors detected in the service information

In the case of acknowledgement, it will only be provided when the acknowledgement request indicator (0031) has been set in the UNB segment or an error has been found.

When the CONTRL message contains an Action Code of "C" in the UNI Segment, the original interchange must be retransmitted by the sender. If it equals "B", the interchange will be retransmitted to correct errors found.

The segments in the CONTRL message are explained as follows:

– UNH   Message Header
– UNI   Original Interchange Response
– UNM   Original Message Reference
– UNT   Message Trailer

The UNI segment identifies the interchange being acknowledged or in error. If the whole interchange is being acknowledged or rejected, then only the UNI segment need be transmitted.

The addition of the UNM segment allows for multiple acknowledgement or error indication at message level.

Standard UNH and UNT segments are to be used.

Segment: UNI - ORIGINAL INTERCHANGE RESPONSE

Function: To identify the interchange, which is being responded to, and to provide an Indication of the action taking place, ie acknowledgement or error notification, and type of error.

Ref.	Repr.	Ess.	Name	Remarks
0020	an..14	M	INTERCHANGE CONTROL REFERENCE	From original UNB ("/" character if ICR is missing).
0083	a1	M	ACTION CODE	Code value A, B or C.
0085	n..2	C	ERROR CODE	Code value 1, 2, 4 or 5 (UNZ only).

Segment: UNM - ORIGINAL MESSAGE REFERENCE

Function: To identify the message in the original interchange and to provide an indication of the action taking place ie acknowledgement or error notification, and type of error.

Ref.	Repr.	Ess.	Name	Remarks
0062	an..14	M	MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER	From original UNH ("/" character if UNH or Message Reference Number is missing).
0068	an..35	C	COMMON ACCESS REFERENCE	If used in original message.
S009		M	MESSAGE IDENTIFIER	As in original UNH 0065. Use "/" if any or all Message Identifier elements missing.
0065	an..6	M	Message Type	
0052	an..3	M	Message Version Number	
0051	an..2	M	Controlling Agency	
0057	an..6	C	Association Assigned Code	
0083	a1	M	ACTION CODE	Code value B or C.
0085	n..2	C	ERROR CODE	Code value 3, 4 or 5 (UNT only).

10.8.5 Error Notification message (ERRNLT)
A special message (ERRNLT) will be constructed to notify certain error conditions encountered during both initial message validation and can be used for subsequent applications error processing.

In case of an ERRNLT, the original message must be retransmitted in full.

Message: ERRNLT Acknowledgement and Error Notification.

Function:		Message from the recipient to the sender notifying any errors found during processing of the message and transaction.		
Segment Code:		UNH-MESSAGE HEADER (Standard-Message Type always ERRNLT).		
Segment Code:		ACH ERROR NOTIFICATION MESSAGE HEADER SEGMENT		
Function:		Identifies the received message/transaction and notifies that errors have been found.		

Ref.	Repr.	Ess.	Name	Remarks
MID		M	MESSAGE IDENTIFIER	Received Message identifier from original UNH segment.
	an..6	M	Message Type	
	an..3	M	Message Version Number	
	an..3	M	Message Release Number	
	an..2	M	Controlling Agency	
	an..6	C		
MRN	an..14	M	MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER	From original UNH segment.
ATC	a1	M	ACTION CODE	Code value B or C.

Segment Code:		ACS ERROR NOTIFICATION SEGMENT		
Function:		Indicates that errors have been found within the received segment of a message. The first ACS of the repeating group must define Level 0 KDUs, the second the Level 1 KDUs and so on to enable identification of the segment in error.		

Ref.	Repr.	Ess.	Name	Remarks
SGT	a3	M	SEGMENT CODE IDENTITY	Received segment Code.
KDU	an..134	M	KEY DATA UNIT(S)	Repeatable up to 9 times.
				Original KDU will form the value of this Data Unit without using release characters. Repeat KDU if original segment contains more than one KDU.
				DEFAULT VALUE = ZZZZZ
ERC	n..2	C	ERROR CODE	Code value 6 to 9.
				Must be present only in the final ACS of the repeating group. However, it must not be used if ADS present.

Segment Code:		ADS ERROR NOTIFICATION DATA UNIT
Function:		Indicates that TEI or Data Unit occurrence format error has been encountered.

Applicable to: All **S2000M-A-01-03-0000-00A-040A-D**

Chap 1.3

Ref.	Repr.	Ess.	Name	Remarks
TEI	an..134	M	TEI IDENTITY IDENTIFIER	Received Data Unit.
ERC	n..2	M	ERROR CODE	In the case of composite Data Units only the first 130 characters of the data element values will be allowed.
				DEFAULT VALUE = ZZZZZ
REM	an..65	C	REMARKS	Must only be used with Error Code 14.

Segment Code: UNT - MESSAGE TRAILER SEGMENT (STANDARD).

10.8.6 **Advice codes**

10.8.6.1 Action Codes (0083 & ATC)

− A (ACKNOWLEDGEMENT) - Indication that the interchange or message has been received without syntax or service segment specification errors.
− B (ACKNOWLEDGEMENT WITH ERRORS) - Indication that the interchange or message has been received, some errors have been detected, but further processing can take place.
− C (REJECTED) - Indication that an error or a number of errors has/have been detected in the interchange/message/segment/data unit which has made it impossible to process as required.

10.8.6.2 Error Codes (0085 & ERC)

1 UNA NOT SUPPORTED - Notification that the UNA Character string cannot be understood/complied with.

2 SYNTAX NOT SUPPORTED - Notification that the syntax identifier and/or the level specified in the data element in the UNB segment is not supported by the recipient.

3 MESSAGE IDENTIFIER NOT SUPPORTED - Notification that the message type, version number, message release number and/or controling agency and/or Association Assigned Code, if used in the UNH segment is not supported.

4 SERVICE SEGMENT MISSING OR INVALID - Notification that a service segment (UNB or UNH) is missing, contains invalid data, or cannot be processed for any reason.

5 TRAILER CHECK IN ERROR - Notification that trailer is missing or data contained in the trailer does not agree with data in the header, and/or the segment count is incorrect.

6 MESSAGE STRUCTURE INVALID - Notification that the segment is not in accordance with the message branching diagram.

7 SEGMENT MISSING - Indication that the segment which is mandatory for the message type is missing.

8 NUMBER OF SEGMENT OCCURRENCES INVALID - Notification that segment occurrences which are authorized for the message type exceed the maximum number of representations permitted.

9 SEGMENT CODE INVALID - Notification that the segment code is not authorized for this message type.

10 TEI MISSING - Notification that a TEI is missing from the segment.

11 TEI INVALID - Notification that a TEI is invalid for the segment.

12 NUMBER OF DATA UNIT OCCURRENCES INVALID - Notification that data unit occurrences which are authorized for the segment exceed the maximum number of representations permitted.

10.8.6.3 Using Error and Action Codes
The following describes how Error and Action codes are used:

10.8.6.3.1 *CONTRL Message*
UNI Segment

Error	Description	Error Code	Action Code
UNA	Not supported	1	C
UNB	Missing	No Action Possible	
UNB	(ICR missing)	4	C
UNB	(syntax not supported/missing_	2	C
UNB	(Interchange Sender not recognized/missing)	No Action Possible	
UNB	(Interchange Recipient not recognized/missing)	4	C
UNB	(other errors)	4	B
UNZ	Missing	5	C
UNZ	(ICR or count in error)	5	C
UNM	Contains Action Code B or C	4	B

10.8.6.3.2 *UNM Segment*

Error	Description	Error Code	Action Code
UNH	Missing	4	C
UNH	(message reference missing)	4	C
UNH	(message identifier missing)	3	C
UNH	(other errors)	4	B
UNT	Missing	5	C
UNT	(message reference number of count in error)	5	C

10.8.6.4 ERRNLT Message
The error codes used in the segments of the ERRNLT messages will be selected from the range 6 or higher of the list.

The only action code that can be used for the ACH, the ACS and the ADS segment in an ERRNLT message is the action code C. For this reason, the action code in the ACS and ADS segment is not transmitted but inferred.

In the segments ADS and ACS, the Action Code is not transmitted, but inferred. In any case the whole message must be retransmitted.

Applicable to: All

End of data module

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Chap 1.3

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Chapter 2

Spare parts list

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References

Table 1 References

Chap No./Document No.	Title
Chap 1	Provisioning
Chap 3	Material supply
Chap 6	Data dictionary

1   Purpose

The purpose of the Spare Parts List (SPL) is to provide parts data for material management and procurement for projects without the need of the full Initial Provisioning (IP) process as defined in Chap 1. If the IP process is used, the SPL is not required but may still be used.

The SPL also contains the partMaintenanceSolution (PMS) which describes the general statement about the maintenance solution without any restriction of location. The PMS is structured in the same manner as the maintenanceSolution (SMR), but is parts related and not location related.

2 SPL, basics

The part related data for the SPL, like manufacturer and partNumber (partIdentifier) is derived from a technical process analogue to Chap 1. The commercial related data like hardwarePartProcurementSource, primeContractNumber, hardwarePartUnitOfIssue and others is derived from Chap 3.

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Fig 1 The relation between the SPL and the Chap 1 and Chap 3

Within this chapter the logic of the generic approach from Chap 3 is used (please refer to Chap 3) (ie a standardized data container is the framework for transactions). The basis of the SPL is an extended Pricing container (Chap 3).

The messageContentType for all SPL transactions is 'PL-'. There are two business types recommended to be used for the SPL:

– 'MASTER DATA'; data mainly derived from IP process.
– 'PROCUREMENT DATA'; MASTER DATA complemented with commercial information derived from Material Supply (MS) process. This data is typically required for the ordering process.

The contractor transfers required parts data to the customer with a 'PL1' transaction; the 'PL1' is the initial transaction. The 'PL2' ('PL3') transaction accepts (rejects) the related 'PL1'.

The following figure shows the basic relationship of the SPL transactions.

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Fig 2 Relationship between SPL-transactions

3 SPL, specifics

The generic data container for all SPL transactions is set up as shown in the figure below. All recommended data elements are included.

Special conditions for eg military projects ("mandatory if military project requires") can be realized by issueing a project-specific xsd-file or leaving the check to the application. Interrelations between data elements like "hardwarePartQuanityPerUnitOfIssue mandatory if hardwarePartUnitOfIssue non-definitive" cannot be realized by xsd-schema.

For detailed information regarding all data elements refer to Chap 5 (Data Dictionary).

3.1 SPL data template

In summary the Specification recommends three discrete Spare-Parts-List transactions as described and concentrated in the matrix below.

SPL transactions
PL1, PL2, PL3
PL1 Initial transaction requiring response PL2 Acceptance of criteria submitted/requested with the initial transaction PL3 Rejection of criteria submitted/requested with the initial transaction

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Fig 3 Matrix: SPL transactions

Each SPL transaction is built as an entity of the generic data container for SPL transactions by using the homogeneous structure with all required data elements as defined by the project.

As a principle concept the follow-on transaction shall always restate all data elements in order to:

- Avoid a usage of data changing indicators, and
- Ensure data consistency between sender and recipient.

Concept of full restatement:

- All unchanged data shall be repeated unchanged;
- Amended data shall be transmitted with the changed content;
- Added data shall be transmitted in addition to the amended or unchanged data;
- Data deletion is expressed by omission.

4 SPL, example

The example shows the full SPL process, ie to receive, accept and to reject master data according to the SPL-transaction definition.

The customer is represented by 'LOGZBW'; the contractor is 'AIRBUS'.

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Fig 4 SPL process

For better understanding the example contains only two items (partIdentifier K2523:ABC-4710 and U0406:XYZ-1320).

The customer is represented by 'D00DZ'; the contractor is 'C0419'.

The example shows the full SPL process, ie to receive, accept and to reject master data according to the SPL-transaction definition.

Detailed guidance examples will be published on the S2000M website (www.s2000m.org)

PL1

Example 4.1: Submission of a Spare Parts Reference File, transaction 1
(Spare Parts List)

PL1 transaction with transfer of parts data and business data from contractor to customer.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
   <msgId>
      <id>msg20101</id>
   </msgId>
   <msgDate>
      <date>2021-07-01</date>
      <time>14:00:00</time>
   </msgDate>
   <msgType>
      <code>PL1</code>
   </msgType>
   <msgBizType>
      <code>MASTER DATA</code>
   </msgBizType>
   <sPListCont>
      <hwPart>
         <partId>
            <id>ABC-4710</id>
            <setBy>
               <orgId>
                  <id>K2523</id>
               </orgId>
            </setBy>
         </partId>
         <partName>
            <name>PUMP COLLANT</name>
         </partName>
         <hwPartContr>
            <sensitClass>
               <code>4</code>
            </sensitClass>
            <pilfClass>
               <code>I</code>
            </pilfClass>
         </hwPartContr>
         <hwPartDesign>
            <sLifeType>
               <code>2</code>
            </sLifeType>
            <sLifeLim>
               <unit>MON</unit>
               <value>60</value>
            </sLifeLim>
            <sLifeLimAct>
               <code>RD</code>
            </sLifeLimAct>
         </hwPartDesign>
         <hwPartSupport>
            <provCategory>
               <code>BD</code>
            </provCategory>
            <repairablty>
               <code>6</code>
            </repairablty>
            <unitIssue>
               <code>EA</code>
            </unitIssue>
            <packagingReq>
               <code>4</code>
```

```
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                  <orgId>
                     <id>K0999</id>
                  </orgId>
               </orgRef>
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               <code>O</code>
            </change>
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               <code>L</code>
            </overhaul>
            <recover>
               <code>D</code>
            </recover>
            <natClass>
               <code>A</code>
            </natClass>
         </partMntSol>
         <hwPartCommce>
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               <code>06</code>
            </typeOfPrice>
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               </lowSalesQty>
               <unitIssPrice>
                  <unit>EUR</unit>
                  <value>5420.00</value>
               </unitIssPrice>
            </priceBrkInfo>
         </hwPartCommce>
         <natoCod>
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                  <code>5841</code>
               </supplyClass>
               <IdNumber>
                  <id>992975830</id>
               </IdNumber>
            </nsn>
         </natoCod>
         <secs>
            <sec>
               <auth>
                  <orgRef>
                     <orgId>
                        <id>0ZNQ1</id>
                     </orgId>
                  </orgRef>
               </auth>
               <secClassDefRef>
                  <secClass>
                     <name>Unclassified</name>
                  </secClass>
               </secClassDefRef>
            </sec>
         </secs>
      </hwPart>
      <hwPart>
```

```
<partId>
    <id>XYZ-1320</id>
    <setBy>
        <orgId>
            <id>U0406</id>
        </orgId>
    </setBy>
</partId>
<partName>
    <name>LOCKING SEALANT</name>
</partName>
<hwPartContr>
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        <code>3</code>
    </sensitClass>
    <pilfClass>
        <code>I</code>
    </pilfClass>
</hwPartContr>
<hwPartDesign>
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        <code>X</code>
    </hazardClass>
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        <code>1</code>
    </sLifeType>
    <totalLifeLim>
        <unit>MON</unit>
        <value>12</value>
    </totalLifeLim>
</hwPartDesign>
<hwPartSupport>
    <provCategory>
        <code>CS</code>
    </provCategory>
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        <code>1</code>
    </repairablty>
    <unitIssue>
        <code>BT</code>
    </unitIssue>
    <qtyUnitIssue>
        <unit>EA</unit>
        <value>50</value>
    </qtyUnitIssue>
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        <code>5</code>
    </packagingReq>
    <procurSource>
        <orgRef>
            <orgId>
                <id>C0419</id>
            </orgId>
        </orgRef>
    </procurSource>
    <purchaseTime>
        <unit>MON</unit>
        <value>2</value>
    </purchaseTime>
    <stdPackQty>
        <value>5</value>
    </stdPackQty>
</hwPartSupport>
<partMntSol>
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        <code>PA</code>
    </sourcing>
    <change>
        <code>O</code>
    </change>
    <overhaul>
        <code>Z</code>
```

```
            </overhaul>
            <recover>
                <code>A</code>
            </recover>
            <natClass>
                <code>D</code>
            </natClass>
        </partMntSol>
        <hwPartCommce>
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            </typeOfPrice>
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                </lowSalesQty>
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                </supplyClass>
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                </IdNumber>
            </nsn>
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            <sec>
                <auth>
                    <orgRef>
                        <orgId>
                            <id>0ZNQ1</id>
                        </orgId>
                    </orgRef>
                </auth>
                <secClassDefRef>
                    <secClass>
                        <name>Unclassified</name>
                    </secClass>
                </secClassDefRef>
            </sec>
        </secs>
    </hwPart>
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        </sPListId>
        <sPListRev>
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                <id>001</id>
            </sPListRevId>
            <sPListEntry>
                <sPListEntId>
                    <id>001</id>
                </sPListEntId>
                <partRef>
                    <partId>
                        <id>ABC-4710</id>
                        <setBy>
                            <orgId>
                                <id>K2523</id>
                            </orgId>
                        </setBy>
```

```
            </partId>
         </partRef>
         <srvTypeRef>
            <value>
               <name>reprovisioning</name>
            </value>
         </srvTypeRef>
      </sPListEntry>
      <sPListEntry>
         <sPListEntId>
            <id>002</id>
         </sPListEntId>
         <partRef>
            <partId>
               <id>XYZ-1320</id>
               <setBy>
                  <orgId>
                     <id>U0406</id>
                  </orgId>
               </setBy>
            </partId>
         </partRef>
         <srvTypeRef>
            <value>
               <name>reprovisioning</name>
            </value>
         </srvTypeRef>
      </sPListEntry>
      <sPListEntry>
         <sPListEntId>
            <id>003</id>
         </sPListEntId>
         <partRef>
            <partId>
               <id>XYZ-1320</id>
               <setBy>
                  <orgId>
                     <id>U0406</id>
                  </orgId>
               </setBy>
            </partId>
         </partRef>
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               <name>repair</name>
            </value>
         </srvTypeRef>
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         </contrId>
      </contrRef>
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</msgContext>
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   <context>
      <prodRef>
         <prodId>
            <id>1BMOD</id>
         </prodId>
      </prodRef>
   </context>
</msgContext>
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```

```
        </ptyType>
        <party>
            <orgRef>
                <orgId>
                    <id>C0419</id>
                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
        </party>
    </msgPty>
    <msgPty>
        <ptyType>
            <code>R</code>
        </ptyType>
        <party>
            <orgRef>
                <orgId>
                    <id>D00DZ</id>
                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
        </party>
    </msgPty>
</n1:mmDataset>
```

PL2

Example 4.1: Submission of a Spare Parts Reference File, transaction 2
(Spare Parts List Confirmation)

With PL2 transaction the customer accepts the SPL previously sent by contractor by a reference to initial message. As SPL is accepted it's not needed to send it back.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
    <msgId>
        <id>msg20102</id>
    </msgId>
    <msgDate>
        <date>2021-07-06</date>
        <time>12:40:00</time>
    </msgDate>
    <msgType>
        <code>PL2</code>
    </msgType>
    <msgBizType>
        <code>MASTER DATA</code>
    </msgBizType>
    <sPListCont>
    </sPListCont>
    <msgContext>
        <context>
            <contrRef>
                <contrId>
                    <id>ABCDE-MS-001</id>
                </contrId>
            </contrRef>
        </context>
    </msgContext>
    <msgContext>
        <context>
            <prodRef>
                <prodId>
                    <id>1BMOD</id>
                </prodId>
            </prodRef>
        </context>
    </msgContext>
    <msgPty>
        <ptyType>
            <code>S</code>
        </ptyType>
        <party>
            <orgRef>
                <orgId>
                    <id>D00DZ</id>
                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
        </party>
    </msgPty>
    <msgPty>
        <ptyType>
            <code>R</code>
        </ptyType>
        <party>
            <orgRef>
                <orgId>
                    <id>C0419</id>
                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
        </party>
```

```
        </msgPty>
    <relatedMsg>
        <msgRef>
            <msgId>
                <id>msg20101</id>
            </msgId>
        </msgRef>
    </relatedMsg>
</n1:mmDataset>
```

PL3

Example 4.1: Submission of a Spare Parts Reference File, transaction 3
(Spare Parts List Rejection)

The PL3 transaction rejects the previous PL1 transaction, fully restating the PL1 data. The reason for rejection is indicated in 'status advisory remarks' with a reference to the specific entry of the revision of the SPL.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
   <msgId>
      <id>msg20103</id>
   </msgId>
   <msgDate>
      <date>2021-07-02</date>
      <time>11:30:00</time>
   </msgDate>
   <msgType>
      <code>PL3</code>
   </msgType>
   <msgBizType>
      <code>MASTER DATA</code>
   </msgBizType>
   <sPListCont>
      <stAdvisory>
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            <id>001</id>
         </stAdviceId>
         <remarks>
            <descr>NSN NOT KNOWN</descr>
         </remarks>
         <stAdvItem>
            <sPListEntryRef>
               <sPListId>
                  <id>spl001122</id>
               </sPListId>
               <sPListRevId>
                  <id>001</id>
               </sPListRevId>
               <sPListEntId>
                  <id>002</id>
               </sPListEntId>
            </sPListEntryRef>
         </stAdvItem>
      </stAdvisory>
   </sPListCont>
   <msgContext>
      <context>
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            <prodId>
               <id>1BMOD</id>
            </prodId>
```

```
            </prodRef>
        </context>
    </msgContext>
    <msgPty>
        <ptyType>
            <code>S</code>
        </ptyType>
        <party>
            <orgRef>
                <orgId>
                    <id>D00DZ</id>
                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
        </party>
    </msgPty>
    <msgPty>
        <ptyType>
            <code>R</code>
        </ptyType>
        <party>
            <orgRef>
                <orgId>
                    <id>C0419</id>
                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
        </party>
    </msgPty>
    <relatedMsg>
        <msgRef>
            <msgId>
                <id>msg20101</id>
            </msgId>
        </msgRef>
    </relatedMsg>
</n1:mmDataset>
```

Chapter 3

Material supply

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References

Table 1 References

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Chap 2	Spare parts list
Chap 4	Communication techniques
Chap 6	Data dictionary
Chap 7	Definitions, abbreviations and reference documents
S5000F	International specification for in-service data feedback

1 Material supply, general

1.1 Purpose

Products/projects/programs are complex and require a consistent handling of common services to make processes along supply chains more economical for customers and contractors. To achieve economic benefits it is necessary to establish standardized online-orientated communication between customers and contractors. This Specification considers "objects" (messageBusinessTypes) along supply chains, uses transferable data elements and creates standardized communication on a generic approach.

1.2 Link to technical documentation (Chapter Provisioning)

The link between technical documentation and commercial action is the partIdentifier (pid). The data model used in Chap 1 would permit the usage of other part identifications than partnumber only. For material supply business only partnumbers are allowed (pid.class = "PNO").

1.3 Objects and phases

There are four discrete "objects" (messageBusinessType),

- (Re-) Provisioning,
- Maintenance, Repair & Overhaul (MRO),
- Mutual Support (such as Mutual Supply Support (MSS) and Offer of Surplus Stock (OSS)),
- Warranty Claims

and additionally divides the supply chain in four "phases"

- Pricing,
- Ordering,
- Invoicing and
- Shipment.

For example a logistic task at customer is to get an item or a service (hereinafter only the term "item" is used). For this purpose he investigates where to purchase the item and what is the price. Refer to Para 2.1. Once the pricing details are available a related purchase order for the item is placed and can undergo an order amendment process. At the end of this process the contractor delivers the item, followed by the customer's acknowledgment of the order fulfilment. This can also include the exchange of transportation related information. Refer to Para 2.4. Finally the contractor submits his invoice and subsequently the customer pays as requested. Refer to Para 2.3.

Para 2.1 thru Para 2.4 describes the Material Supply (MS) principles and processes. Para 2.5 describes the related objects together with the content modelling for all transactions and provides recommendations using examples on how to convert the content model into transferable transactions based on the XML standard. Note that more examples will be published on the S2000M website (www.s2000m.org).

The illustration below combines the above described objects and phases including the communication techniques.

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Fig 1 The structure of Chap 3-2

1.4 Generic approach

In Chap 2 (Spare Parts List) and this Chap 3 (Material Supply) generic data templates are used, i.e., one structure divided into 3 levels (segments) with applicable data elements.

Previous to version 7.0 of the S2000M specification, the transaction messages for Chap 2 (Spare Parts List) and this Chap 3 (Material Supply) were in text EDIFACT format, based in segments with header-position-subposition structure.

From version 7.0, XML data format is used. In addition of complexity and efficiency benefits of using XML exchange data, now Chap 2 and this Chap 3 are in line with Chap 1 (Initial Provisioning) and the rest of standard S-Series.

Both Chap 2 and this Chap 3 uses the same communication technics based on XML data objects exchanging (messaging) between involved parties.

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Fig 2 Basic structure of Chapter 2 and 3 Message

A main object (such as quotation, order, invoice, etc.) can contains multiple revisions and each revision can contains multiple entries. In the same way, each object revision belongs to only one root object and each object entry belongs to a specific object revision. An object entry contains a reference to a supply part and data related to the service to be applied on it.

Every messaging process starts with an initial submission of a data object from one party to another. This initial object (main) set the type of transaction started. It should be one of the following:

- Chap 2

    o   Spare Part List

- Chap 3

    o   Quotation (Pricing)

    o   Order

    o   Invoice

    o   Payment

    o   Shipment

In case of that initial transaction requires a response such an acceptance or a rejection, the receiver sends it to the original sender, and in case of rejection indicating the reasons on each corresponding entry. Then the original sender can amend each rejected entry and send back a new revision of the original object.

Each type of object includes specific data attributes that can be mandatory or optional. It's up to the project to set optional elements as mandatory or not, but project can never set any mandatory element as optional.

1.5   Further non-ASD applicable documents
1.5.1   General
Depending on the contract and the applicable legal conditions the following international/ national regulations should be considered. This is not a complete list, but only a selection. Therefore, it is highly recommended to evaluate other mandatory regulations which must be considered for each contract.

1.5.2   **Export/trade controls**

Foreign trade control is an international legal instrument, which focuses on the cross-border exchange of goods and services relevant to security policy. In the context of export control, legal restrictions can be imposed on the foreign trade of a country or an economic area.

In the context of armaments cooperation with the USA and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), the local export control authorities for military goods are basically required to request explanations about the final End-User and the intended use of armaments from the USA and the complete proof thereof (End-User-Certificate).

According to ITAR, armaments, their configuration, material properties and ability to interface, as well as armament-related services, their function (actions there are supposed to perform) and effectiveness (for instance measured in terms of speed, robustness, reliability, pressure, accuracy, efficiency) will be considered.

Further details on End-User-Certificates, licensing or other permits for the import of armaments or armaments-related services or for receiving an export permit or other permit are regulated in the guidance document.

At the start of a project – guidance conference – the contractor and customer must decide and agree which regulation(s) is (are) taken into account with the export control and when the data elements "informationExportTradeControl" and "hardwarePartExportTradeControl" are set (refer to the applicable data dictionary sheets at Chap 6 for additional details).

Note
> The examples in Chap 3 do not include all data elements of the respective generic data template, but only a selection of the data elements required in each case.

1.5.3   **Hazardous materials**

Compliance with national, European or international regulations/standards regarding hazardous materials such as:
- Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR)
- Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
- Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP)
- Globally Harmonised System (GHS)
- Chemical Agents Directive (CAD)
- Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
- Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CASRN)
- Gefahrgutverordnung See (GGVSee)
- Gefahrgutverordnung Eisenbahn (GGVE)
-

is covered by the data element NBC (see data dictionary sheet in Chap 6).

E.g. REACH represents a tightening of the international regulations in the European context. It references to the same UN numbers as they are used for the data element HAZ, see the data dictionary sheet of "hardwarePartHazardousClass" in Chap 6. In addition, REACH contains specific requirements for safety data sheets, which the supplier of a substance or preparation provides to the customer. The safety data sheets contain among others logistic related impacts as follows:
- Handling and storage information
- Transport information
- Disposal information

2   Material supply, data exchange
2.1   Pricing, basics
2.1.1   General

The pricing process as outlined in this chapter covers all activities of the contractor and the customer to establish mutually agreed prices which are relevant for a subsequent binding

ordering of items or a service. In addition to ordering based on fixed prices, this specification supports specific national pricing regulations including ordering based on provisional prices or without any price at all.

In addition to the basic provision of prices this chapter also defines methods for requesting, providing and updating additional price and procurement related information.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish the logic by which customers may request a binding price offer from a contractor and how the customer may accept or reject this price offer. To support automatic data processing, standardized messages known as transactions are used.

The pricing process covers the following operations (Para 2.1.2):

– Quotation Request
– Quotation (single or multiple items)
– Quotation Amendment.

The operations as listed above can be applied to establish individual prices for a specific item as well as to provide price lists with any amount of items valid for a specific period of time.

The prices themselves can be provided to be valid for any order quantity (so called "hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice") or are applicable to specific ranges of order quantities (so called "priceBreakInformation").

In addition the following operations are supported:

– Mutual Supply Support (MSS)
– Offer of Surplus Stock (OSS).

2.1.2 Pricing process

The messageContentType for all pricing related operations start with "Q" for Quote. The price request related messageContentType are prefixed by "QR" and the operations related messageContentType to the issuing and agreement of prices are the "OP" ones.

Also the Mutual Supply Support and the Offering of Surplus Stock operations are based on this logic and are using the same messageContentType indicating the specific use in the data field messageBusinessType.

Normally the customer starts the pricing process by sending a request for quotation message (QR1) asking for a quotation (provision of a price for one specific item or for a list of items or to renew the expired validity period of prices).

The contractor provides the price or the price list by forwarding a QP1 or QP4 transaction or he rejects the request by sending a QR3 transaction, providing the reasons for rejection in the "remarks" field.

A QP1 or QP4 transaction can also be sent without having received a QR1 transaction. These "unrequested" pricing messages are used in case of OSS and may also be used for renewal of a price list when a price list is expiring in order to provide the new prices for the following validity period.

A quotation transaction can be provided either as executive quotation (QP4) or as non-executive quotation (QP1) with a need for formal acceptance (QP2) or rejection (QP3). In case of a rejection the reason for the rejection is provided in "remarks".

Once a price, based on the quotation, is established (QP4 or QP2) the ordering process starts referring to the quotation. Refer to Para 2.2.

This principle also applies to MSS and OSS with the exception that instead of Industry a national partner acts in a contractor role. The QR1/3 transactions are not applicable for OSS as an offer of surplus stock starts directly with an unrequested executive quotation (QP4).

The following figure shows the basic relationship of the pricing transactions.

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Fig 3 Relationship between pricing transactions

In order to change established prices and price related information quotation amendment transactions (QA) is used. This amendment process can only be initiated by the contractor.

The messageContentType for all quotation amendments is "QA-". In case the contractor wants to change a non-executive quotation accepted by a customer, he generates a non-executive quotation amendment request message with the messageContentType "QA1". The customer either accepts this quotation amendment with the messageContentType "QA2" or he rejects the request with a "QA3".

In case the contractor wants to change an executive quotation, he generates an executive quotation amendment message with the messageContentType "QA4". Like the "QP4" a "QA4" is immediately valid and requires no customer acceptance.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2080-001-01

Fig 4 Relationship between quotation amendment transactions

2.1.3   Request for quotation (QR1)
The request for quotation (RfQ) provides the customer with the capability to request for a binding price for a specific item or for a list of items (price list) or a price for a service (eg, repair service) against an individual item or a list of items.

Within this RfQ specific conditions may be addressed like contract, requested validity period of prices, desired order quantity, delivery condition etc.

For MSS also a desired loan period may be requested.

2.1.4 Rejection of RfQ (QR3)

When a contractor not wish/not be able to provide a quotation, the quotation rejection transaction QR3 is used. The contractor must indicate the reason for rejection of the RfQ by means of statusAdviceCodes and/or remarks.

On receipt of a QR3 transaction the customer may issue a new QR1 taking into account the reason for rejection.

2.1.5 Placement of quotation for acceptance (QP1)

In case the contract requires price approval by the customer or by a customer pricing organization the contractor provides a quotation for an item/service or for a list of items by means of the "QP1".

Each quotation must have a contractor specific unique quotation number in the quotationIdentifier field. If the quotation leads to a subsequent order, the message has to be referred to in the order placement message.

2.1.6 Acceptance of quotation (QP2)

On receipt of a QP1 the customer validates the price and price condition of the item or the prices of the list of items. If the quotation is acceptable the customer provides the QP2 transaction.

2.1.7 Executive placement of quotation (QP4)

In case the project has decided that prices do not need to be approved but are valid immediately, the contractor issues the valid prices on a QP4 transaction.
Each quotation must have a contractor specific unique quotation number in the quotationIdentifier field. If the quotation leads to a subsequent order, the quotation container message has to be referred to in the order placement message.

2.1.8 Rejection of quotation (QP3)

In case the price or any price of the list of prices is not acceptable the customer provides the QP3 transaction and notifies the contractor of the reason of the rejection by means of remarks. The contractor can recalculate/correct the offer and can generate a new QP1 referring to the original QR1.

2.1.9 Quotation amendment request (QA1)

In case the contractor wants to change a non-executive quotation previously accepted by a customer via QP2, he generates a non-executive quotation amendment request QA1 transaction asking the customer for acceptance.

Each quotation amendment request (QA1) must have a new contractor specific unique quotation number in the quotationIdentifier field and must refer to the original quotation message of the previously submitted QP1. Changes of the prices itself as well as changes of any price related data (except evolution of the typeOfPrice) have to be done by quotation amendments as described. Evolutions of the typeOfPrice (eg, from 04 to 01) have to be provided by a new quotation (QP1 or QP4).

In case of a price list the prices/conditions for the complete list may be changed or only for a subset of items. Details may be defined in the Project Guidelines (see pro-forma ID MS-7). For a subsequent order against a changed price/condition, the new quotation number has to be referred to in the order placement message.

2.1.10   Quotation amendment acceptance (QA2)

On receipt of a QA1 the customer validates the changed price/price conditions of the item or the prices/conditions of the list of items. If the changes are acceptable the customer must provide the QA2 transaction.

2.1.11   Quotation amendment rejection (QA3)

In case the changed price/price conditions or any changed prices/price condition of the list of prices is not acceptable, the customer must provide the QA3 transaction and must notify the contractor of the reason of rejection by means of remarks.

2.1.12   Placement of executive quotation amendment (QA4)

In case the price/price conditions of an item or any price/price condition of an item/of items from a list of items of a previously submitted executive quotation (QP4) have to be changed the contractor must provide a QA4.

2.1.13   Price break information

An item may be priced with one single price for any quantity ("hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice") or with multiple prices for individual ranges of quantities.

2.1.14   Type of price

The items or services may be priced directly with a price type (typeOfPrice) which is not subject to any change. For specific contracts price validations / price negotiations after order or even after delivery of an item may be required. In order to allow invoicing immediately after the item has been delivered, an estimated (provisional) price (see pro-forma ID MS-9) may be issued by the initial quotation. For this case a new quotation is to be issued later in order to come to a final negotiated price. Invoice adjustment of a previously submitted provisional invoice may follow.

2.1.15   Order based pricing

Contracts and/or specific pricing rules may allow the placement of orders without any price. In case a price is required for invoicing, it is submitted prior to invoicing (after order placement, after order acceptance or even after delivery of the item). Projects are to decide on the transactions to be used for this reason (see pro-forma ID MS-11).

2.1.16   Generic data template Quote

In summary the Specification recommends ten discrete quotation transactions as described in Para 2.1 and concentrated in the matrix below.

Quotation transactions		
Quotation Request QR1, QR3	Quotation Placement QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4	Quotation Amendment QA1, QA2, QA3, QA4

x=1	Initial transaction requiring response
x=2	Acceptance of criteria submitted/requested with the initial transaction
x=3	Rejection of criteria submitted/requested with the initial transaction
x=4	Executive transaction not requiring any further response

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Fig 5 Matrix: Quotation transactions

Each quotation transaction is built as an instance of the generic data template Quote.

2.2 Ordering, basics

2.2.1 General

Ordering is the term used to embrace all activities during a life of an order, from its creation by a customer and placement with a contractor to its delivery and transportation. It is not merely a means of order placement, but enables:

– Orders to be actively progressed and monitored at any stage, and
– Deliveries to be effectively recorded to support invoice generation.

In general ordering enables the customer to place and to progress orders for items and all types of services.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish the logic by which customers may place and progress orders with a contractor (Industry and/or national partner in case of MSS/OSS). To support automatic data processing standardized messages, known as transactions, are used. The logic behind the transactions and their use are described in the following subchapters.

The ordering process covers the following operations:

– Single/multiple item **order placement** (Para 2.2.2)
– **Order amendments** incl. order based pricing (Para 2.2.3)
– **Order delivery** and acknowledgement of receipt, incl. revoke/correction of shipment information (Para 2.2.4)

The generic message layout for all operations is listed in detail in Para 2.2.5

2.2.2 Order placement

The messageContentType for all Order Placement operations is "OP-". Normally the customer starts with the Order Placement (OP1). The contractor then accepts (OP2) or rejects (OP3) the order. The contractor must indicate his reasons for rejecting an order by means of remarks or within the statusAdviceCode in his OP3 transaction. If item on order is obsolete then OP3 needs to have remarks and statusAdviceCode:XO, see Chap 6 Data Element Definition. For further information about obsolescence see Chap 1.1.3, para 3.3

The following figure shows the basic relationship of the order placement transactions.

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Fig 6 Relationship between OP-transactions

The recommended data elements and the message structure can be found in matrix form in Para 2.2.5.

2.2.3 Order amendment

After an order has been established, order based information can be amended. Order amendment transactions can be initiated by both customer and contractor.

The messageContentType for all Order Amendments is "OA-". In case the customer wants to change an order previously established by OP1/OP2, he generates an Order Amendment

message with the messageContentType "OA1". The contractor accepts this order amendment with the OA2 transaction or the contractor rejects it using the OA3.

In case the price for an order is not available at time of order placement "order based pricing" is necessary. Order based pricing is done by using the OA1 transaction to submit the price for the item and to seek for acceptance of the price. The originator of the amendment message is the contractor.

The following figure shows the basic relationship of these order amendment transactions (customer is the originator of the transaction).

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2084-001-01

Fig 7 Relationship between OA-transactions

All available data elements (mandatory or optional) and the message structure can be found in matrix form in .

2.2.4 Order delivery

The primary purpose of this transaction is to denote the *transfer of title*. Depending on the delivery condition the OD1 transaction is sent either before the material arrives at the customer's premises or thereafter. For example, in case of delivery condition "Ex-Works" the OD1 precedes the goods arrival at the delivery destination. In case of delivery condition "Delivery Duty Paid" the OD1 is submitted after the goods are handed over to the customer.

The OD1 is not always a reliable means to manage the physical movements of an item, therefore additional transactions to submit transport related information may be required (OT1, OS4).

The receiver of a shipment confirms a received shipment. Order delivery transactions are used by both customer and contractor.

For ease of understanding, the contractor indicates the fulfilment of the order (for an item/service) with an OD1 transaction. Additionally a tracking number can be transmitted by the contractor (OS4). However, OD(S)-transactions are not limited to deliveries from the contractor. Also delivery from customer to contractor is supported (MRO, MSS, OSS, warranty claims). The customer (if the originator of the OD1 transaction is the contractor) indicates the acknowledgement of goods received by the OD4 transaction.

The originator of the OD1 transaction can reopen the order record for further amendments/corrections by issuing an OD5 transaction in the following cases:

– Incorrect shipment
– Discrepancy process although OD1 has already been booked.

The OD5 message revokes the incorrect order delivery and the order segment reopens for any transaction (applicable for undelivered level 2 order segments). The originator of OD5 must indicate the reason/justification by means of clear text in the remarks field.

It should be noted that when the OD5 message is used after invoicing has taken place, corrective steps as regard to the invoicing may need to be taken.

The following figure shows the basic relationship of the order delivery transactions (contractor is the originator).

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2085-001-01

Fig 8 Relationship between OD-transactions

All data elements to be included and the message structure can be found in matrix form in Para 2.2.5.

2.2.5   Generic data template Ordering
In summary the Specification recommends ten discrete ordering transactions as described in Para 2.2, these are illustrated in the matrix below.

Ordering transactions		
Order Placement	Order Amendment	Order Delivery
OP1, OP2, OP3	**OA1, OA2, OA3**	**OD1, OD4, OD5, OS4**

x=1	Initial transaction requiring response
x=2	Acceptance of criteria submitted/requested with the initial transaction
x=3	Rejection of criteria submitted/requested with the initial transaction
x=4	Executive transaction not requiring any further response
x=5	Revoke/correct records (executive)

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Fig 9 Matrix: ordering transactions

Each ordering transaction is built as an instance of the generic data template for ordering.

Remark: OS4 and OT4 from the transportation section have to some extent similar information. However, the transactions use different data templates. Projects may decide whether to use none, one or both of the transactions.

2.3   Invoicing, basics

2.3.1   General

Invoicing covers the activities of the contractor and the customer to transmit/receive relevant and required information with regard to the financial regulation for delivered items, tasks, services etc.

In general invoicing enables the contractor to submit a bill in electronic format and the customer to acknowledge either the acceptance (and thus the correctness of the received data) or the rejection thereof. Subsequently to the acceptance of invoices the customer informs the contractor about payments performed with regard to one or more contractor's invoices.

The Invoicing process needs to fulfil certain legal requirements which, in addition, may be different from country to country. Projects adopting this transaction based invoicing process need to be aware of these requirements and may adapt the invoicing process to these needs.

The goal for the S2000M is to support the electronic and automatic processing and the automatic validation of Material Supply business operations. Especially for invoicing this requires, on project level, a careful definition of the prerequisites that have to be met before an invoice may be submitted for validation and acceptance.

The invoicing activity and the subsequent payment of the invoice are normally concluding the life cycle of an order.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish the logic by which contractors may submit their invoices to the customer. This approach uses, for a fully automatic data processing capability, standardized messages known as transactions. The logic behind the transactions and the way of their usage are described in the following subchapters.

At present the invoicing process covers the following operations (Para 2.3.2):

– **Invoice submission**
– **Invoice acceptance**
– **Invoice rejection**
– **Payment advice**.

The generic message layout for all operations is listed in detail in Para 2.3.3.

2.3.2   Invoicing process

The messageContentType for all invoicing related operations starts with "IN-". Normally the contractor will start the invoicing process by sending an IN1 transaction for a delivered item, task or service. However, in the MSS/OSS scenario it may happen that a national partner initiates an invoice, ie, normally seen as the customer.

Projects are required to specify the prerequisites that need to be fulfilled before an invoice can be submitted. This can be:

– The information that an item is ready for delivery
– The receipt of a customer acknowledgement that an item has been received at a depot
– An achievement of a certain milestone
– An adjustment of a previously submitted invoice
– A credit note.

If the invoice is acceptable to the receiver an invoice acceptance (IN2) should be transmitted.

If the invoice fails the validation or is not acceptable for the receiver for any other valid reason an invoice rejection (IN3) must be sent. The details for the invoice rejection have to be described using the remarks and/or an appropriate statusAdviceCode. In case of a rejection a revised invoice with a new invoiceIdentifier has to be transmitted.

The following figure shows the basic relationship of the invoice transactions.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2088-001-01

Fig 10 Relationship between invoice transactions

2.3.3   Generic data template Invoicing

In summary the Specification recommends four discrete invoicing transactions as described in Para 2.3.2 and illustrated in the matrix below.

Invoicing transactions

IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4

IN1   Initial transaction requiring response
IN2   Acceptance of criteria submitted/requested with the initial transaction
IN3   Rejection of criteria submitted/requested with the initial transaction
IN4   Payment Advice (executive)

ICN-S2000M-B6865- S2136-001-01

Fig 11 Matrix: Invoicing transactions

Each invoicing/payment transaction is built as an instance of the appropriate generic data template for invoicing/payment transactions.

Invoicing transactions is outlined in Para 2.5 transactions, specifics.

2.3.4   Payment process

The messageContentType for the payment process is "IN4". The IN4 transaction is the customer's unsolicited message to inform the contractor that one or more previously submitted invoices have been paid. Additionally it also permits the customer to inform the contractor about the exact payment amounts per invoice.

The following figure shows the basic relationship of the payment transaction.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2090-001-01

Fig 12 Payment transaction

2.3.5 Generic data template Payment

Each invoicing/payment transaction is built as an instance of the appropriate generic data template for invoicing/payment transactions.

Invoicing transactions is outlined in transactions, specifics.

2.4 Shipment, basics

2.4.1 General

The transactions described in this chapter are based on the requirements from a carrier's point of view i.e., they are goods related and no longer order related. The objects are Shipment/Consignments, divided into Handling Units and Cases. For customs purposes, and as a link to the order (-parts) contained in a shipment, the Delivery and Inspection Notes are recorded.

The shipment transactions cover:

− To request a shipment and
− To notify a customer about a forthcoming shipment.

Under "ex-works" conditions the customer would now be in a position to organize for transport. In case of direct delivery (incoterms e.g., "delivery at place") the customer would be able to prepare for the receipt of the shipment.

The following graphic illustrates the shipment transactions in relation to the time scale (the indicated OF1, OF2, OF3, OS4 transactions for discrepancy claims is not yet defined in this Issue of the specification).

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2093-001-01

Fig 13 Process for ex works

In principle the process for "ex works" and "delivery at place" is the same, only the point in time when the OD1 is issued will vary. The OT4 is the transaction to plan for the expected arrivals of goods at the recipients premises.

At present the shipment process covers the following operations:

– Shipment request
– Acknowledgement of shipment request
– Shipment advice
– Shipment confirmation

The generic message layout for all shipment operations is listed in detail in Para 2.4.3.

2.4.2   Shipment process

As mentioned earlier, the shipment data template may be used as a transport order, however in the following description it is used as a simple shipment notification. The messageContentType for all shipment related operations start with "OT-". The contractor starts the shipment process by sending an OT1 transaction for a shipment/consignment which is ready for collection/dispatch.

The following figure shows the basic relationship of the shipment transactions.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2094-001-01

Fig 14 Shipment transactions

Fig 15 Shipment transactions

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2131-001-01

2.4.3   **Generic data template shipment**
In summary the Specification recommends four discrete shipment transactions as described in and illustrated in the matrix below.

Shipment transactions
OT1, OT2, OT3, OT4, OT5
OT1 Shipment Request OT2 Acknowledgement of Shipment Request OT3 Rejection of Shipment Request OT4 Shipment Advice OT5 Shipment Confirmation

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2096-001-01

Fig 16 Matrix: Shipment transactions

Each shipment transaction is built as an instance of the generic data template for shipment transactions.

It is recommended to restate all data elements of the OT1 on the acknowledgement transaction OT2. Additions are possible. If the sender observes deviations from his original OT1 he should get into contact with the receiver.

A further transaction OT1 with the same contractor and document number is to be regarded as update. All previous transactions with same business key will get invalid.

Either the OT2 confirms the OT1-request or the OT3 is issued if the carrier cannot meet the request.

With the OT4 the contractor passes the shipment information to the customer. It allows the customer to plan for the expected arrivals of goods.

Finally the OT5 is to carry the acknowledgement of the customer that he has received the consignment.

2.5 Transactions, specifics

2.5.1 General

In this chapter all discrete content models for the transactions along the phases pricing, ordering and invoicing are described. The objects Provisioning and Reprovisioning, MRO, MSS, OSS and Warranty Claims are the determining factors. All transactions are presented in their correct sequence. The objects filled with their content illustrate the necessary business cases within the transactions. All examples are independent from each other.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2097-001-01

Fig 17 Object based consideration of the transactions determined by the phases

The business cases are completely described in the subchapters "Content modelling for transactions". In addition descriptive text and figures illustrate the correlations of the transactions to each other (within the object).

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2098-001-01

Fig 18 Content modelling for transactions

The instances of the generic data template are indicated in their correct sequence and contain all data elements including their values. For details see Chap 6.

Additionally a small map in the upper right corner indicates in which phase the transaction occurs and where the transaction is located. The small boxes on the left side of the map indicate the customer the boxes on the right side indicate the contractor.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2099-002-01

Fig 19 Page layout within the subchapters "transactions in sequence".

2.5.2   Provisioning and reprovisioning
2.5.2.1   Transactions – (Re-) Provisioning Order Life Cycle (complete scenario)
In this example a customer (represented by "LOGZBW") orders spare parts from the contractor (represented by "AIRBUS") with the partIdentifier C0419:ABC-4710 based on a contractual framework (primeContractNumber: 4600001861). The messageBusinessType is "RP-SPARE" and indicates the object Re-Provisioning. The selected messageBusinessType has to remain unchanged until the end of the communication process.

The communication between LOGZBW and AIRBUS starts with the QR1 transaction according to Para 2.1. In this case quotation based pricing is used.

A request for quotation is made by the customer with the QR1 transaction. The contractor rejects the request (QR3) or confirms it by submitting a QP1 transaction. After the quotation is placed the customer will accept (QP2) or reject it (QP3). This example will represent all these possibilities.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2100-001-01

Fig 20 Pricing process

The communication process continues with the ordering process according to Para 2.2.

After the request for quotation (QR1) has been submitted and the quotation is accepted (QP1/QP2), the customer is able to place the order referring to the accepted quotation by using an OP1 transaction. Now the contractor is able to reject (OP3) or to accept the order with the OP2. This example will represent all these possibilities (acceptance and rejection).

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2101-001-01

Fig 21 Order placements

If the customer requests changes relating to his order he will use the OA1 transaction. The contractor will either reject (OA3) or accept (OA2) the order amendment request OA1. This example will represent all these possibilities.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2102-001-01

Fig 22 Order amendments

Once the contractor has fulfilled his obligation (or a part of the Order identified by a separate order line) he will submit an OD1 transaction to the customer. In addition a tracking number may be submitted with an optional OS4 transaction. In case the delivery information was incorrect an

OD5 transaction is submitted to revoke the previously booked delivery information on the order. Once the situation has been clarified a new OD1 transaction has to be submitted. When the shipment is delivered and received by the customer he confirms it with the OD4 transaction. This example represents all these possibilities.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2103-001-01

Fig 23 Order delivery

The communication process continues with the invoicing process according to Para 2.3.

After the ordered item with the partIdentifier "C0419:ABC-4710" is available and shipped (OD1/OS4/OD4), the contractor will invoice the delivery with an IN1. The customer will either accept (IN2) or reject (IN3) the invoice. This example will represent all these possibilities.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S0104-001-01

Fig 24 Invoicing process

2.5.2.1.1   *Data template in sequence*
Every transaction is specified with its content and represents an instance of the corresponding generic data template.

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 1
(Quotation Request)

The QR1 transaction is the request for quotation for partIdentifier C0419:ABC-4710. 10 each items are requested by the customer. The contractor will either reject the request (QR3) or accept it by submitting a QP1 transaction.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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   <msgBizType>
      <code>RP-SPARE</code>
   </msgBizType>
   <quotCont>
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            <setBy>
               <orgId>
                  <id>C0419</id>
               </orgId>
            </setBy>
         </partId>
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            <unitIssue>
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            </unitIssue>
         </hwPartSupport>
      </hwPart>
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            <setBy>
               <orgId>
                  <id>D00DZ</id>
               </orgId>
            </setBy>
         </quotId>
         <quotRev>
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            </quotRevId>
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               </quotEntId>
               <quantity>
                  <unit>EA</unit>
                  <value>10</value>
```

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                    <id>ABC-4710</id>
                    <setBy>
                        <orgId>
                            <id>C0419</id>
                        </orgId>
                    </setBy>
                </partId>
            </partRef>
            <srvTypeRef>
                <value>
                    <name>NEW ITEM</name>
                </value>
            </srvTypeRef>
        </quotEntry>
        <quotTimeItem>
            <quotTime>
                <expiryDate>
                    <date>2021-04-15</date>
                </expiryDate>
            </quotTime>
        </quotTimeItem>
    </quotRev>
</quot>
</quotCont>
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    <context>
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            <contrId>
                <id>4600001861</id>
            </contrId>
        </contrRef>
    </context>
</msgContext>
<msgPty>
    <ptyType>
        <code>S</code>
    </ptyType>
    <party>
        <orgRef>
            <orgId>
                <id>D00DZ</id>
            </orgId>
        </orgRef>
    </party>
</msgPty>
<msgPty>
    <ptyType>
        <code>R</code>
    </ptyType>
    <party>
        <orgRef>
            <orgId>
                <id>C0419</id>
            </orgId>
        </orgRef>
    </party>
</msgPty>
</n1:mmDataset>
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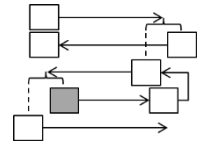
QR3

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 2
(Quotation Request Rejection)

The QR3 transaction rejects the QR1 transaction. The reason in this case is the non-availability of the partIdentifier C0419:ABC-4710. In this case the quotation process ends. A new QR1 transaction is necessary to re-open a new quotation process between customer and contractor.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
   <msgId>
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   </msgId>
   <msgDate>
      <date>2021-01-16</date>
      <time>09:03:00</time>
   </msgDate>
   <msgType>
      <code>QR3</code>
   </msgType>
   <msgBizType>
      <code>RP-SPARE</code>
   </msgBizType>
   <quotCont>
      <stAdvisory>
         <stAdviceId>
            <id>001</id>
         </stAdviceId>
         <remarks>
            <descr>ITEM NO LONGER AVAILABLE</descr>
         </remarks>
         <stAdvItem>
            <quotEntryRef>
               <quotId>
                  <id>ID-LOGZBW01</id>
                  <setBy>
                     <orgId>
                        <id>D00DZ</id>
                     </orgId>
                  </setBy>
               </quotId>
               <quotRevId>
                  <id>001</id>
               </quotRevId>
               <quotEntId>
                  <id>001</id>
               </quotEntId>
            </quotEntryRef>
         </stAdvItem>
      </stAdvisory>
   </quotCont>
   <msgContext>
      <context>
         <contrRef>
            <contrId>
               <id>4600001861</id>
            </contrId>
         </contrRef>
      </context>
```
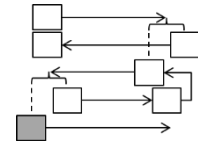
Applicable to: All   **S2000M-A-03-00-0000-00A-040A-A**

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```
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            <code>S</code>
        </ptyType>
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        </party>
    </msgPty>
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        </ptyType>
        <party>
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                <orgId>
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                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
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            <msgId>
                <id>msg30101</id>
            </msgId>
        </msgRef>
    </relatedMsg>
</n1:mmDataset>
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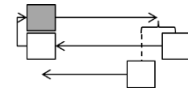
QP1

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 3
(Quotation Placement)

The QP1 transaction is the response to the QR1 transaction providing price details for the requested item.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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   </msgId>
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   </msgDate>
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   </msgType>
   <msgBizType>
      <code>RP-SPARE</code>
   </msgBizType>
   <quotCont>
      <hwPart>
         <partId>
            <id>ABC-4710</id>
            <setBy>
               <orgId>
                  <id>C0419</id>
               </orgId>
            </setBy>
         </partId>
         <hwPartSupport>
            <unitIssue>
               <code>EA</code>
            </unitIssue>
            <purchaseTime>
               <unit>MON</unit>
               <value>05</value>
            </purchaseTime>
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               <value>1</value>
            </stdPackQty>
         </hwPartSupport>
         <hwPartCommce>
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            </typeOfPrice>
            <priceBrkInfo>
               <unitIssPrice>
                  <unit>EUR</unit>
                  <value>27230.00</value>
               </unitIssPrice>
            </priceBrkInfo>
         </hwPartCommce>
      </hwPart>
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         <quotId>
            <id>ID-AIRBUS001</id>
```

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      <id>C0419</id>
   </orgId>
</setBy>
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      <quotRev>
         <quotRevId>
            <id>001</id>
         </quotRevId>
         <quotEntry>
            <quotEntId>
               <id>001</id>
            </quotEntId>
            <quantity>
               <unit>EA</unit>
               <value>10</value>
            </quantity>
            <partRef>
               <partId>
                  <id>ABC-4710</id>
                  <setBy>
                     <orgId>
                        <id>C0419</id>
                     </orgId>
                  </setBy>
               </partId>
            </partRef>
            <srvTypeRef>
               <value>
                  <name>NEW ITEM</name>
               </value>
            </srvTypeRef>
         </quotEntry>
         <quotTimeItem>
            <quotTime>
               <expiryDate>
                  <date>2021-12-31</date>
               </expiryDate>
            </quotTime>
         </quotTimeItem>
      </quotRev>
   </quot>
</quotCont>
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         <contrId>
            <id>4600001861</id>
         </contrId>
      </contrRef>
   </context>
</msgContext>
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   <ptyType>
      <code>S</code>
   </ptyType>
   <party>
      <orgRef>
         <orgId>
            <id>C0419</id>
         </orgId>
      </orgRef>
   </party>
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   </ptyType>
   <party>
      <orgRef>
         <orgId>
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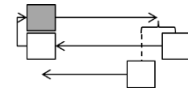
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      </orgId>
    </orgRef>
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    </msgId>
  </msgRef>
</relatedMsg>
</n1:mmDataset>
```

QP3

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 5
(Quotation Placement Rejection)

The QP3 transaction rejects the quotation. The reason in this case is an unacceptable price of partIdentifier C0419:ABC-4710 as indicated by the customer in remarks. In this case the quotation process ends. Either a new QP1 transaction or a new QR1 transaction is necessary to re-open a new quotation process between customer and contractor.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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    <msgBizType>
        <code>RP-SPARE</code>
    </msgBizType>
    <quotCont>
        <stAdvisory>
            <stAdviceId>
                <id>001</id>
            </stAdviceId>
            <remarks>
                <descr>PRICE NOT ACCEPTABLE</descr>
            </remarks>
            <stAdvItem>
                <quotEntryRef>
                    <quotId>
                        <id>ID-AIRBUS001</id>
                        <setBy>
                            <orgId>
                                <id>C0419</id>
                            </orgId>
                        </setBy>
                    </quotId>
                    <quotRevId>
                        <id>001</id>
                    </quotRevId>
                    <quotEntId>
                        <id>001</id>
                    </quotEntId>
                </quotEntryRef>
            </stAdvItem>
        </stAdvisory>
    </quotCont>
    <msgContext>
        <context>
            <contrRef>
                <contrId>
                    <id>4600001861</id>
                </contrId>
            </contrRef>
```

```
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            <code>S</code>
        </ptyType>
        <party>
            <orgRef>
                <orgId>
                    <id>C0419</id>
                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
        </party>
    </msgPty>
    <msgPty>
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            <orgRef>
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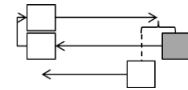
QP2

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 4
(Quotation Placement Acceptance)

The QP2 transaction accepts the quotation. In this case the quotation process ends and an order can be placed (OP1) referring to this quotation.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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    </msgBizType>
    <quotCont>
    </quotCont>
    <msgContext>
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                </contrId>
            </contrRef>
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    </msgContext>
    <msgPty>
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        </ptyType>
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                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
        </party>
    </msgPty>
    <msgPty>
        <ptyType>
            <code>R</code>
        </ptyType>
        <party>
            <orgRef>
                <orgId>
                    <id>C0419</id>
                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
        </party>
    </msgPty>
    <relatedMsg>
        <msgRef>
```
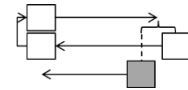
```
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            <id>msg30103</id>
        </msgId>
    </msgRef>
  </relatedMsg>
</n1:mmDataset>
```

OP1

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 6
(Quotation Placement)

The customer submits an order (OP1) referring to the quotation.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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    </msgId>
    <msgDate>
        <date>2021-02-03</date>
        <time>09:00:00</time>
    </msgDate>
    <msgType>
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    </msgType>
    <msgBizType>
        <code>RP-SPARE</code>
    </msgBizType>
    <orderCont>
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            <deliveryId>
                <id>DEL000001</id>
                <setBy>
                    <orgId>
                        <id>D00DZ</id>
                    </orgId>
                </setBy>
            </deliveryId>
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            </condition>
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                </partyType>
                <party>
                    <orgRef>
                        <orgId>
                            <id>DGYAP</id>
                        </orgId>
                    </orgRef>
                </party>
            </deliveryPty>
        </delivery>
        <order>
            <orderId>
                <id>ORD001</id>
                <setBy>
                    <orgId>
                        <id>D00DZ</id>
                    </orgId>
                </setBy>
            </orderId>
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                <orderRevId>
                    <id>001</id>
                </orderRevId>
                <orderEntry>
```

Applicable to: All

S2000M-A-03-00-0000-00A-040A-A

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```xml
<orderEntId>
    <id>001</id>
</orderEntId>
<quantity>
    <unit>EA</unit>
    <value>10</value>
</quantity>
<cusDelivDate>
    <date>2021-06-30</date>
</cusDelivDate>
<deliveryRef>
    <deliveryId>
        <id>DEL000001</id>
        <setBy>
            <orgId>
                <id>D00DZ</id>
            </orgId>
        </setBy>
    </deliveryId>
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        <name>NEW ITEM</name>
    </value>
</srvTypeRef>
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    <hwPartRef>
        <partId>
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            <setBy>
                <orgId>
                    <id>C0419</id>
                </orgId>
            </setBy>
        </partId>
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</hwPartItem>
        </orderEntry>
    </orderRev>
</order>
</orderCont>
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            </contrId>
        </contrRef>
    </context>
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        <code>S</code>
    </ptyType>
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        <orgRef>
            <orgId>
                <id>D00DZ</id>
            </orgId>
        </orgRef>
    </party>
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    <ptyType>
        <code>R</code>
    </ptyType>
    <party>
        <orgRef>
            <orgId>
                <id>C0419</id>
            </orgId>
        </orgRef>
```

```
            </party>
        </msgPty>
        <relatedMsg>
            <msgRef>
                <msgId>
                    <id>msg30103</id>
                </msgId>
            </msgRef>
        </relatedMsg>
    </n1:mmDataset>
```

OP1 (adapted for the following OP3)

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 7
(Order)

The customer submits an order (OP1) referring to the quotation (now subject to rejection).

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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    </msgDate>
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        <code>RP-SPARE</code>
    </msgBizType>
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                <setBy>
                    <orgId>
                        <id>D00DZ</id>
                    </orgId>
                </setBy>
            </deliveryId>
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                </partyType>
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                            <id>DGYAP</id>
                        </orgId>
                    </orgRef>
                </party>
            </deliveryPty>
        </delivery>
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                    <orgId>
                        <id>D00DZ</id>
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                </setBy>
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                </orderRevId>
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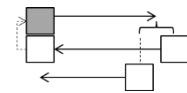

```xml
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            </orderEntId>
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                <value>10</value>
            </quantity>
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                <date>2022-06-30</date>
            </cusDelivDate>
            <deliveryRef>
                <deliveryId>
                    <id>DEL000001</id>
                    <setBy>
                        <orgId>
                            <id>D00DZ</id>
                        </orgId>
                    </setBy>
                </deliveryId>
            </deliveryRef>
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                </value>
            </srvTypeRef>
            <hwPartItem>
                <hwPartRef>
                    <partId>
                        <id>ABC-4710</id>
                        <setBy>
                            <orgId>
                                <id>C0419</id>
                            </orgId>
                        </setBy>
                    </partId>
                </hwPartRef>
            </hwPartItem>
        </orderEntry>
    </orderRev>
</order>
</orderCont>
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            <contrId>
                <id>4600001861</id>
            </contrId>
        </contrRef>
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    </ptyType>
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                <id>D00DZ</id>
            </orgId>
        </orgRef>
    </party>
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    </ptyType>
    <party>
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            <orgId>
                <id>C0419</id>
            </orgId>
        </orgRef>
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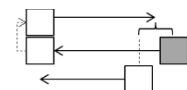
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                </msgId>
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</n1:mmDataset>
```

OP3

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 9
(Order Placement Rejection)

With the OP3 transaction the contractor rejects the order with orderIdentifier LOGZBW-ORD002. The reason is that the quotation QP1 has expired (see remarks). Either a new QP1 transaction or a new QR1 transaction is necessary to start a new quotation process between customer and contractor.

```xml
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xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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        <code>RP-SPARE</code>
    </msgBizType>
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                <id>001</id>
            </stAdviceId>
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            </remarks>
            <stAdvItem>
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                        <setBy>
                            <orgId>
                                <id>D00DZ</id>
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        </stAdvisory>
    </orderCont>
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                </contrId>
            </contrRef>
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        </ptyType>
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</n1:mmDataset>
```

OP2

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 8
(Order Placement Acceptance)

With the OP2 transaction the contractor accepts the order. If required the customer or the contractor can request order amendments to be initiated with an OA1 transaction. In case no (further) order amendments are required the process would continue with the Order Shipment (OD1).

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
    <msgId>
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    </msgId>
    <msgDate>
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                </orderRevId>
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                        <date>2021-06-30</date>
                    </cusDelivDate>
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                        <date>2021-06-30</date>
                    </conDelivDate>
                    <deliveryRef>
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                            <id>DEL000001</id>
                            <setBy>
                                <orgId>
                                    <id>D00DZ</id>
                                </orgId>
                            </setBy>
                        </deliveryId>
                    </deliveryRef>
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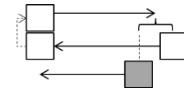
Applicable to: All **S2000M-A-03-00-0000-00A-040A-A**

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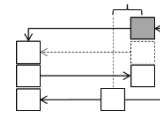
OA1

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 10
(Order Amendment)

This OA1 transaction initiated by customer requests the following change to the order: an earlier delivery date is requested (new value set to customerRequiredDeliveryDate).

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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    <msgBizType>
        <code>RP-SPARE</code>
    </msgBizType>
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                <setBy>
                    <orgId>
                        <id>D00DZ</id>
                    </orgId>
                </setBy>
            </orderId>
            <orderRev>
                <orderRevId>
                    <id>003</id>
                </orderRevId>
                <orderEntry>
                    <orderEntId>
                        <id>001</id>
                    </orderEntId>
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                    </quantity>
                    <cusDelivDate>
                        <date>2021-05-02</date>
                    </cusDelivDate>
                    <deliveryRef>
                        <deliveryId>
                            <id>DEL000001</id>
                            <setBy>
                                <orgId>
                                    <id>D00DZ</id>
                                </orgId>
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                        </deliveryId>
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Applicable to: All

S2000M-A-03-00-0000-00A-040A-A

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                        </setBy>
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    </orderRev>
    </order>
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                <id>4600001861</id>
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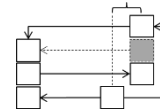
OA3

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 12
(Order Amendment Rejection)

With the OA3 transaction the contractor rejects the order amendment request. The reason is that the contractor is not able to deliver earlier. The contractorForecastDeliveryDate remains unchanged.

If required the customer will submit a new OA1 transaction.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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   </msgType>
   <msgBizType>
      <code>RP-SPARE</code>
   </msgBizType>
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            <id>001</id>
         </stAdviceId>
         <remarks>
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         </remarks>
         <stAdvItem>
            <orderRevRef>
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                  <id>ORD001</id>
                  <setBy>
                     <orgId>
                        <id>D00DZ</id>
                     </orgId>
                  </setBy>
               </orderId>
               <orderRevId>
                  <id>003</id>
               </orderRevId>
            </orderRevRef>
         </stAdvItem>
      </stAdvisory>
      <order>
         <orderId>
            <id>ORD001</id>
            <setBy>
               <orgId>
                  <id>D00DZ</id>
               </orgId>
            </setBy>
         </orderId>
         <orderRev>
            <orderRevId>
               <id>004</id>
            </orderRevId>
            <orderEntry>
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                  <id>001</id>
               </orderEntId>
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                  <unit>EA</unit>
                  <value>10</value>
               </quantity>
               <cusDelivDate>
                  <date>2021-05-02</date>
               </cusDelivDate>
```

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                     </conDelivDate>
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                           <id>DEL000001</id>
                           <setBy>
                              <orgId>
                                 <id>D00DZ</id>
                              </orgId>
                           </setBy>
                        </deliveryId>
                     </deliveryRef>
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                           <name>NEW ITEM</name>
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                        <hwPartRef>
                           <partId>
                              <id>ABC-4710</id>
                              <setBy>
                                 <orgId>
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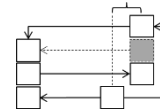
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</n1:mmDataset>
```

OA2

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 11
(Order Amendment Acceptance)

With the OA2 transaction the contractor accepts the customer order amendment request for a new delivery date.
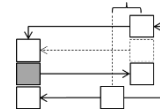
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<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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    <msgBizType>
        <code>RP-SPARE</code>
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                <setBy>
                    <orgId>
                        <id>D00DZ</id>
                    </orgId>
                </setBy>
            </orderId>
            <orderRev>
                <orderRevId>
                    <id>004</id>
                </orderRevId>
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                    </cusDelivDate>
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                    </conDelivDate>
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                            <setBy>
                                <orgId>
                                    <id>D00DZ</id>
                                </orgId>
                            </setBy>
                        </deliveryId>
                    </deliveryRef>
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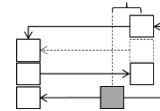
OD1

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 13
(Order Delivery Advice)

With the OD1 transaction the contractor indicates to the customer the availability of the item with partIdentifier C0419:ABC-4710. The OD1 transaction, as being linked to the order, contains the message reference of the corresponding OP1 transaction.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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    </msgDate>
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    </msgType>
    <msgBizType>
        <code>RP-SPARE</code>
    </msgBizType>
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                    <orgId>
                        <id>C0419</id>
                    </orgId>
                </setBy>
            </deliveryId>
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            </condition>
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            </deliveryDate>
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                </partyType>
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                        </orgId>
                    </orgRef>
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                <setBy>
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                                    <orgId>
                                        <id>C0419</id>
                                    </orgId>
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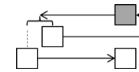
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        </party>
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        </msgRef>
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</n1:mmDataset>
```

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 14
(Order Shipment)

With the OT1 transaction the contractor provides the necessary transport related information to the customer. With this information the customer is enabled to arrange for transportation (eg, for ex-works delivery condition).

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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    </msgId>
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    </msgDate>
    <msgType>
        <code>OT1</code>
    </msgType>
    <msgBizType>
        <code>transport</code>
    </msgBizType>
    <shipmntCont>
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            </maxStHeight>
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                    <value>132</value>
                </cubLength>
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                <value>1200</value>
            </hUnitWeight>
        </hUnit>
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                <setBy>
                    <orgId>
                        <id>C0419</id>
                    </orgId>
                </setBy>
            </deliveryId>
```

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</condition>
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    </partyType>
    <party>
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                <id>DGYAP</id>
            </orgId>
        </orgRef>
    </party>
</deliveryPty>
</delivery>
<org>
    <orgId>
        <id>C0419</id>
    </orgId>
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                <code>M</code>
            </addrType>
            <strAddrRef>
                <streetName>
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                </streetName>
                <streetNr>
                    <value>Geb. 72</value>
                </streetNr>
                <cityName>
                    <name>Manching</name>
                </cityName>
                <postCode>
                    <value>85077</value>
                </postCode>
            </strAddrRef>
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</org>
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            <orgId>
                <id>C0419</id>
            </orgId>
        </setBy>
    </shipmntId>
    <shipmntRev>
        <shipmntRevId>
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        </shipmntRevId>
        <shipmntEntry>
            <shipmntEntId>
                <id>001</id>
            </shipmntEntId>
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                <deliveryId>
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                    <setBy>
                        <orgId>
                            <id>C0419</id>
                        </orgId>
                    </setBy>
                </deliveryId>
            </deliveryRef>
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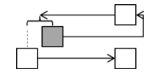
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                        <id>1</id>
                    </number>
                </hUnitRef>
                <partRef>
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                        <id>ABC-4710</id>
                        <setBy>
                            <orgId>
                                <id>C0419</id>
                            </orgId>
                        </setBy>
                    </partId>
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            <shipmntPty>
                <partyType>
                    <code>S</code>
                </partyType>
                <party>
                    <orgRef>
                        <orgId>
                            <id>C0419</id>
                        </orgId>
                    </orgRef>
                </party>
            </shipmntPty>
            <shipmntPty>
                <partyType>
                    <code>C</code>
                </partyType>
                <party>
                    <orgRef>
                        <orgId>
                            <id>D00DZ</id>
                        </orgId>
                    </orgRef>
                </party>
            </shipmntPty>
        </shipmntRev>
    </shipmnt>
</shipmntCont>
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<msgPty>
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                <id>D00DZ</id>
            </orgId>
        </orgRef>
    </party>
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            <id>msg30106</id>
        </msgId>
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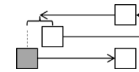
```
        </msgRef>
      </relatedMsg>
</n1:mmDataset>
```

OT2

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 15
(Order Shipment Acceptance)

With the OT2 transaction the customer indicates to the contractor the planned date and time for the pick-up of the goods.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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        <id>msg30115</id>
    </msgId>
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        <time>17:00:00</time>
    </msgDate>
    <msgType>
        <code>OT2</code>
    </msgType>
    <msgBizType>
        <code>transport</code>
    </msgBizType>
    <shipmntCont>
        <shipmnt>
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                <id>2022/1/33</id>
                <setBy>
                    <orgId>
                        <id>C0419</id>
                    </orgId>
                </setBy>
            </shipmntId>
            <shipmntRev>
                <shipmntRevId>
                    <id>002</id>
                </shipmntRevId>
                <firstTimColl>
                    <date>2021-06-28</date>
                </firstTimColl>
                <planTimeCol>
                    <startTime>
                        <date>2021-06-30</date>
                    </startTime>
                </planTimeCol>
                <shipmntEntry>
                    <shipmntEntId>
                        <id>001</id>
                    </shipmntEntId>
                    <deliveryRef>
                        <deliveryId>
                            <id>DEL-073080</id>
                            <setBy>
                                <orgId>
                                    <id>C0419</id>
                                </orgId>
                            </setBy>
                        </deliveryId>
                    </deliveryRef>
                    <hUnitRef>
                        <number>
                            <id>1</id>
```
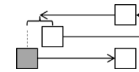
```
                    </number>
                </hUnitRef>
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                        <setBy>
                            <orgId>
                                <id>C0419</id>
                            </orgId>
                        </setBy>
                    </partId>
                </partRef>
            </shipmntEntry>
            <shipmntPty>
                <partyType>
                    <code>S</code>
                </partyType>
                <party>
                    <orgRef>
                        <orgId>
                            <id>C0419</id>
                        </orgId>
                    </orgRef>
                </party>
            </shipmntPty>
            <shipmntPty>
                <partyType>
                    <code>C</code>
                </partyType>
                <party>
                    <orgRef>
                        <orgId>
                            <id>D00DZ</id>
                        </orgId>
                    </orgRef>
                </party>
            </shipmntPty>
        </shipmntRev>
    </shipmnt>
</shipmntCont>
<msgPty>
    <ptyType>
        <code>S</code>
    </ptyType>
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            <orgId>
                <id>D00DZ</id>
            </orgId>
        </orgRef>
    </party>
</msgPty>
<msgPty>
    <ptyType>
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    </ptyType>
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            </orgId>
        </orgRef>
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            <id>msg30114</id>
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</relatedMsg>
</n1:mmDataset>
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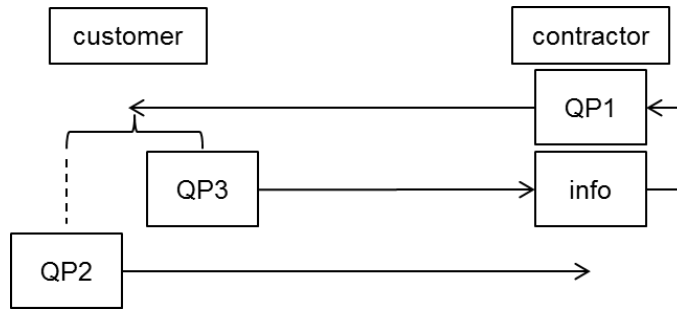
OD4

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 17
(Order Delivery Acknowledgement)

With the OD4 transaction the customer acknowledges to the contractor the receipt of the item.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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    </msgDate>
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    </msgType>
    <msgBizType>
        <code>RP-SPARE</code>
    </msgBizType>
    <orderCont>
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            <deliveryId>
                <id>DEL-073080</id>
                <setBy>
                    <orgId>
                        <id>C0419</id>
                    </orgId>
                </setBy>
            </deliveryId>
            <condition>
                <code>EXW</code>
            </condition>
            <deliveryDate>
                <date>2021-06-27</date>
            </deliveryDate>
            <receiptDate>
                <date>2021-07-02</date>
            </receiptDate>
            <deliveryPty>
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                    <code>UDES</code>
                </partyType>
                <party>
                    <orgRef>
                        <orgId>
                            <id>DGYAP</id>
                        </orgId>
                    </orgRef>
                </party>
            </deliveryPty>
        </delivery>
    </orderCont>
    <msgContext>
        <context>
            <contrRef>
                <contrId>
                    <id>4600001861</id>
                </contrId>
            </contrRef>
```

```
            </context>
        </msgContext>
        <msgPty>
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                <code>S</code>
            </ptyType>
            <party>
                <orgRef>
                    <orgId>
                        <id>D00DZ</id>
                    </orgId>
                </orgRef>
            </party>
        </msgPty>
        <msgPty>
            <ptyType>
                <code>R</code>
            </ptyType>
            <party>
                <orgRef>
                    <orgId>
                        <id>C0419</id>
                    </orgId>
                </orgRef>
            </party>
        </msgPty>
        <relatedMsg>
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                <msgId>
                    <id>msg30113</id>
                </msgId>
            </msgRef>
        </relatedMsg>
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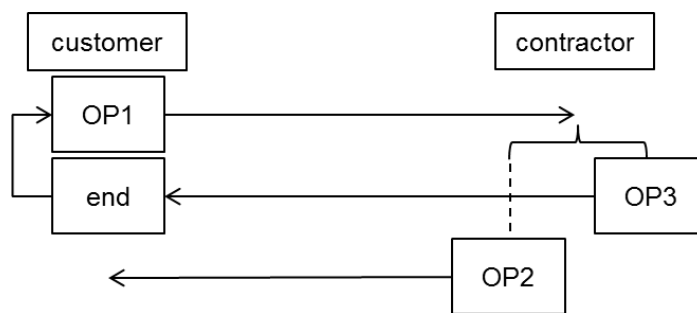
OD5

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 18
(Order Delivery Revoke)

The OD5 transaction revokes the delivery information recorded with the order. The customer expects a new OD1 transaction with the correct information.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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    </msgType>
    <msgBizType>
        <code>RP-SPARE</code>
    </msgBizType>
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                <id>001</id>
            </stAdviceId>
            <remarks>
                <descr>ACCORDING TO TELCON OF 04-07-21</descr>
            </remarks>
            <stAdvItem>
                <orderRevRef>
                    <orderId>
                        <id>ORD001</id>
                        <setBy>
                            <orgId>
                                <id>D00DZ</id>
                            </orgId>
                        </setBy>
                    </orderId>
                    <orderRevId>
                        <id>003</id>
                    </orderRevId>
                </orderRevRef>
            </stAdvItem>
        </stAdvisory>
    </orderCont>
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                <contrId>
                    <id>4600001861</id>
                </contrId>
            </contrRef>
        </context>
    </msgContext>
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        <ptyType>
            <code>S</code>
        </ptyType>
        <party>
```

```
            <orgRef>
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                    <id>D00DZ</id>
                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
        </party>
    </msgPty>
    <msgPty>
        <ptyType>
            <code>R</code>
        </ptyType>
        <party>
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                    <id>C0419</id>
                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
        </party>
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        </msgRef>
    </relatedMsg>
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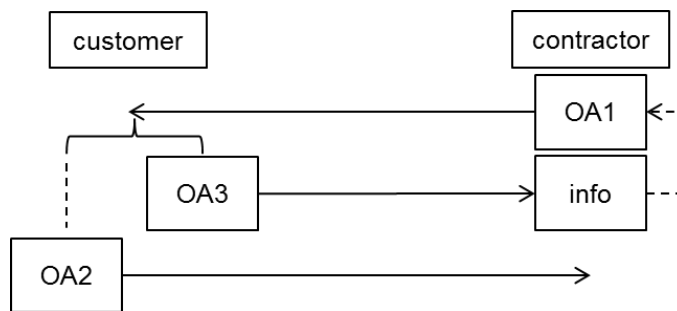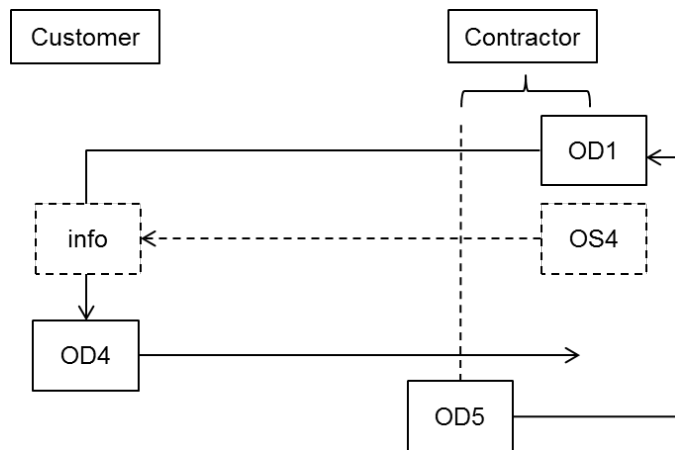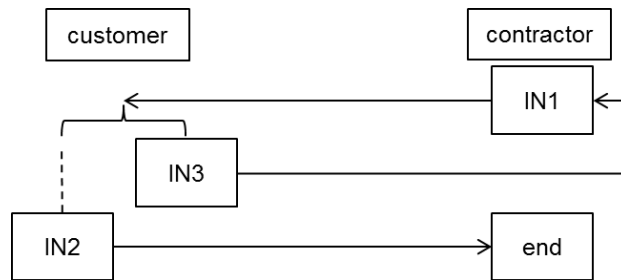
IN1

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 19
(Invoice Submission)

With the IN1 transaction the contractor submits the invoice to the customer.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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   </msgId>
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      <time>09:00:00</time>
   </msgDate>
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   </msgType>
   <msgBizType>
      <code>RP-SPARE</code>
   </msgBizType>
   <invoiceCont>
      <org>
         <orgId>
            <id>C0419</id>
            <class>CAGE</class>
         </orgId>
         <orgId>
            <id>DE20923254339</id>
            <class>ID</class>
         </orgId>
         <orgName>
            <name>AIRBUS DS</name>
         </orgName>
         <ptyItem>
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                  <code>M</code>
               </addrType>
               <strAddrRef>
                  <streetName>
                     <name>Rechliner</name>
                  </streetName>
                  <streetNr>
                     <value>Geb. 72</value>
                  </streetNr>
                  <cityName>
                     <name>Manching</name>
                  </cityName>
                  <postCode>
                     <value>85077</value>
                  </postCode>
               </strAddrRef>
            </ptya>
         </ptyItem>
      </org>
      <org>
         <orgId>
            <id>D00DZ</id>
            <class>CAGE</class>
         </orgId>
```
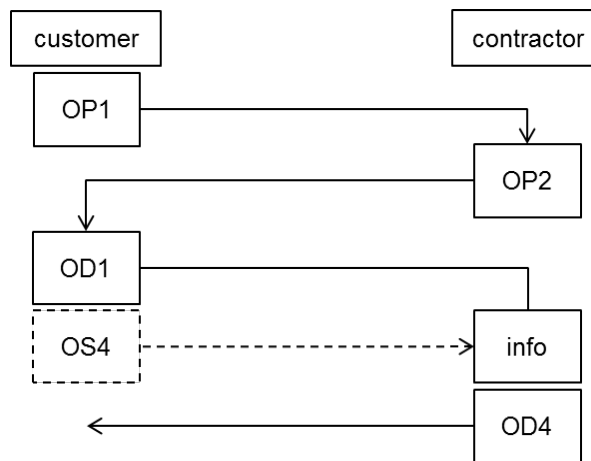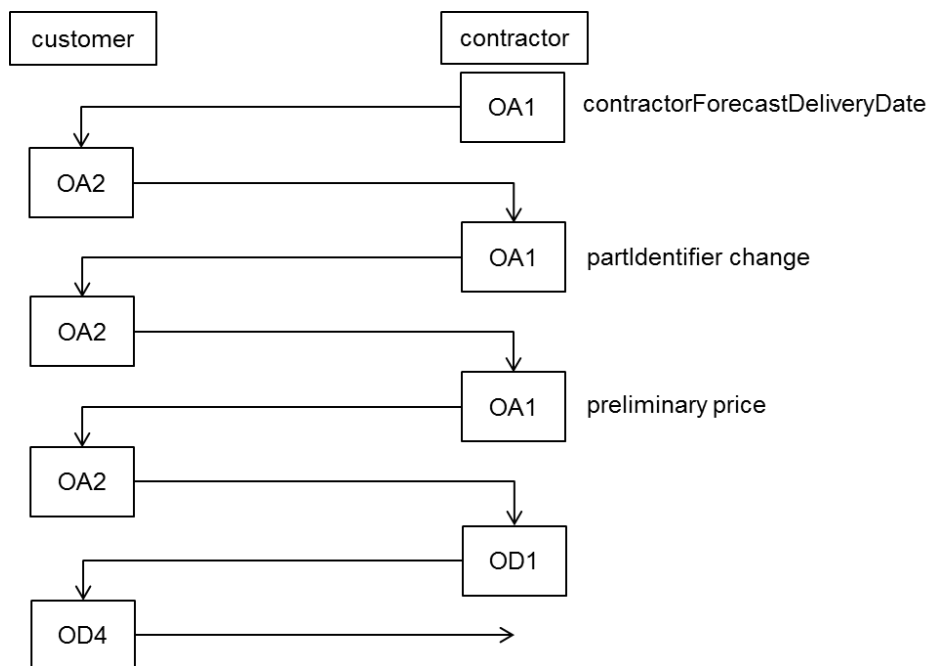
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    <class>ID</class>
</orgId>
<orgName>
    <name>BAAINBW</name>
</orgName>
<ptyItem>
    <ptya>
        <addrType>
            <code>M</code>
        </addrType>
        <strAddrRef>
            <streetName>
                <name>Ferdinand-Sauerbruch</name>
            </streetName>
            <streetNr>
                <value>1</value>
            </streetNr>
            <cityName>
                <name>Koblenz</name>
            </cityName>
            <postCode>
                <value>56073</value>
            </postCode>
        </strAddrRef>
    </ptya>
</ptyItem>
</org>
<invoice>
    <invoiceId>
        <id>INV-AIRBUS001</id>
        <setBy>
            <orgId>
                <id>C0419</id>
            </orgId>
        </setBy>
    </invoiceId>
    <invoiceRev>
        <invoiceRevId>
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        </invoiceRevId>
        <invoiceClass>
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        </invoiceClass>
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        </date>
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            <value>51737.00</value>
        </totalTax>
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            <unit>PCT</unit>
            <value>19</value>
        </taxPercent>
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```

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            <value>10</value>
        </orderQty>
        <valueNett>
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        </valueNett>
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                <setBy>
                    <orgId>
                        <id>C0419</id>
                    </orgId>
                </setBy>
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        </partRef>
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        </partyType>
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                    <id>C0419</id>
                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
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    <invoicePty>
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        </partyType>
        <party>
            <orgRef>
                <orgId>
                    <id>D00DZ</id>
                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
        </party>
    </invoicePty>
</invoiceRev>
</invoice>
</invoiceCont>
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        <contrRef>
            <contrId>
                <id>4600001861</id>
            </contrId>
        </contrRef>
    </context>
</msgContext>
<msgPty>
    <ptyType>
```

```
            <code>S</code>
        </ptyType>
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                    <id>C0419</id>
                </orgId>
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        </party>
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    <msgPty>
        <ptyType>
            <code>R</code>
        </ptyType>
        <party>
            <orgRef>
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                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
        </party>
    </msgPty>
    <relatedMsg>
        <msgRef>
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                <id>msg30106</id>
            </msgId>
        </msgRef>
    </relatedMsg>
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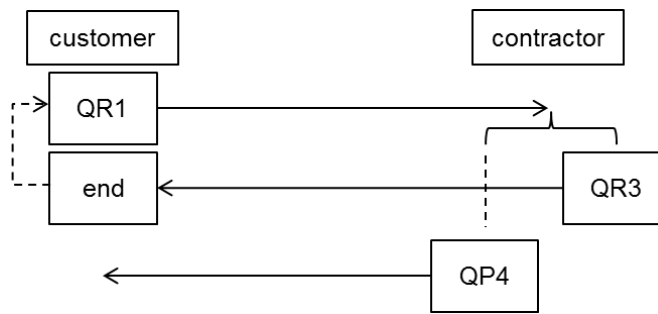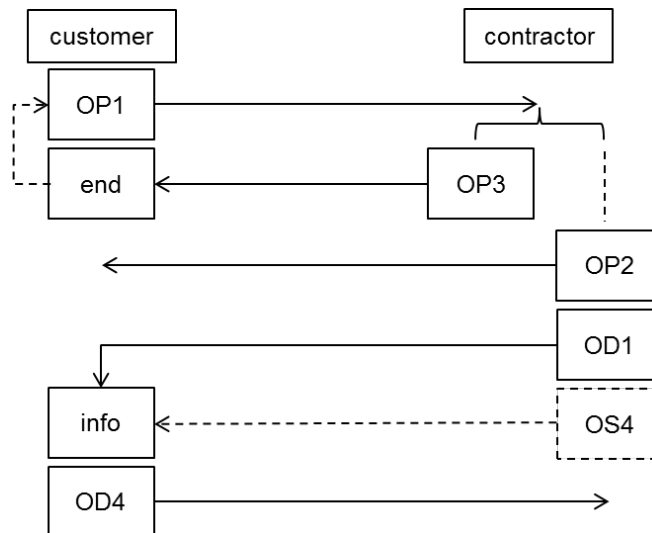
IN3

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 21
(Invoice Rejection)

With the IN3 transaction the customer rejects the invoice. The reason for rejection is contained in the remarks.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
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        <id>msg30121</id>
    </msgId>
    <msgDate>
        <date>2021-07-01</date>
        <time>09:00:00</time>
    </msgDate>
    <msgType>
        <code>IN3</code>
    </msgType>
    <msgBizType>
        <code>RP-SPARE</code>
    </msgBizType>
    <invoiceCont>
        <stAdvisory>
            <stAdviceId>
                <id>001</id>
            </stAdviceId>
            <remarks>
                <descr>INVOICE VALUE INCORRECT</descr>
            </remarks>
            <stAdvItem>
                <invoiceRevRef>
                    <invoiceId>
                        <id>INV-AIRBUS001</id>
                        <setBy>
                            <orgId>
                                <id>C0419</id>
                            </orgId>
                        </setBy>
                    </invoiceId>
                    <invoiceRevId>
                        <id>001</id>
                    </invoiceRevId>
                </invoiceRevRef>
            </stAdvItem>
        </stAdvisory>
    </invoiceCont>
    <msgContext>
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            <contrRef>
                <contrId>
                    <id>4600001861</id>
                </contrId>
            </contrRef>
        </context>
    </msgContext>
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            <code>S</code>
        </ptyType>
        <party>
```

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                    <id>D00DZ</id>
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            </orgRef>
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        <party>
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                    <id>C0419</id>
                </orgId>
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        </party>
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            <msgId>
                <id>msg30119</id>
            </msgId>
        </msgRef>
    </relatedMsg>
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```
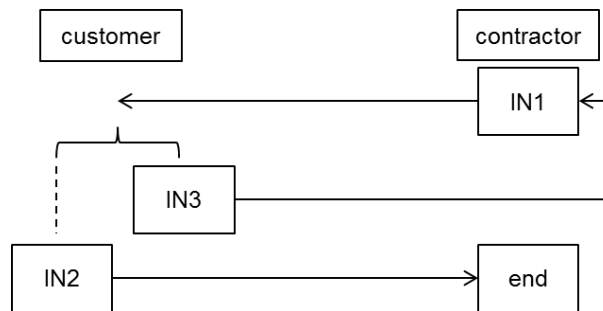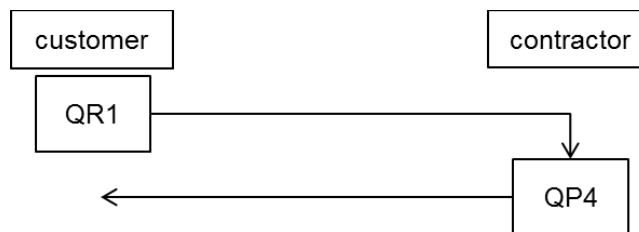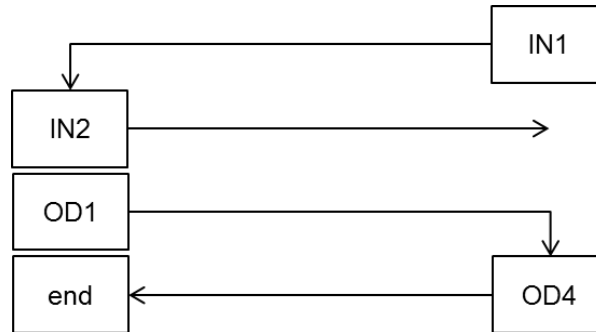
IN2

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 20
(Invoice Acceptance)

With the IN2 transaction the customer accepts the invoice.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-
europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
    <msgId>
        <id>msg30120</id>
    </msgId>
    <msgDate>
        <date>2021-07-01</date>
        <time>09:00:00</time>
    </msgDate>
    <msgType>
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    </msgType>
    <msgBizType>
        <code>RP-SPARE</code>
    </msgBizType>
    <invoiceCont>
    </invoiceCont>
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                </contrId>
            </contrRef>
        </context>
    </msgContext>
    <msgPty>
        <ptyType>
            <code>S</code>
        </ptyType>
        <party>
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                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
        </party>
    </msgPty>
    <msgPty>
        <ptyType>
            <code>R</code>
        </ptyType>
        <party>
            <orgRef>
                <orgId>
                    <id>C0419</id>
                </orgId>
            </orgRef>
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            <msgId>
                <id>msg30119</id>
            </msgId>
```
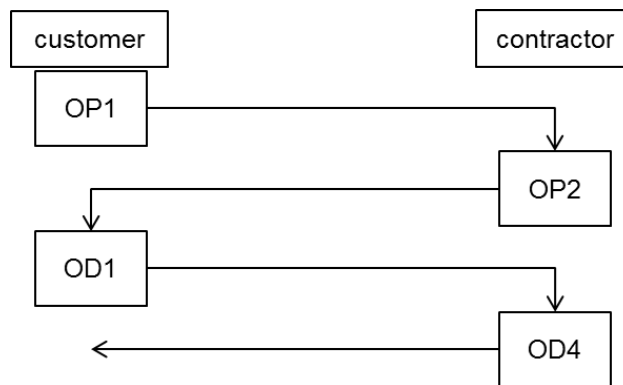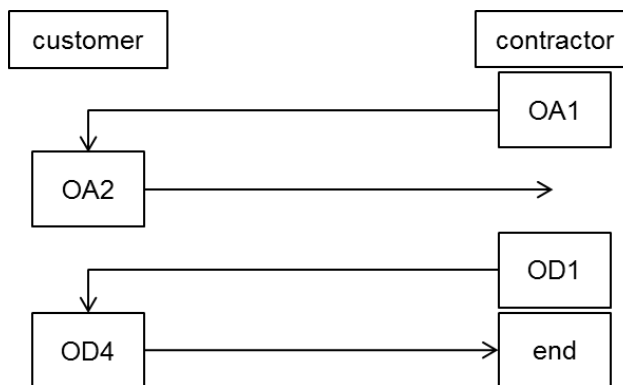
Applicable to: All   **S2000M-A-03-00-0000-00A-040A-A**

Chap 3

```
        </msgRef>
    </relatedMsg>
</n1:mmDataset>
```

IN4

Example 3.1: Life of an order: RFQ/Quotation (with NPA Price Acceptance) - Ordering - Delivery - Invoice, transaction 21
(Payment Advice)

With the IN4 transaction the customer submits the details of the invoice payment to the contractor.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<n1:mmDataset xmlns:n1="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd">
    <msgId>
        <id>msg30121</id>
    </msgId>
    <msgDate>
        <date>2021-07-01</date>
        <time>09:00:00</time>
    </msgDate>
    <msgType>
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    </msgType>
    <msgBizType>
        <code>RP-SPARE</code>
    </msgBizType>
    <invoiceCont>
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                <id>001</id>
            </stAdviceId>
            <remarks>
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            </remarks>
            <stAdvItem>
                <invoiceRevRef>
                    <invoiceId>
                        <id>INV-AIRBUS001</id>
                        <setBy>
                            <orgId>
                                <id>C0419</id>
                            </orgId>
                        </setBy>
                    </invoiceId>
                    <invoiceRevId>
                        <id>001</id>
                    </invoiceRevId>
                </invoiceRevRef>
            </stAdvItem>
        </stAdvisory>
    </invoiceCont>
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                    <id>4600001861</id>
                </contrId>
            </contrRef>
        </context>
    </msgContext>
    <msgPty>
        <ptyType>
            <code>S</code>
        </ptyType>
        <party>
            <orgRef>
                <orgId>
                    <id>D00DZ</id>
```
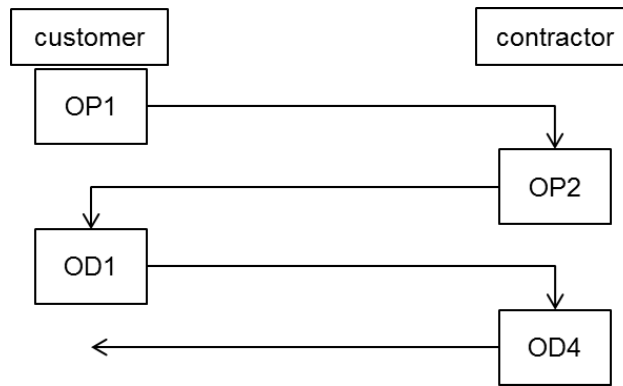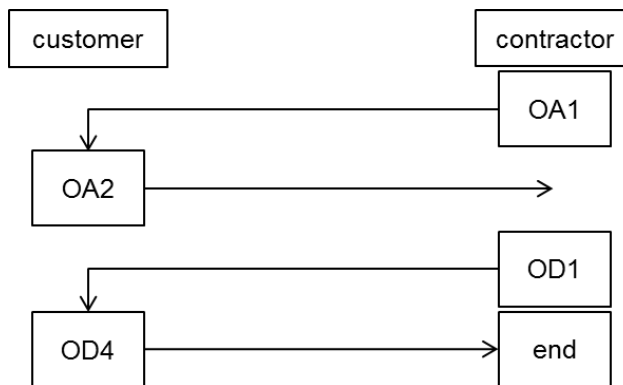
```
            </orgId>
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            <orgId>
               <id>C0419</id>
            </orgId>
         </orgRef>
      </party>
   </msgPty>
   <relatedMsg>
      <msgRef>
         <msgId>
            <id>msg30119</id>
         </msgId>
      </msgRef>
   </relatedMsg>
</n1:mmDataset>
```

2.5.2.2   Transactions – customer price list (non-executive)
In this scenario the customer and contractor are passing thru all QP-transactions to receive, to accept and to reject price update data according to Para 2.1.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2105-001-01

Fig 25 CPL process (non-executive)

2.5.2.3   Transactions – customer price list (executive)
In this scenario the customer and contractor are passing thru QP4 and QA4 transactions. The QP4 transaction transfers price data which do not need explicit acceptance by the customer - the customer agrees implicitly by placing orders against such a price list.

The QA4 transaction changes data contents set by the preceding QP4. Analog to the QP4 the QA4 does not require any customer acceptance.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2106-001-01

Fig 26 CPL process (executive)

2.5.3 Maintenance, repair and overhaul

2.5.3.1 Transactions – simple MRO

The customer requires to maintain (or repair / overhaul) an unserviceable item. A service order is placed and the kind of ordered service is represented in the serviceType

In this MRO scenario the customer orders a repair service to cost limit. The item is already at the contractor's premises. The messageBusinessType is MRO and indicates the object Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul. The serviceType is REPAIR TO COST LIMIT. Both values remain unchanged until the end of the process.

Customer and contractor are passing thru all business processes from ordering to invoicing. Pricing activities will not be conducted, because within this scenario it is assumed that a valid customer Price List (CPL) already exists.

The communication between customer and contractor starts with submitting the OP1 transaction according to Para 2.2. The contractor will either reject (OP3) or accept the order with the OP2. This example represents all these possibilities.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2107-001-01

Fig 27 Order placement

If required the customer or contractor can initiate order amendment requests with the respective OA1 transactions. In this example the contractor initiates the amendment by indicating the contractorForecastDeliveryDate to the customer. The customer will either reject (OA3) or accept the amendment request with the OA2.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2108-001-01

Fig 28 Order amendments

When the contractor has finished the repair service he sends an OD1 transaction to the customer. Additionally an OS4 transaction carries the tracking number. In case of incorrect delivery information the contractor indicates this to the customer with the OD5 transaction. The customer expects a new OD1 transaction. When the item is delivered and received by the customer he confirms the receipt with an OD4 transaction. This example represents all these possibilities.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2109-001-01

Fig 29 Order shipments

After the repair and shipment (OD1/OS4/OD4) of the item, the contractor invoices (IN1) the delivery. The customer either accepts (IN2) or rejects (IN3) the invoice. This example represents all these possibilities.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2110-001-01

Fig 30 Invoicing process

2.5.3.1.1   Transactions – complex MRO

In this complex example there is a need by a customer to order a repair service to cost limit at the contractor. There is also a need to modify this item simultaneously with the repair. The item is still at customers stock and must be delivered to the contractor first. After the modification has been done by the contractor the partIdentifier as well as the serialNumber changes.

The messageBusinessType is "MRO" and indicates the object Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul. The serviceType is "REPAIR AND MODIFICATION". Both values stay constant until the end of the whole communication process.

Customer and contractor are passing thru the basic business processes of ordering, delivery and invoicing. Pricing activities are not required, because a valid customer Price List (CPL) exists within the contract.

The process starts with an OP1 transaction, followed by its confirmation OP2 by the contractor. Next step is to "track" the shipment from the customer to the contractor by using the OD1/OS4 and OD4 transactions.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2111-001-01

Fig 31 Order placement and shipment

A change to the current order situation can be placed by either customer or contractor using the OA1 transaction. In this example the contractor is the initiator. An OA1 transaction indicates the contractorForecastDeliveryDate – the date when the services are probably finished - to the customer. Thereafter, OA1/OA2 transactions change the partIdentifier and set the preliminary price as well. Meanwhile the item is repaired and modified. OD1/OD4 transactions indicate shipment of the item back to the customer.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2112-001-01

Fig 32 Order amendments and shipment

After shipment preliminary invoice transactions (IN1/IN2) are sent. Later the price for the services is going to be fixed and is indicated by OA1 and OA2 transactions. Thereafter the final invoice transactions (IN1/IN2) are exchanged.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2113-001-01

Fig 33 Preliminary invoicing and order amendment (price to fixed price)

The process ends with submission of the final invoice which needs to be corrected and resubmitted.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2114-001-01

Fig 34 Final invoicing and correction

2.5.4 Mutual Supply Support

2.5.4.1   What does Mutual Supply Support mean?
Mutual Supply Support (MSS) covers business cases where customers request for an item from another customer who is also integrated in the project respectively, he is not a participant of the project but uses exactly the same material. Supplying customers can either offer the items without item compensation (ie, selling the item) or request item compensation (ie, loaning the item with a corresponding loan period).

2.5.4.2   Transactions – MSS sale
In this example there is a need by a customer to order two serviceable items. The manufacturer (ie, the contractor) is currently not available for the service. Therefore, the customer plans to use MSS.

The messageBusinessType is "MSS" and indicates the object Mutual Supply Support. The serviceType is "SERVICEABLE ITEM". Both values stay constant until the end of the whole communication process.

The participants are passing thru all business processes: to request, to order and to invoice the item(s).

The process starts with a QR1 transaction accordingly Para 2.1. As the data element "loanPeriod" is not filled, MSS <u>sale</u> is indicated. The contractor can reject (QR3) or confirm the request for quotation by placing a quotation. In this case the confirmation is a QP4 transaction, an executive transaction which is not requiring any further response by the customer. The QP4 does not necessarily reflect all the requirements of the customer - the final conditions are set by the contractor.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2115-001-01

Fig 35 Pricing process

After the pricing process the ordering process follows according to Para 2.2. After receipt of the quotation the customer orders the items using an OP1 transaction. As the offer is non-binding the contractor can reject the OP1 transaction with an OP3 transaction. Under normal circumstances the contractor confirms the order with an OP2 transaction. The example shows both possibilities.

Next step is to record the Shipment from the contractor to the customer using OD1 (Shipment)/ OS4 (communicate a track-id) and OD4 (acknowledgement of goods received) transactions. Please note that OS4 is optional and not used in this MSS example.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2116-001-01

Fig 36 Order placement and shipment

After shipment of the ordered item the contractor issues the invoice (IN1). The customer either accepts (IN2) or rejects (IN3) the invoice. This example shows both possibilities.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2117-001-01

Fig 37 Invoicing process

2.5.4.3   Transactions – MSS loan
In this example customer wants to orders two serviceable items. The manufacturer (ie, the contractor) is currently not available to procure the item. Therefore, the customer uses MSS to cover the shortfall.

The messageBusinessType is "MSS" and indicates the object Mutual Supply Support. The serviceType is "SERVICEABLE ITEM". Both values remain until the end of the whole communication process.

The communication partner is using all business processes to request, to order and to invoice this delivery.

The process starts with a QR1 transaction accordingly Para 2.1. The contractor confirms the request for quotation by placing a quotation. The confirmation is a QP4 transaction, an executive transaction which is not requiring any further response by the customer.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2118-001-01

Fig 38 Pricing process

After pricing the ordering process follows according to Para 2.2. The customer places an OP1 transaction. The contractor confirms the order using an OP2 transaction. Next step is to "track" the shipment from the contractor to the customer by using the OD1 and OD4 transactions.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2119-001-01

Fig 39 Order placement and shipment (delivery)

After the ordered item is available and shipped (OD1/OD4), the contractor invoices the transportation submitting an IN1 transaction (no cost for the item because of <u>loan</u> - refer to adjustableCostDetails). Finally, the customer accepts the invoice (IN2). Later, after the loan period is exceeded, the shipment of the item back to the contractor is documented by use of OD1/OD4 transactions.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2120-001-01

Fig 40 Invoicing and shipment (redelivery)

2.5.5   Warranty claims

2.5.5.1   What do warranty claims mean?
Warranty claims covers business cases where customers request for repair or replacement of non-serviceable or under-serviceable items as provided for in its warranty document. A warranty against defect items is usually limited by time. Warranty claims are specialized types of the MRO business.

2.5.5.2   Transactions – warranty repair
In this example a customer orders a warranty repair service from the contractor, based on a contractual framework relating to the partIdentifier. The item is still at customer's site and must be delivered to the contractor first.

The messageBusinessType for this scenario is "WARRANTY. The serviceType is changing during the order life cycle from "INVESTIGATION" to "WARRANTY REPAIR" based on the contractor's findings.

The communication between customer and contractor starts with the OP1 transaction, followed by the confirmation OP2 by the contractor. The item is then shipped from the customer to the contractor using the OD1 and OD4 transactions.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2121-001-01

Fig 41 Order placement and shipment

During the first part of this scenario the item is still under investigation (serviceType "INVESTIGATION"). After clarification by the contractor the serviceType is changed to "WARRANTY REPAIR" with an OA1 transaction to indicate that the service will not be charged. The customer confirms with an OA2 transaction and the item is delivered back to the customer using the OD1 and OD4 transactions.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2122-001-01

Fig 42 Change of serviceType (OA1) and return of item to the customer (OD1)

2.5.5.3   Transactions – warranty exchange
In this example a customer orders a warranty repair service from the contractor, based on a contractual framework relating to the partIdentifier. The item is still at customer's site and must be delivered to the contractor first.

The messageBusinessType for this scenario is "WARRANTY. The serviceType changes during the order life cycle from "INVESTIGATION" to "WARRANTY EXCHANGE" to indicate to the customer that the item is replaced by a new one, based on the contractor's findings.

The communication between customer and contractor starts with the OP1 transaction, followed by the confirmation OP2 by the contractor. The item is then shipped from the customer to the contractor using the OD1 and OD4 transactions.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2123-001-01

Fig 43 Order placement and shipment

During the first part of this scenario the item is still under investigation (serviceType "INVESTIGATION"). After clarification by the contractor the serviceType changes to "WARRANTY EXCHANGE" with an OA1 transaction to indicate that the service will not be charged. The customer confirms with an OA2 transaction and the item delivery back to the customer using the OD1 and OD4 transactions.

The customer confirms this decision with the OA2 transaction. Finally, the process ends with redelivery of the item under the usage of OD1 and OD4 transactions.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2124-001-01

Fig 44 Order amendments and redelivery

2.5.5.4   Transactions – warranty repair refuse
In this example a customer orders a warranty repair service from the contractor, based on a contractual framework relating to the partIdentifier. The item is still at customer's site and must be delivered to the contractor first.

The messageBusinessType for this scenario is "WARRANTY. The serviceType changes during the order life cycle from "INVESTIGATION" to "REPAIR" based on the contractor's findings.

The communication between customer and contractor starts with the OP1 transaction, followed by the confirmation OP2 by the contractor. The item is then shipped from the customer to the contractor using the OD1 and OD4 transactions.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2125-001-01

Fig 45 Order placement and shipment

During the first part of this scenario the item is still under investigation (serviceType "INVESTIGATION"). After clarification by the contractor the serviceType changes to "REPAIR" with an OA1 transaction to indicate that the service is charged. The customer confirms with an OA2 transaction and delivers the item d back to the customer (OD1 and OD4 transactions).

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2126-001-01

Fig 46 Order amendments and redelivery

The last step of this scenario is the submission of the invoice (IN1) by the contractor and its acceptance by the customer with the IN2 transaction.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2127-001-01

Fig 47 Invoicing

2.5.5.5   Transactions – warranty repair additional services
In this example a customer orders a warranty repair service from the contractor, based on a contractual framework relating to the partIdentifier. The item is still at customer's site and must be delivered to the contractor first.

The messageBusinessType for this scenario is "WARRANTY. The serviceType changes during the order life cycle from "INVESTIGATION" to "WARRANTY REPAIR" and finally to "REPAIR". Based on the findings the contractor offers to repair the item for free. An additional required service for the item is charged with an invoice.

The communication between customer and contractor starts with the OP1 transaction, followed by the confirmation OP2 by the contractor. The item is then shipped from the customer to the contractor using the OD1 and OD4 transactions.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2128-001-01

Fig 48 Order placement and shipment

During the first part of this scenario the item is still under investigation (serviceType "INVESTIGATION"). After clarification by the contractor the serviceType is changed to "WARRANTY REPAIR" with an OA1 transaction to indicate that the service will not be charged. Subsequently the contractor informs the customer about an additional service required for the item.

The customer confirms with an OA2 transaction and the item is delivered back to the customer using the OD1 and OD4 transactions.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2129-001-01

Fig 49 Order amendments and redelivery

After the repair and shipment of the item using OD1/OS4/OD4 transactions, the contractor invoices (IN1) the delivery. The customer accepts the invoice with an IN2.

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2130-001-01

Fig 50 Invoicing

2.5.5.6 Transactions – shipment information
In this example a customer orders spare parts from the contractor based on a contractual framework. The messageBusinessType is "RP-SPARE".

ICN-S2000M-B6865-S2132-001-01

Fig 51 Ordering process

Once the contractor has fulfilled his obligation (or a part of the order identified by a separate order line) he will submit an OD1 transaction to the customer. In case the delivery information was incorrect the submission of an OD5 transaction revokes the previously booked delivery information on the order. Once the situation is clarified a new OD1 transaction is submitted. After shipment of the item the customer confirms the receipt with an OD4 transaction. This example represents all these possibilities.

In parallel to the delivery information the contractor informs the carrier about the transportation details with the OT1 transaction. The carrier accepts the transportation request with the OT2 transaction. With the OT4 the contractor passes the shipment information to the customer. It allows the customer to plan for the expected arrivals of goods.

Please note that this transaction focuses on the shipment transactions: one shipment can be linked to several orders.

Fig 52 Order, delivery and transportation

After the ordered item is available and shipped (OD1/OD4), the contractor will invoice the delivery with an IN1. The customer will either accept (IN2) or reject (IN3) the invoice. This example will represent all these possibilities.

Fig 53 Invoicing

3　Performance Based Logistics (PBL)

3.1　General

Performance Based Logistics (PBL) also known as Performance Based Contracting (PBC) or Performance Based Acquisition (PBA) is a concept for all-inclusive system support in the following called PBL. Rather than contracting for the acquisition of material and/or services, the customer determines specific performance indicators, which can be applied for the respective system or product.

The contracted performance indicators aim to motivate the contractor to implement enhanced practices that offer improved performance and cost effectiveness. This stands in contrast to the transaction-based, or waterfall approach, where payment is related to completion of milestones and project deliverables. In PBL, since a part or the whole payment is tied to the performance of the contractor it becomes crucial to define a clear set of requirements such as KPIs. Depending on the level and the structure of a PBL contract there can be a focus on cost/time effectiveness and/or risk sharing.

For additional information concerning PBL in particular performance parameters and contracting, refer to S5000F.

3.2　PBL Levels

There are different PBL-Levels which distinguish from each other in scope of the provided performance, complexity, field of responsibility and risk (for example):

PBL Level 1:
The subject of the Level 1 PBL covers the supply and distribution of single components or parts (eg, simple spares) or services. Therefore, the performance objective is mainly focused on delivery speed.

PBL Level 2:
The covered subject is the logistic support for material sub-systems and assemblies (eg, engines, chassis) or services. The performance objective is based on the availability of these.

PBL Level 3:
Subject of PBL Level 3 is the provision of whole (weapon) systems and platforms (eg, air, land, sea). The performance objective is the provision of operational availability of the contracted material and/or services.

PBL Level 4:
In PBL Level 4, the contractor has the complete responsibility and risk for ensuring the reliability/availability of the contracted mission.

The extent of responsibility and risk shift from the customer to the contractor depending on the PBL Level: The higher the PBL Level, the more responsibility (and risk) lies with the contractor.

3.3 Area of applicability
The item/material and/or services/task conducted will determine the Level of PBL, therefore the S2000M Chapter 3 data elements must be accordingly considered in each type of PBL.
The contractual landscape agreed between the customer and contractor will define the area of applicability of PBL. A variety of PBL measurements can be employed ranging from eg, equipment availability, response time, flying/operating hours, equipment usage, etc.

3.4 Framework
3.4.1 Contractual PBL requirements
Customer and contractor should consider in particular the following topics:

− PBL is not applicable for MSS/OSS business.

− Data element messageBusinessType is mandatory for PBL.

− Dedicated statusAdviceCodes R1/R2/R3/R4/R8/R9 are used for PBL among the other statusAdviceCodes.

• Via the PBL statusAdviceCodes the PBL location and assumption of costs are defined.
• In conjunction with the statusAdviceCode also the adjustableCostDetails should be used for any costs arising (travel/accommodation/administrative costs, additional workload, tool transport costs, etc.), depending on the defintions set in the PBL contract(s).

− PBL contracts are material/item related and/or service/task related.

• Chap 1 is not used in the PBL service/task related process. In case of service/task related PBL ordering the partNumber is set fixed to "PBL-SERVICE" and manufacturer reflects the PBL service provider if services/tasks have been agreed that do not relate to specific items, eg, rollout of a software update to a whole/particular entity of the customer. If PBL service/task related partName can be assigned individually – recommended to use the description of the contracted serviceType(s). In all other cases of PBL the normal partIdentifier including manufacturer is mandatory.
• The given examples in Chap 2 and Chap 3 following the respective generic data templates are only applicable for material/item related transactions. Therefore, they are not applicable for service/task related transactions. PBL examples to be found in Para 3.5.4.
• For further information regarding PBL ordering refer to Para 3.5.3 and Table 3.

− In order to measure the performance/fulfillment of PBL contract(s) the definition of adequate KPIs and their values are considered mandatory. Some data elements of the S2000M data dictionary can be considered as KPIs as well. KPIs can be used for offline communication and/or as data elements for XML communication. For further information refer to Para 3.6. representing only a selection of KPIs which are actually not part of the S2000M data dictionary. It is always in responsibility of the contractual agreements between customer(s) and contractor(s) in which manner the KPIs are used.
− On any PBL order at least one serviceType (STY) is mandatory. If multiple PBL activities are ordered, several STY values can be used for that specifc order, eg, cleaning, crack testing and measurement are carried out for a specific item or lot. Chaining of single PBL activities is allowed to indicate a complete set of PBL activities. Any STY should be defined

by appropriate KPIs. Definition of new STY values need to be negotiated depending on the contracted PBL levels as well as PBL items/materials/services/tasks:

- Examples (item/material related):

  - PBL-01 = cleaning
  - PBL-02 = first visual inspection
  - PBL-03 = hairline UV light crack inspection (with contrast medium)
  - PBL-04 = borescope inspection on engine via boroscope eyepieces
  - PBL-05 = microscope inspection
  - PBL-07 = ultrasonic blowholes inspection (simplified)
  - PBL-nn = …
  - PBL-nn = …
  - PBL-01-02 = PBL-01 and PBL-02
  - PBL-nn = …
  - PBL-11 = X-ray inspection
  - PBL-20 = measurement with automatic measuring table
  - PBL-30 = repair level 1 (up to 20 % of new parts price)
  - PBL-31 = repair level 2 (up to 50 % of new parts price)
  - PBL-nn = …
  - PBL-01-02-07-31 = PBL-01 and PBL-02 and PBL-07 and PBL-31
  - PBL-01-02-07-31-03 = PBL-01 and PBL-02 and PBL-07 and PBL-31 and
  - PBL-03
  - PBL-nn = …
  - PBL-40 = protective coating with one layer of paint
  - PBL-40-40 = 2x protective coating with one layer of paint
  - PBL-nn = …
  - PBL-nn = …
  - etc…

- Examples (purely service/task related):

  - PBL50 = update of documents
  - PBL51 = software update of all related components
  - PBL52 = incineration of documents/software/hardware…(eg, everything older than 10 years because of statutory or internal retention period)
  - PBLnn = …
  - PBLnn = …

- Depending on the complexity and number of projects, it can be useful to split the PBL contract into several primeContractNumber(s)(PCN), each representing a logical bundle of interrelated tasks.

- The allowed types of price basis should be agreed:

  - order based pricing (order related)
  - single prices (quotation related)
  - price lists (CPL related)

- Definitions be provided under which conditions (eg, environmental conditions) and in which area (exclusions of regions/countries/etc.) the PBL activities take place. For example, maintenance contract for helicopter CH53 engines: Higher wear due to sand, temperature and humidity in Afghanistan.

- Types of payment plans are individual and can depend on various factors such as KPIs, fixed intervals or a combination of both. Therefore, the following data elements should be considered:

- progressPaymentPlanIdentifier and/or
- progressPaymentMilestoneIdentifier.

3.5 Usage of messages and data elements

3.5.1 General

The use of possible PBL data elements in the four phases of the supply chain: pricing, ordering, invoicing and shipment refers to Para 1.3.

The PBL contract and/or the Guidance Document(s) between customer(s) and contractor(s) determine(s) which message types, data elements and values are used in particular. The existing data elements in Chap 6 can be used for PBL.

A PBL CPL can contain all kind of partIdentifier / serviceTypeValue combinations but for better handling and overview PBL CPLs should be split according to the system components/range of usage/application/etc.

3.5.2 Message types

For PBL no new message types are needed – only existing ones will be used following the data element messageContentType in the data dictionary Chap 6.

In case of service/task related PBL transactions and any PBL activities at customer's locations, OT1/OT2/OT4/OT5/OS4 messages are not applicable but only OD1/OD4 will apply.

3.5.3 Data elements

For PBL no new data elements are needed – only existing ones should be used following the data dictionary in Chap 6. Data elements which names and/or definitions contain the wording "hardware", "item", etc. must apply also for PBL activities.

The following tables contain some important controlling data elements with the corresponding remarks to explain their use in the context of PBL in more detail:

Table 2 CPL data elements for PBL

Data Element	Occurrence	Remarks
messageBusinessType: PBL-CPL	mandatory	To identify clearly PBL-CPL price for particular serviceTypeValue.
serviceTypeValue	mandatory	Up to the PBL contract various serviceTypeValues can be defined.
partIdentifier (PNR/MFC)	mandatory	In some cases of service/task related PBL no 'real' PNR will be presented but fixed PNR = "PBL-SERVICE" instead and MFC reflects the PBL service provider.

Table 3 Quote data elements for PBL

Data Element	Occurrence	Remarks
messageBusinessType: PBL-QUOTE	mandatory	To identify clearly PBL-QUOTE price for particular serviceTypeValue.
serviceTypeValue	mandatory	Up to the PBL contract various serviceTypeValues can be defined.

Data Element	Occurrence	Remarks
partIdentifier (PNR/MFC)	mandatory	In some cases of service/task related PBL no 'real' PNR will be presented but fixed PNR = "PBL-SERVICE" instead and MFC reflects the PBL service provider.
statusAdviceCode	mandatory	One of the following statusAdviceCode mandatory: R1/R2/R3/R4/R8.
UDC	optional	M if statusAdviceCode:R3 or R4.
REM	optional	M if statusAdviceCode:R8/R9 If R8 the specified serviceTypeValue is not covering all contractual needed information for fulfillment of the particular PBL activity and further details must be added. For example a PBL activity must be done on a third party location/area/country/etc. which is not covered by the PBL contract. In this case further information regarding the provision of activities such as the exact location and conditions must be defined. If R9 further reference in statusAdviceRemarks is mandatory.

Table 4   OA data elements for PBL

Data Element	Occurrence	Remarks
messageBusinessType	mandatory	To identify clearly under which pricing conditions the order is placed. One of the following values must be used: − messageBusinessType:PBL-ORP (order based pricing → order related). − messageBusinessType:PBL-QUOTE (single prices → quotation related). − messageBusinessType:PBL-CPL (price lists → CPL related).
serviceTypeValue	mandatory	Up to the PBL contract various serviceTypeValues can be defined as part of the order.
partIdentifier (PNR/MFC)	mandatory	In some cases of service/task related PBL no 'real' PNR will be presented but fixed PNR = "PBL-SERVICE" instead and MFC reflects the PBL service provider.
statusAdviceCode	optional	M if PBL, either R1/R2/R3/R4/R8.
DeliveryParty (deliveryPartyType: UDES)	optional	M if statusAdviceCode:R3 or R4.
statusAdviceRemarks	optional	M if statusAdviceCode:R8/R9 If R8 the specified serviceTypeValue is not covering all contractual needed information for fulfillment of the particular activity and further details must be added. For example, a PBL activity must be done on a third party location/area/country/etc. which is not covered by the PBL contract. In this case

Data Element	Occurrence	Remarks
		further information regarding the provision of activities such as the exact location and conditions be defined. If R9 further reference in statusAdviceRemarks is mandatory.

Table 5 INV data elements for PBL

Data Element	Occurrence	Remarks
messageBusinessType	mandatory	At what price conditions should the invoice be issued.
		One of the following values must be used:
		messageBusinessType:PBL-ORP (order based pricing → order related).
		messageBusinessType:PBL-QUOTE (single prices → quotation related).
		messageBusinessType:PBL-CPL (price lists → CPL related).
serviceTypeValue	mandatory	Against which serviceTypeValues should the invoice be issued.

Table 6 Shipment data elements for PBL

Data Element	Occurrence	Remarks
messageBusinessType	mandatory	At what conditions the shipment/claim of work has been done.
		One of the following values must be used:
		- messageBusinessType:PBL-ORP (order based pricing → order related).
		- messageBusinessType:PBL-QUOTE (single prices → quotation related).
		- messageBusinessType:PBL-CPL (price lists → CPL related).

3.6 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

In order to measure the performance/fulfillment of PBL contract(s) the definition of adequate KPIs and their values are absolutely mandatory. Based on PBL Guidebook (refer to Chap 7) Table 7 represents a selection of possible KPIs dedicated especially to PBL contracts. For some KPIs there are similar data elements in comparison to those in Chap 6. However, the PBL Guidebook provides much more detailed definitions and formulas. Finally, it is up to the PBL contract how each KPI is agreed/defined.

The KPIs itself are no data elements of the Data Dictionary.

Table 7 Possible KPIs for PBL

Name	Abbrev	Definition	Formula
Cost per [system/subsystem/component] per [month/year]	CPS	Measure of the unit costs associated with a system/subsystem/component for a given time period.	The total operating cost divided by the number of assets, further divided by the number of units of time.
Cost per Unit of Operation	CUO	The total operating cost divided by the appropriate unit of measurement for a given system. Depending on the system, the measurement unit could be a flight hour, steaming hour, launch, mile driven, or other service- and system-specific metric.	The total maintenance/repair cost divided by the number of assets. The total labor costs associated with product support divided by the number of assets.
Customer Wait Time	CWT	A measurement of the total elapsed time from submission of a customer order from organizational maintenance to receipt of that order by organizational maintenance.	Monthly measurements. All times are computed as averages.
Expected Useful Life	EUL	The amount of time an asset is projected to remain in service, based on system specifications.	Expected Useful Life
Labor Cost per Unit	LCPU	Measure of the labor cost per unit of a system/subsystem/component.	The total labor costs associated with product support divided by the number of assets.
Mean Corrective Maintenance Time	MCMT	See: Mean Time to Repair	./.
Maintenance Down Time	MDT	The total time during which a system/equipment is not in a condition to perform its intended function. MDT includes active maintenance time, logistics delay time and administrative delay time.	Maintenance Down Time

Name	Abbrev	Definition	Formula
Mean Maintenance Time	MMT	A measure of item maintainability taking into account both preventive and corrective maintenance.	Calculated by adding the preventive and corrective maintenance time and dividing by the sum of scheduled and unscheduled maintenance events during a stated period.
Maintenance/ repair cost per unit	MRCU	Used to obtain an indication of the cost of maintenance personnel for a given system. This metric can be used to compare the labor cost maintainers for a planned system with a predecessor or similar system. It can also be used to monitor the maintenance labor cost for a given system at different points during its operational life to identify any changes or revise budget requirements.	The total cost of maintainer personnel divided by the total number of operating hours.
Mean Time Between Failure	MTBF	For a particular interval, the total functional life of a population of an item divided by the total number of failures (requiring corrective maintenance actions) within the population.	Divide the total number of operating hours during an interval by the number of failures during that interval.
Mean Time Between Maintenance	MTBM	A measure of reliability that represents the average time between all maintenance actions, both corrective and preventive.	./.
Mean Time Between Removal	MTBR	The average amount of time a subsystem or component remains installed before being removed for maintenance (scheduled or unscheduled).	Divide the total number of operating hours during an interval by the total number of removals during that interval.
Mean Time Between Unit Removal/ Replacement	MTBUR	See: Mean Time Between Removal	./.
Maintenance Turnaround Time	MTT	The amount of time elapsed between when a maintenance action is initiated and its completion.	Maintenance Turnaround Time
Mean Time to Repair	MTTR	The total elapsed time (clock hours) for corrective maintenance divided by the total number of corrective maintenance actions during a given period.	Divide the total number of hours of corrective maintenance during a given period by the total number of corrective maintenance actions during that period.

Name	Abbrev	Definition	Formula
Procurement Lead Time	PLT	The amount of time elapsed between when a demand signal for a part is received and when the part is received from the manufacturer.	./.
Ready for Operation	RFO	The ability of an asset to perform its assigned operation.	./.
Ready for Tasking	RFT	The ability of an asset to perform its assigned operation.	./.
Repair Turnaround Time	RTAT	The amount of time elapsed between when a repair is initiated and its completion.	./.
Scrap rate	SCR	The percentage of repairable retrograde assets that cannot be repaired or restored.	Divide the number of repairable retrograde assets that must be discarded by the total number of repairable retrograde assets.
Shipping/ Transit Time	STT	The time required to transport an item (e.g., between the using unit and maintenance facility or between the manufacturer and warehouse).	./.
Turnaround Time	TAT	The amount of time elapsed between when an action is initiated and its completion (could apply to maintenance, repair, logistics, etc).	Avg TAT = Sum of the elapsed times to make repairs/Number of repair jobs.
Time Of Operation	TOO	The number of operating hours elapsed since the last maintenance action (often expressed as average).	./.
Time on Wing	TOW	The number of flying hours elapsed since the last maintenance action (often expressed as average).	The number of operating hours since the last maintenance action requiring removal.
Urgency of Need Designator	UND	Urgency of Need Designator indicates the criticality of parts when requested by maintainers.	Set by policy.

Reference document: "PBL GUIDEBOOK - A Guide to Developing Performance-Based Arrangements"
Release: 2016 | U.S. Department of Defense

Chapter 4

Communication techniques

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<div align="center">Table 1 References</div>

Chap No./Document No.	Title
Chap 1	Provisioning
Chap 2	Spare parts list

1   General

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the standards which exist for the exchange of information under the S2000M procedures. These standards include the conventions which define:

−   The presentation of Provisioning and Procurement data which appear in the S2000M or in other complementary documents, to enable the exchange of information between different sources and users.
−   The interchange protocol needed to enable such data to be exchanged between the different systems.

This chapter is intended to set the guidelines which allow data to be exchanged thru different ADP Systems and communication network architectures. Therefore, it contains the necessary conventions, not only to allow transmission to take place, but also to allow the programmer to understand how the information contained within the message affects his data base.

The data communication makes use of the eXtensible Markup Language (XML) of version 1.0, data definitions and transaction layouts are specified using the XML Structure Definition (XSD) version 1.1, which allows also some validations. It is recommended to conduct logical validations by XSLT mechanism (XML style sheet and transformation) version 1.0. Current operating systems support these three languages.

2   Principle use of XML

The start of an element is marked by a start-tag and the end by an end-tag (unless the element is an empty element). An element start-tag is comprised of a less-than sign [<], then the generic identifier, then, if required, a set of attributes followed by a greater-than sign [>].

Example: The start-tag of a paragraph is <para>.

An element end-tag is comprised of a less-than sign [<] followed by a slash [/], then the generic identifier and finally a greater-than sign [>].

Example: The end-tag of a paragraph is </para>.

In XML markup empty tags are represented like this <security securityClassification="01"/> or like this <unverified></unverified>.

3 Introduction into communication techniques

There is a single XML schema used for communication techniques within S2000M, which include the definition of Chapter 1 (Provisioning), Chapter 2 (Spare part list) and Chapter 3 (Material supply) transactions.

–

Furthermore, for the CODREQ messaging the EDIFACT standard is used due to backwards compatibility (*Chap 1-CODREQ*).

The following describes the communication techniques for Provisioning, Spare part list and Material supply.

4 Provisioning communication techniques

The communication techniques for Provisioning are based on the usage of XML schemas that are in line with the ILS Series Common Data Model SX002D version 2.0 and with the XML schema implementation guidance SX005G version 1.0.

4.1 Types of messages

In general, within Provisioning (Chapter 1) there are two different types of messages:

– Messages used to manage Business Content to represent Provisioning data

  • One EDIFACT message for Codification (CODREQ)
  • Five XML messages for all other Provisioning messages

- Messages used to manage more technical responses about acknowledgements and errors. For those two different implementations exist:

  • Two EDIFACT messages (ERRNLT & CONTRL) to respond to Codification (CODREQ) (Chap 1-3)
  • One XML schema (s2000m_7-0_mmDataset.xsd) specifying all messages

4.2 Business Transactions

The XML schema implement the respective business transactions described in Chapter 1.1 to transfer provisioning-oriented information.

The data elements and their relationships are described in Chap 1.4:

- s2000m_7-0_mmDataset

  • Message to transfer part oriented provisioning data (part data commonality)
  • See UoF S2000M Part Oriented Provisioning Project message

  • Message to transfer location related provisioning data
  • See UoF S2000M Location Oriented Provisioning Project message

  • Message to change part numbers
  • See UoF S2000M Part Number Change message

  • Message to transfer provisioning program-oriented Provisioning Data
  • See UoF S2000M Provisioning Program message

  • Message to transfer observations
  • See UoF S2000M Observations message

  • Message to transfer spare part lists
  • See UoF S2000M SpareParts List

- Message to transfer material supply information
- See:

  - UoF S2000M Pricing
  - UoF S2000M Ordering
  - UoF S2000M Delivery
  - UoF S2000M Shipment
  - UoF S2000M Invoicing
  - UoF S2000M Payment

The details on how to handle those messages with regard to initial baselining and updates must be retrieved from SX005G, as the same logic is used throughout all S-Series of Specifications.

4.3   Messages to manage errors and acknowledgments

For the management of errors and acknowledgments within *Chap 1*, two types of messages are used:

- ERRNLT and CONTRL

  - Messages for transferring acknowledments and errors for EDIFACT based messages for CODREQ (codification)
  - Described in Chap 1.3

- s2000m_7-0_mmDataset

  - Message for transferring acknowledgments and errors for XML based messages (based on the XSD schemas mentioned in Chap 4.1.2)
  - Described in Para 2.3.1

4.3.1   Managing acknowledments (XML)

If the sender of a message is requesting an acknowledgement from the receiver, that the message has been received and correctly loaded, the "acknowledgementMessageRequired" attribute (ACK) has to be set to TRUE for the originating (to be confirmed) message, which is being sent out.

Therefore, the respective element `<ack>` within the originating XML message has to be set to true.

Fig 1 Acknowledgment trigger within Message class

The acknowledgment message is based on the UoF "S2000M Message Content Response Message", which encapsulates all of the attributes for sending responses (both: acknowledgments and errors).

If the acknowledgment is required (ack=true), a response message is generated with the attribute "messageProcessedSuccefully" set to true (mps=true). No other attributes of ResponseMessageContent must be filled in that case.

Fig 2 Response Message

Example of an acknowledgment message:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<respns xmlns=http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m
    xmlns:xsi=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance
```

```
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-
series/s2000m
file:/C:/Work%20in%20progress/ASD%20S2000M/PLCSTT/Data%20Definit
ion/XML%20Schema/S2000M%206-2_000-01_XML_Schema%20sx002d_1-
1_002-00/Exchange%20schemas/s2000m_6-1_message_respns.xsd">
    <drd xmlns="">
        <dateTime></dateTime>
    </drd>
    <lge xmlns=""></lge>
    <rmk xmlns="">
        <descr></descr>
    </rmk>
    <ack xmlns="">0</ack>
    <tod xmlns=""></tod>
    <add xmlns=""></add>
    <msgContext xmlns=""></msgContext>
    <drr xmlns="">
        <msgRef>
            <drs>
                <id>1111</id>
            </drs>
        </msgRef>
    </drr>
    <msgContent xmlns="">
    <drr xmlns="">
        <msgRef>
            <drs>
                <id>1111</id>
            </drs>
        </msgRef>
    </drr>
    <msgContent xmlns="">
        <mps>true</mps>
    </msgContent>
</respns>
```

If the `<ack>` element is not set to true, an acknowledgment message will not be sent back to the originating party, in case of successful message load.

However, in case of an error during processing an error message will be sent no matter whether an acknowledgment was ~~not~~ requested or not (errors will always be sent). Refer to Para 2.3.2.

4.3.2   Managing errors (XML)
In case of errors (message can not be loaded successfully) at the receiving party, an error response message is always created (it is not relevant whether the <ack> element is set to true or false by the sender).

If an error is sent, the following behavior applies:

-    `<mps>` element is set to false, indicating that the message can not be processed

-    Additionally (and optionally), for each error that occurred, up to three data elements can be transferred in the wrapper element `<err>`:

- messageErrorType – indicating what type of error occurred (eg, XML is not well formed, XML is well formed but not valid, error during load of XML, etc)
- messageErrorText – the message that occurred during the processing of the error or other details
- messageErrorLoaction – the location/element within the XML that caused that specific error.

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Fig 3 Message Response: Error Attributes

Example of an error message:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<respns xmlns=http://www.asd-europe.org/s-series/s2000m
    xmlns:xsi=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.asd-europe.org/s-
series/s2000m
file:/C:/Work%20in%20progress/ASD%20S2000M/PLCSTT/Data%20Definit
ion/XML%20Schema/S2000M%206-2_000-01_XML_Schema%20sx002d_1-
1_002-00/Exchange%20schemas/s2000m_6-1_message_respns.xsd">
    <drd xmlns="">
        <dateTime></dateTime>
    </drd>
    <lge xmlns=""></lge>
    <rmk xmlns="">
        <descr></descr>
    </rmk>
    <ack xmlns="">0</ack>
    <tod xmlns=""></tod>
    <add xmlns=""></add>
    <msgContext xmlns=""></msgContext>
    <drr xmlns="">
        <msgRef>
            <drs>
                <id>1111</id>
            </drs>
        </msgRef>
```

```
    </drr>
    <msgContent xmlns="">
      <mps>false</mps>
      <err>
          <ety>
              <code>NWF</code>
          </ety>
          <etx>
              <descr>Missing end tag for element 'XYZ'</descr>
          </etx>
          <elo>
              <descr>Line 15</descr>
          </elo>
      </err>
    </msgContent>
</respns>
```

4.4   Character set

The character set used is UTF8 without byte order marker (encoding="UTF-8"). This character set is universal available and allows to represent any character.

XML itself is case-sensitive, this applies to the tags (control words), for example, "Quotation" and "quotation" are different names. However, this is independent of how applications deal with data contents. Therefore, projects can agree that user-data are case-insensitive. For example, `<PNR>E1-731-20204G50MNII</PNR>` would address the same part as `<PNR>e1-731-20204g50mnii</PNR>`.

Note

`<pnr>E1-731-20204G50MNII</pnr>` is something completely different because `<pnr>` will never be equal to `<PNR>`.

When binary data must be transmitted these data contents must be converted to an encoding such as ASCII85 before inserting in the XML-message, the data type in the data dictionary will therefore be "string".

4.5   Definitions of data types

The basic data types are defined Chap 6 (data dictionary) and are included in the XSD-file. The data types are extended or restricted in accordance with the rules defined in the standard, for instance definition of value ranges, enumerations, combinations of simple data types.

Defining new data types which would must be validated outside the XML-processor has been avoided. For example, in date-time values, there is one format admissible in XML, and this is used. If a different representation is required, then this can be declared only as a string, and the validation has to be carried out by the application behind the XML-processor.

4.6   Transaction preparation for transmission

The transferal of information from one party to another, is called an interchange. These interchanges contain the user data and administrative information such as routing addresses, message identification, timestamps, etc.

The definition of the user data, (ie, the structure and the content as outlined in the previous chapters), together with the requirements of the administrative data, result into an XML Structure Definition (ie, an XML schema with a file with extension ".XSD"). Interchanges are

validated using the related schema. In addition to the schema file validation which go beyond structure and value ranges are carried out using an appropriate XSL transformation.

The schema is available for download with the specification.

Projects can set up their copy of the schema modified to the project's needs. Such file can be stored on a specific website to force all participants of the project to have the same structure.

It is recommended that a sender validates the outgoing transaction against the project's schema to avoid unnecessary rejections.

4.7 Interchange agreement

An interchange agreement is a contract (or part of a contract) where two partners define:

- the version of the Specification to be used
- what kind of data must be exchanged, ie amendments and restrictions to the standard
- which physical communication lines are used
- the service times
- the procedures for revision / reconciliation in case of diverging data bases
- the security requirements: general security requirement is noted in the header of each transaction, but the security of the communication lines is not addressed in the specification. It must be decided by the project whether dedicated telephone lines must be used, or whether the SSL protocol from the internet is sufficient and whether hardware encryption is required.

The first two bullets can be sufficiently fixed by including the project's schema into the contract.

Note

The "project's schema" means that there is a specific file which can be different to the downloadable one.

4.8 Incoming and outgoing data

This specification describes only the definition of interchange files. It is up to the project to define secure paths between the communication partners.

The principle workflow for an outgoing transaction is shown in Fig 1. Validation against the project's schema is recommended.

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Fig 4 Outgoing Data

A sender will generally maintain a routing table with the addresses used in the project. However, at the project's decision, it is also possible to include the complete routing information within the XML-file.

The principle data flow for incoming transactions is shown in Fig 2.

receive file, in accordance with the project's regulations

XML - processor ← XSD-file

validates XML-file

2) XSLT file for error display

no ← validation ok?

yes

XML - Processor

XML - Processor ← 1) XSLT-file

routing information data base

get routing information

application

1) XSLT file to reformat incoming data for the application, this file is user specific
2) XSLT file to render error information

routing, e.g. FTP-send, in accordance with the project's regulations
(see illustration for outgoing data on previous page)

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Fig 5 Incoming Data

4.9 Acknowledgement and error notification procedure

There are many handshaking procedures available on the different levels of communication, eg, FTP-servers notify each other of message completeness; the mail protocol has such a method, on application level of material supply each message that might change the data base of the recipient's system is answered by an appropriate acknowledgement message.

This chapter sets up a handshaking procedure for the level between FTP and application, ie a handshaking between the XML environments.

Handshaking on each communication level (in the sense of the OSI model) can be regarded as redundant, however it has to be kept in mind that in most cases a number of commercial-of-the-shelf products are chained together to fulfil the communication job, and it is not guaranteed that it is possible to notify the sending application about the status of an underlying FTP process.

The process of acknowledgement and error notification is optional for the sender: a sender might not need a positive sign from the recipients XML processor, and if each project member uses the same schema for validation of outgoing files everybody can see the validation results at home. However, each recipient must be able to produce the acknowledgement message if he is requested so.

4.10 Control transaction

4.10.1 Definition

A simplified structure of Chap 3-1-3 is used for the acknowledgement and error notification of transactions.


```
segmentHeader (1,1)
    M        messageType              1)
    M        receivedFrom             2)
    M        messageReferenceNumber   2)
    O        error                    3)
```

1) "acknow" or "error"
2) From message processed
3) "M" for messageType = "error

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Fig 6 Control transaction

If the XML processor discovers errors by itself there will be no separate acknowledgement of receipt, because the XML parser will not be able to generate the transaction. As a result, the transaction will not be routed.

If the error is discovered by the subsequent application, then the sender was previously able to send the data. If the recipient's application identifies a mistake within the data, the sender receives the acknowledgement first and then the error notification.

4.10.2 Examples

Example of the acknowledgement of a message:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<control xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
         xmlns="http://www.nspa.nato.int/spec/asdspec"

    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.nspa.nato.int/spec/asdspec
sssctt.xsd" version="6.1" sender="D9460" recipient="C0419"
mrn="F00LME00123444" securityRequirement="NATO unclassified">
    <messageType>acknow</messageType>
    <receivedFrom>bundeswehr.de/tornado/asdinterface</receivedFr
om>
    <messageReferenceNumber>F00LME00109734</messageReferenceNumb
er>
</control>
```

Example of a notification of a simple error (the message has been presented earlier):

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<control xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
         xmlns="http://www.nspa.nato.int/spec/asdspec"

    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.nspa.nato.int/spec/asdspec
sssctt.xsd" version="6.1" sender="D9460" recipient="C0419"
mrn="F00LME00123444" securityRequirement="NATO unclassified">
    <messageType>error</messageType>
```

```
    <receivedFrom>bundeswehr.de/tornado/asdinterface</receivedFr
om>
    <messageReferenceNumber>F00LME00109734</messageReferenceNumb
er>
    <error>
        <errorCode>25</errorCode>
<errorDescription>message already in system</errorDescription>
    </error>
</control>
```

Example of the notification of an error with addressing the location of the error:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<control xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
        xmlns="http://www.nspa.nato.int/spec/asdspec"

    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.nspa.nato.int/spec/asdspec
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mrn="F00LME00123444" securityRequirement="NATO unclassified">
    <messageType>error</messageType>
    <receivedFrom>bundeswehr.de/tornado/asdinterface</receivedFr
om>
    <messageReferenceNumber>F00LME00109734</messageReferenceNumb
er>
    <error>
        <errorCode>26</errorCode>
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future</errorDescription>
        <errorLocation>
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            <segmentSequenceNumber>1</segmentSequenceNumber>
<relatedDataElement>customerRequiredDeliveryDate</relatedDataEle
ment>
        </errorLocation>
    </error>
</control>
```

Chapter 5

Data Model

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Table 1 References

Chap No./**Document** No.	Title
SX002D	Common data model for the S-Series IPS specifications
SX004G	Unified Modeling Language (UML) model readers' guidance

1 Introduction

This section describes the Units of Functionality (UoF) that are used by S2000M. The UoFs that are shared with other specifications are also included in this chapter.

The basis for S2000M Issue 7.0 has been Issue 2.1 of the CDM. The current data model is fully compatible with SX002D Issue 2.1.

The conventions used for this data model are described in SX004G.

The UoF are listed in alphabetic order.

2 Data model units of functionality
2.1 S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
2.1.1 Description
The Applicability Statement UoF provides the capability to define the situation or situations under which related items are valid.

2.1.2   Graphical description

ICN-B6865-SX002D0011-003-01

Fig 1 CDM UoF Applicability Statement

2.1.3 Class definition

2.1.3.1 ApplicabilityStatement

ApplicabilityStatement is a <<class>> that defines the situation or situations under which related items are valid.

2.1.3.1.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– applicabilityStatementIdentifier
– applicabilityStatementDescription, zero, one or many
– applicabilityStatementDateRange, zero or one

2.1.3.1.2 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
– ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
– RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.1.3.2 ApplicabilityStatementItem

ApplicabilityStatementItem is an <<extend>> interface that provides its associated data model to those classes which can have restricted validity as defined by an associated ApplicabilityStatement.

2.1.3.2.1 Class members
This <<extend>> interface includes the following class members:

– AuthorizedLife
– BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown
– ClassificationType
– DescriptorType
– FigureItemPartRealization
– FigureItemRealization
– FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom
– HardwareElementPartRealization
– IdentifierType
– MaintenanceSolutionAndSparesRecommendation
– PropertyType
– ReferencedDocument
– SecurityClassification
– SoftwareElementPartRealization

2.1.3.2.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, one or many, to zero or one objects of type ApplicabilityStatement

2.1.3.3 ClassInstanceAssertItem

ClassInstanceAssertItem is a <<select>> interface that

identifies classes from which an instance can be used as the EvaluationByAssertionOfClassInstance assert item

---

2.1.3.3.1 *Class members*
This <<select>> interface includes the following class members:

- AllowedProductConfigurationByConfigurationIdentifier
- BreakdownElement
- BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown
- ChangeAuthorization
- Contract
- Facility
- GeographicalArea
- HardwareElementPartRealization
- HardwarePartAsDesigned
- MaintenanceLevel
- OperatingLocationType
- Organization
- PartAsDesigned
- Product
- ProductVariant
- SerializedHardwarePart
- SerializedProductVariant
- SoftwareElementPartRealization
- SoftwarePartAsReleased

2.1.3.4 ConditionDefinitionItem
ConditionDefinitionItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies classes from which an instance can be used as the EvaluationByAssertionOfCondition assert condition.

2.1.3.4.1 *Class members*
This <<select>> interface includes the following class members:

- ConditionInstance
- ConditionType

2.1.3.5 ConditionInstance
ConditionInstance is a <<class>> that defines an individual concept or object having the characteristics of a generic ConditionType.

Example(s)
- Uniquely identified Service Bulletin

2.1.3.5.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

- conditionInstanceIdentifier, one or many
- conditionInstanceName, one or many
- conditionInstanceDescription, zero, one or many

2.1.3.5.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, zero, one or many, to one related object of type ConditionType

2.1.3.5.3 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
– ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
– RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.1.3.5.4 Selects
This class is a member of the following <<select>> interfaces:

– ConditionDefinitionItem. Refer to S2000M Applicability Statement,

2.1.3.6   ConditionType
ConditionType is a <<class>> that defines a concept or an object that needs to be included in applicability statements where the concept or object is not already represented in the data model.

Example(s)
– Environmental conditions

2.1.3.6.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– conditionTypeName, one or many
– conditionTypeDescription, zero, one or many

2.1.3.6.2 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
– ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
– RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.1.3.6.3 Selects
This class is a member of the following <<select>> interfaces:

– ConditionDefinitionItem. Refer to S2000M Applicability Statement,

2.1.3.7   ConditionTypeAssertMember
ConditionTypeAssertMember is <<class>> that defines a member for a given ConditionType which can be mapped to a Boolean expression and be evaluated to be either TRUE or FALSE.

2.1.3.7.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– conditionTypeAssertMemberName, one or many
– conditionTypeAssertMemberDescription, zero, one or many
– conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValue, zero or one
– conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValueComparisonOperator, zero or one

---

2.1.3.7.2   Associations
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type ConditionType

2.1.3.7.3   Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

- DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
- ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
- RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.1.3.8   EvaluationByAssertionOfClassInstance
EvaluationByAssertionOfClassInstance is an EvaluationCriteria that identifies a class instance to be used as an assert item and be mapped to a Boolean expression which can be evaluated to be either TRUE or FALSE.

2.1.3.8.1   Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

- evaluationByAssertionRole, zero or one

2.1.3.8.2   Associations
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association ,applicabilityExpression, zero or one, to one related object of type ApplicabilityStatement
- An aggregate association ,operand, to one related object of type LogicalNOT
- An aggregate association ,operand, two, to one related object of type LogicalXOR
- An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type LogicalAND
- An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type LogicalOR
- A directed association, zero, one or many, to object(s) from classes that are members of ClassInstanceAssertItem

2.1.3.8.3   Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

- DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
- ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
- RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.1.3.9   EvaluationByAssertionOfCondition
EvaluationByAssertionOfCondition is an EvaluationCriteria that identifies a combination of a defined condition and a defined value to be used as an assert item and be mapped to a Boolean expression which can be evaluated to be either TRUE or FALSE.

2.1.3.9.1   Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association ,applicabilityExpression, zero or one, to one related object of type `ApplicabilityStatement`

– An aggregate association ,operand, to one related object of type `LogicalNOT`

– An aggregate association ,operand, two, to one related object of type `LogicalXOR`

– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type `LogicalAND`

– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type `LogicalOR`

– A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `ConditionTypeAssertMember`

– A directed association, zero, one or many, to object(s) from classes that are members of `ConditionDefinitionItem`

2.1.3.9.2 *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,

– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D

– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.1.3.10   EvaluationByAssertionOfSerializedItems
`EvaluationByAssertionOfSerializedItems` is an `EvaluationCriteria` that identifies a class instance together with an associated serial number range to be used as an assert item and be mapped to a Boolean expression which can be evaluated to be either `TRUE` or `FALSE`.

2.1.3.10.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

– `applicableSerialNumberRange`

2.1.3.10.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association ,applicabilityExpression, zero or one, to one related object of type `ApplicabilityStatement`

– An aggregate association ,operand, to one related object of type `LogicalNOT`

– An aggregate association ,operand, two, to one related object of type `LogicalXOR`

– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type `LogicalAND`

– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type `LogicalOR`

– A directed association, zero, one or many, to object(s) from classes that are members of `SerializedAssertItem`

2.1.3.10.3 *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,

– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D

– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.1.3.11   EvaluationByNestedApplicabilityStatement
`EvaluationByNestedApplicabilityStatement` is an
`EvaluationCriteria` that enables an `ApplicabilityStatement` to be reused
as part of this EvaluationCritieria.

Note
This class enables the definition of nested applicability statements.

2.1.3.11.1   Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association ,applicabilityExpression, zero or one, to one related object of type
`ApplicabilityStatement`
– An aggregate association ,operand, to one related object of type `LogicalNOT`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two, to one related object of type `LogicalXOR`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type
`LogicalAND`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type
`LogicalOR`
– A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type
`ApplicabilityStatement`

2.1.3.11.2   Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF
`Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to
SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.1.3.12   EvaluationCriteria
`EvaluationCriteria` is a <<class>> that defines conditions that can be mapped to
a Boolean expression which can be evaluated to be either `TRUE` or `FALSE`.

2.1.3.12.1   Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association ,applicabilityExpression, zero or one, to one related object of type
`ApplicabilityStatement`
– An aggregate association ,operand, to one related object of type `LogicalNOT`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two, to one related object of type `LogicalXOR`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type
`LogicalAND`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type
`LogicalOR`

2.1.3.12.2   Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF
`Document`,

– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.1.3.13 LogicalAND
`LogicalAND` is an `EvaluationCriteria` that defines a Boolean operation where the results of all its associated `EvaluationCriteria` must be `TRUE` for the result to be `TRUE`, otherwise the result is `FALSE`.

2.1.3.13.1 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association ,applicabilityExpression, zero or one, to one related object of type `ApplicabilityStatement`
– An aggregate association ,operand, to one related object of type `LogicalNOT`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two, to one related object of type `LogicalXOR`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type `LogicalAND`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type `LogicalOR`

2.1.3.13.2 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.1.3.14 LogicalNOT
`LogicalNOT` is an `EvaluationCriteria` that defines a Boolean operation where the result from its associated EvaluationCritera must be `FALSE` for the result to be `TRUE`, otherwise the result is `FALSE`.

2.1.3.14.1 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association ,applicabilityExpression, zero or one, to one related object of type `ApplicabilityStatement`
– An aggregate association ,operand, to one related object of type `LogicalNOT`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two, to one related object of type `LogicalXOR`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type `LogicalAND`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type `LogicalOR`

2.1.3.14.2 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D

– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.1.3.15 LogicalOR
`LogicalOR` is an `EvaluationCriteria` that defines a Boolean operation where the result from at least one of its associated `EvaluationCriteria` must be `TRUE` for the result to be `TRUE`, otherwise the result is `FALSE`.

2.1.3.15.1 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association ,applicabilityExpression, zero or one, to one related object of type `ApplicabilityStatement`
– An aggregate association ,operand, to one related object of type `LogicalNOT`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two, to one related object of type `LogicalXOR`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type `LogicalAND`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type `LogicalOR`

2.1.3.15.2 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.1.3.16 LogicalXOR
`LogicalXOR` is an `EvaluationCriteria` that defines a Boolean operation where the result from one and only one of its associated `EvaluationCriteria` must be `TRUE` for the result to be `TRUE`, otherwise the result is `FALSE`.

2.1.3.16.1 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association ,applicabilityExpression, zero or one, to one related object of type `ApplicabilityStatement`
– An aggregate association ,operand, to one related object of type `LogicalNOT`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two, to one related object of type `LogicalXOR`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type `LogicalAND`
– An aggregate association ,operand, two or many, to one related object of type `LogicalOR`

2.1.3.16.2 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.1.3.17 SerializedAssertItem

SerializedAssertItem is a <<select>> interface that

identifies classes from which an instance can be used as the
EvaluationByAssertionOfSerializedItems assert item

2.1.3.17.1 Class members

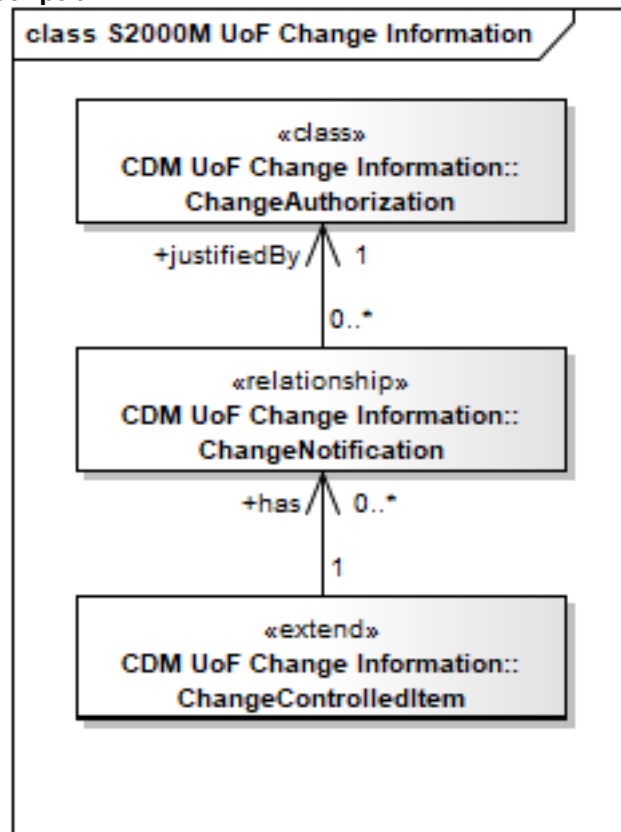This <<select>> interface includes the following class members:

– HardwarePartAsDesigned
– PartAsDesigned
– Product
– ProductVariant

2.2 S2000M UoF Change Information
2.2.1 Description
The Change Information UoF contains the changeAuthorizationIdentifier
which identifies the authority for the change.

2.2.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0002-001-01

Fig 2 S2000M UoF Change Information

2.2.3 Class definition
2.3 S2000M UoF Delivery
2.3.1 Description
The Delivery UoF provides relevant information about the reception of dispatched goods.

2.3.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0035-001-01

Fig 3 S2000M UoF Delivery

2.3.3 Class definition

2.3.3.1 Delivery

`Delivery` is a <<class>> that provides relevant information about the reception of dispatched goods.

2.3.3.1.1 Attribute(s)

This class has the following attributes:

– `deliveryIdentifier`
– `deliveryCondition`, zero or one
– `plannedTimeForDelivery`, zero or one
– `deliveryDate`, zero or one
– `receiptDate`, zero or one

2.3.3.1.2 Associations

This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, to one or many objects of type `DeliveryParty`

2.3.3.1.3 Implementations

This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,

– ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
– RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.3.3.2 DeliveryParty
DeliveryParty is a <<relationship>> between a Delivery and a stakeholder for the Delivery.

2.3.3.2.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– deliveryPartyType

2.3.3.2.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, zero, one or many, to object(s) from classes that are members of Party

2.4 S2000M UoF Document
2.4.1 Description
The Document UoF provides the capability to identify a physical document or a digital file and their associated metadata.

2.4.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0041-001-01

Fig 4 S2000M UoF Document

2.4.3 Class definition
2.5 S2000M UoF Figure And Figure Item Data
2.5.1 Description

The Figure And Figure Item Data UoF defines the breakdown of a specific portion (subset) of the overall product. The breakdown structure is in most cases driven by design drawings. These design drawings can be for installations (chapterized) as well as for equipments (non-chapterized).

2.5.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0003-001-01

Fig 5 S2000M UoF Figure And Figure Item Data

2.5.3 Class definition

2.5.3.1 ActualFigureItem

`ActualFigureItem` is a `<<class>>` that identifies whether the item at the location is included in the illustration and if the item is attaching, storage or shipping item.

2.5.3.1.1 Attribute(s)

This class has the following attributes:

– `figureItemIdentifier` (inherited from `FigureItem`)
– `figureItemIndentureLevel` (inherited from `FigureItem`)
– `figureItemAttachingStorageOrShippingItem`
– `notIllustratedFigureItem`

2.5.3.1.2 Associations

This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `Figure`

2.5.3.1.3 Implementations

This class implements the following `<<extend>>` interfaces:

- *DocumentReferencingItem* (inherited from *BaseObject*). Refer to CDM UoF *Document*,
- *ProjectSpecificExtensionItem* (inherited from *BaseObject*). Refer to SX002D
- *RemarkItem* (inherited from *BaseObject*). Refer to CDM UoF *Remark*,

2.5.3.1.4 *Selects*
This class is a member of the following <<select>> interfaces:

- *ObservationItem* (inherited from *FigureItem*). Refer to S2000M UoF Observation, Para 2.14
- *ReferencedItem* (inherited from *FigureItem*). Refer to S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Reference, Para 2.7

2.5.3.2 Figure
Figure is a <<class>> that identifies a provisioning hierarchical breakdown of a product or portion of a product.

2.5.3.2.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

- figureIdentifier
- figureName, zero or one

2.5.3.2.2 *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

- *DocumentReferencingItem* (inherited from *BaseObject*). Refer to CDM UoF *Document*,
- *ProjectSpecificExtensionItem* (inherited from *BaseObject*). Refer to SX002D
- *RemarkItem* (inherited from *BaseObject*). Refer to CDM UoF *Remark*,

2.5.3.2.3 *Selects*
This class is a member of the following <<select>> interfaces:

- *ReferencedItem*. Refer to S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Reference, Para 2.7

2.5.3.3 FigureItem
FigureItem is a <<class>> that identifies a specific location within the provisioning hierarchical breakdown in the context of a figure and its illustrations.

2.5.3.3.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

- figureItemIdentifier
- figureItemIndentureLevel

2.5.3.3.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type *Figure*

2.5.3.3.3 *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

- – `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
- – `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
- – `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.5.3.3.4 *Selects*
This class is a member of the following `<<select>>` interfaces:

- – `ObservationItem`. Refer to S2000M UoF Observation, Para 2.14
- – `ReferencedItem`. Refer to S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Reference, Para 2.7

2.5.3.4 FigureItemDesignData
`FigureItemDesignData` is an `<<attributeGroup>>` that establishes the design characteristics of a location within the breakdown.

2.5.3.4.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

- – `figureItemEssentiality`
- – `figureReferenceDesignator`, zero, one or many

2.5.3.4.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

- – An aggregate association, zero or one, to one related object of type `ActualFigureItem`

2.5.3.5 HeaderFigureItem
`HeaderFigureItem` is a `<<class>>` that establishes header information for location without an actual part associated to it (e.g. rivet figure, consumable figure, raw material figure, etc.).

2.5.3.5.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

- – `figureItemIdentifier` (inherited from `FigureItem`)
- – `figureItemIndentureLevel` (inherited from `FigureItem`)
- – `headerFigureItemDescription`

2.5.3.5.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

- – An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `Figure`

2.5.3.5.3 *Implementations*
This class implements the following `<<extend>>` interfaces:

- – `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
- – `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
- – `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.5.3.5.4 *Selects*
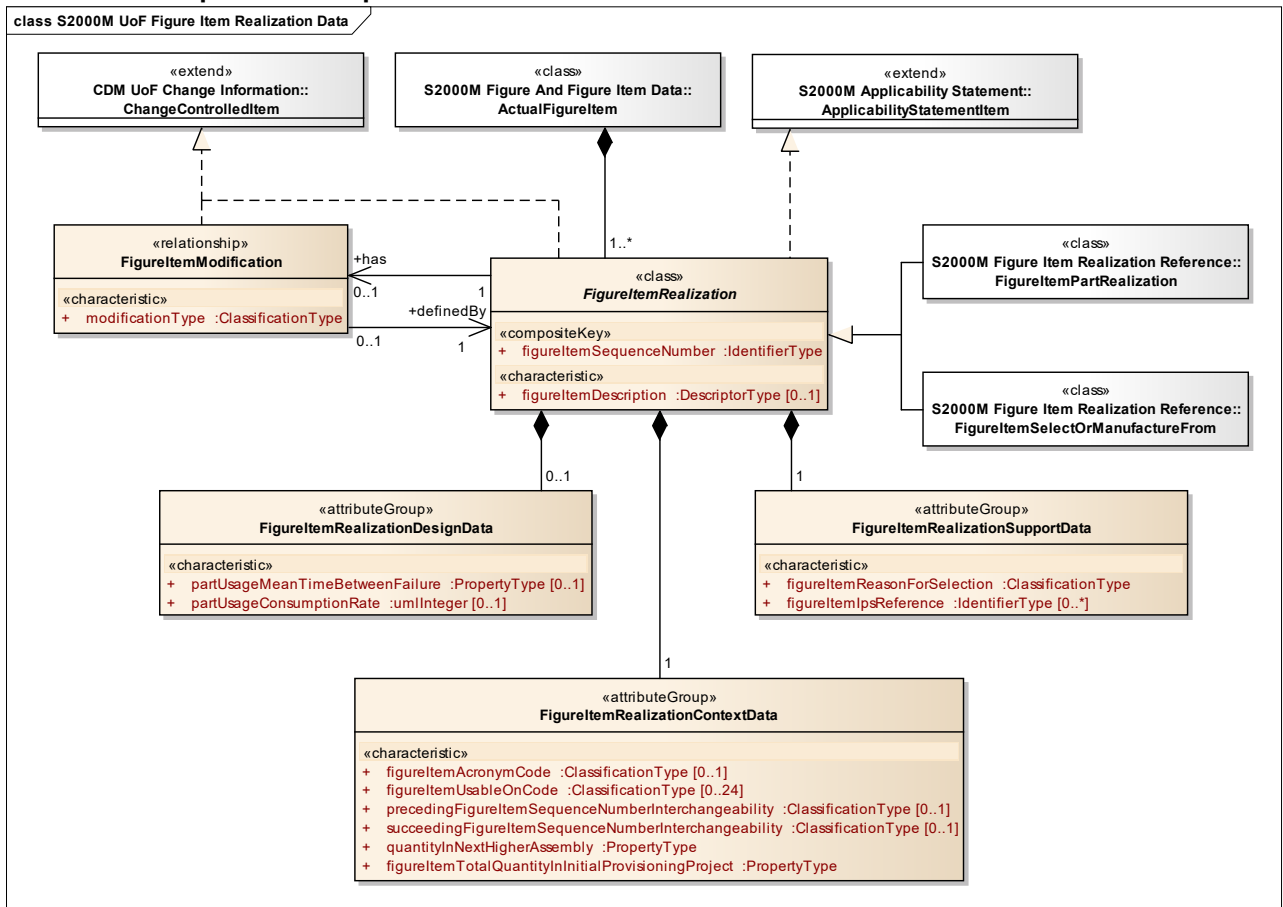This class is a member of the following `<<select>>` interfaces:

– `ObservationItem` (inherited from `FigureItem`). Refer to S2000M UoF Observation, Para 2.14

– `ReferencedItem` (inherited from `FigureItem`). Refer to S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Reference, Para 2.7

2.5.3.6 Illustration

`Illustration` is a `<<class>>` that establishes the graphical representation of a product or a portion of a product.

2.5.3.6.1 *Attribute(s)*

This class has the following attributes:

– `informationControlNumber`

2.5.3.6.2 *Associations*

This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `Figure`

2.5.3.6.3 *Implementations*

This class implements the following `<<extend>>` interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,

– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D

– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.5.3.6.4 *Selects*

This class is a member of the following `<<select>>` interfaces:

– `ObservationItem`. Refer to S2000M UoF Observation, Para 2.14

2.6 S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Data

2.6.1 Description

The Figure Item Realization Data UoF defines one or many realizations for each location (figure item) within the figure. A realization is an application of a part in a specific location.

2.6.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0004-001-01

Fig 6 S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Data

2.6.3 Class definition

2.6.3.1 FigureItemModification

`FigureItemModification` is a `<<relationship>>` that groups information about modifications and amendments of a part at a given location.

See changeAuthorityIdentifier.

2.6.3.1.1 *Attribute(s)*

This class has the following attributes:

- `modificationType`

2.6.3.1.2 *Associations*

This class has the following associations:

- A directed association, zero or one, to one object of type `FigureItemPartRealization`
- A directed association, zero or one, to one object of type `FigureItemRealization`
- A directed association, zero or one, to one object of type `FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom`

2.6.3.1.3   *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `ChangeControlledItem`. Refer to CDM UoF Change Information,

2.6.3.2   FigureItemRealization
`FigureItemRealization` is a <<class>> that defines a specific part for a location within the provisioning breakdown in the context of a figure and its illustrations.

2.6.3.2.1   *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

– `figureItemSequenceNumber`
– `figureItemDescription`, zero or one

2.6.3.2.2   *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `ActualFigureItem`
– A directed association, to one or many objects of type `FigureItemRealizationCustomerFurnishedData`
– A directed association, to zero or one objects of type `FigureItemModification`

2.6.3.2.3   *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `ApplicabilityStatementItem`. Refer to S2000M UoF Applicability Statement, Para 2.1
– `ChangeControlledItem`. Refer to CDM UoF Change Information,
– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,
– `ServiceApplicabilityItem`. Refer to S2000M UoF Service Applicability Statement, Para 2.27

2.6.3.2.4   *Selects*
This class is a member of the following <<select>> interfaces:

– `ObservationItem`. Refer to S2000M UoF Observation, Para 2.14
– `ReferencedItem`. Refer to S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Reference, Para 2.7

2.6.3.3   FigureItemRealizationContextData
`FigureItemRealizationContextData` is an <<attributeGroup>> that documents the inter-relationships between parts within a provisioning project (e.g. interchangeability).

2.6.3.3.1   *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

– `figureItemAcronymCode`, zero or one
– `figureItemUsableOnCode`
– `precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability`, zero or one

> – `succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability`, zero or one
> – `quantityInNextHigherAssembly`
> – `figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject`

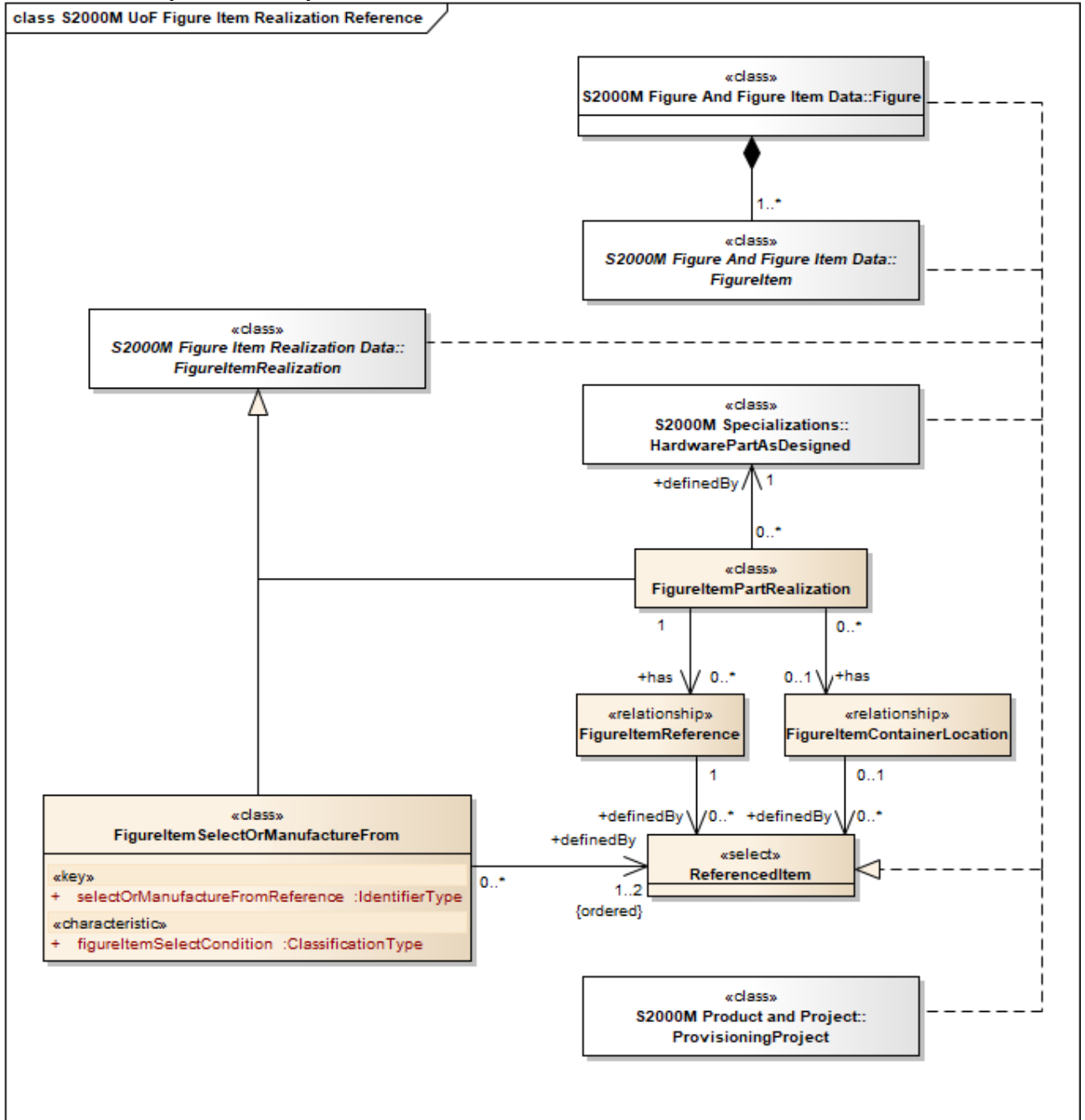### 2.6.3.3.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, to one related object of type `FigureItemPartRealization`
- An aggregate association, to one related object of type `FigureItemRealization`
- An aggregate association, to one related object of type `FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom`

2.6.3.4 FigureItemRealizationDesignData
`FigureItemRealizationDesignData` is an `<<attributeGroup>>` that establishes characteristics of a part that are typically defined during its design but are dependent upon its location.

2.6.3.4.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

- `partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure`, zero or one
- `partUsageConsumptionRate`, zero or one

2.6.3.4.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, zero or one, to one related object of type `FigureItemPartRealization`
- An aggregate association, zero or one, to one related object of type `FigureItemRealization`
- An aggregate association, zero or one, to one related object of type `FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom`

2.6.3.5 FigureItemRealizationSupportData
`FigureItemRealizationSupportData` is an `<<attributeGroup>>` that justifies the selection of a spare and provides a link to other ILS disciplines for the spare.

2.6.3.5.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

- `figureItemReasonForSelection`
- `figureItemIpsReference`, zero, one or many

2.6.3.5.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, to one related object of type `FigureItemPartRealization`
- An aggregate association, to one related object of type `FigureItemRealization`
- An aggregate association, to one related object of type `FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom`

2.7 S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Reference

2.7.1 Description
The Figure Item Realization Reference UoF defines the breakdown of the realizations for each item location within the figure. A realization is an application of a part in a specific location.

2.7.2 Graphical description

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Fig 7 S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Reference

2.7.3 Class definition
2.7.3.1 FigureItemContainerLocation

FigureItemContainerLocation is a <<class>> that identifies the location at which the data record for the item's Category 1 Container is held.

The figureItemContainerLocation must be provided for those items for which a Category 1 Container is available/ required.

The record for the Category 1 Container will be situated at indentureLevel 1 at the end of the figure containing the item.

2.7.3.1.1   *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, zero or one, to object(s) from classes that are members of `ReferencedItem`

2.7.3.2   FigureItemPartRealization
`FigureItemPartRealization` is a `<<class>>` that identifies the part used in the location. It can also include references to other locations where the breakdown for the part is provided. Furthermore it can include references to container information for the part under consideration.

Example(s)
– Initial Provisioning `Project`

2.7.3.2.1   *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

– `figureItemSequenceNumber` (inherited from `FigureItemRealization`)
– `figureItemDescription` (inherited from `FigureItemRealization`), zero or one

2.7.3.2.2   *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `ActualFigureItem`
– A directed association, to one or many objects of type `FigureItemRealizationCustomerFurnishedData`
– A directed association, to zero or one objects of type `FigureItemModification`
– A directed association, to zero, one or many objects of type `FigureItemReference`
– A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `HardwarePartAsDesigned`
– A directed association, zero, one or many, to zero or one objects of type `FigureItemContainerLocation`

2.7.3.2.3   *Implementations*
This class implements the following `<<extend>>` interfaces:

– `ApplicabilityStatementItem` (inherited from `FigureItemRealization`). Refer to S2000M UoF Applicability Statement, Para 2.1
– `ChangeControlledItem` (inherited from `FigureItemRealization`). Refer to CDM UoF Change Information,
– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

– ServiceApplicabilityItem (inherited from FigureItemRealization).
Refer to S2000M UoF Service Applicability Statement, Para 2.27

2.7.3.2.4 Selects
This class is a member of the following <<select>> interfaces:

– ObservationItem (inherited from FigureItemRealization). Refer to
S2000M UoF Observation, Para 2.14
– ReferencedItem (inherited from FigureItemRealization). Refer to
S2000M Figure Item Realization Reference,

2.7.3.3 FigureItemReference
FigureItemReference is a <<class>> that provides a two way link between the two
locations that an item has when it appears in the breakdown of one figure and is 'referred out' to
a separate figure which is created to present the breakdown of that item. It also provides a one
way link between an item, in its position within the breakdown of its next higher assembly,
and its own separate Provisioning presentation.

When reference is made within the same Illustrated Parts Catalogue, enter the full
figureItemIdentifier and figureItemSequenceNumber of the item's other
location.

The Format is to be that defined for figureItemIdentifier and
figureItemSequenceNumber.

When a position of the figureItemIdentifier of the item's other location is blank then
it shall also be blank in the FigureItemReference.

When an item is 'referred out' to its own separate IP Project (ie it has a repairabilityStrategy
of 6 then enter the ABBREVIATION 'IPP' followed by the
provisioningProjectIdentifier, instead of figureItemIdentifier and
figureItemSequenceNumber. In this case the link will be just one way.

When an item is 'referred out' to a Separate Equipment IPC (ie it has a repairabilityStrategy
(SPC) of 6 and the Separate Equipment IPC is not to S2000M Specification, then enter the
ABBREVIATION "IPP" followed by "NON-ASD".

2.7.3.3.1 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, to object(s) from classes that are members of
ReferencedItem

2.7.3.4 FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom
FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom is a <<class>> that provides a means
to specify a part, which must be tested for fit or function, manufactured, re-worked or repaired
prior to installation.

2.7.3.4.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– selectOrManufactureFromReference
– figureItemSequenceNumber (inherited from FigureItemRealization)
– figureItemDescription (inherited from FigureItemRealization), zero
or one

– `figureItemSelectCondition`

2.7.3.4.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `ActualFigureItem`
– A directed association, to one or many objects of type `FigureItemRealizationCustomerFurnishedData`
– A directed association, to zero or one objects of type `FigureItemModification`
– , zero, one or many, to object(s) from classes that are members of `ReferencedItem`

2.7.3.4.3 *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `ApplicabilityStatementItem` (inherited from `FigureItemRealization`). Refer to S2000M UoF Applicability Statement, Para 2.1
– `ChangeControlledItem` (inherited from `FigureItemRealization`). Refer to CDM UoF Change Information,
– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,
– `ServiceApplicabilityItem` (inherited from `FigureItemRealization`). Refer to S2000M UoF Service Applicability Statement, Para 2.27

2.7.3.4.4 *Selects*
This class is a member of the following <<select>> interfaces:

– `ObservationItem` (inherited from `FigureItemRealization`). Refer to S2000M UoF Observation, Para 2.14
– `ReferencedItem` (inherited from `FigureItemRealization`). Refer to S2000M `Figure` Item Realization Reference,

2.7.3.5 ReferencedItem
`ReferencedItem` is an <<select>> interface that identifies items which can be selected as an allowed item referenced in a figure.

2.7.3.5.1 *Class members*
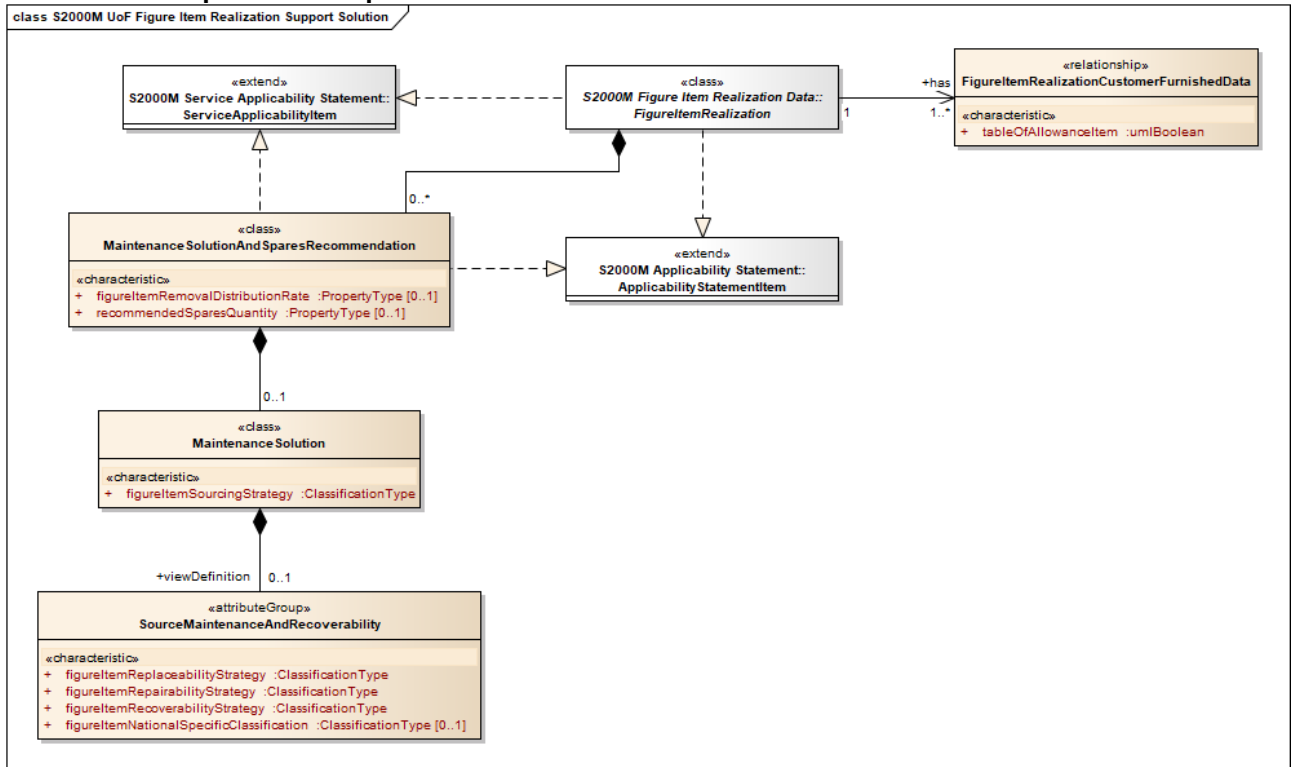This <<select>> interface includes the following class members:

– `ActualFigureItem`
– `Figure`
– `FigureItem`
– `FigureItemPartRealization`
– `FigureItemRealization`
– `FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom`
– `HardwarePartAsDesigned`
– `HeaderFigureItem`
– `ProvisioningProject`

2.8   S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Support Solution
2.8.1   Description
The Figure Item Realization Support Solution UoF defines the maintenance solution and spares recommendation for each location (figure item) within the figure.

2.8.2   Graphical description

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Fig 8 S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Support Solution

2.8.3   Class definition
2.8.3.1   FigureItemRealizationCustomerFurnishedData
`FigureItemRealizationCustomerFurnishedData` is a `<<relationship>>` that identifies items which will be incorporated in the material list/ Annex to Table of Allowance.

2.8.3.1.1   Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– `tableOfAllowanceItem`

2.8.3.2   MaintenanceSolution
`MaintenanceSolution` is a `<<class>>` that identifies in a structured manner the Maintenance and Overhaul activities that may be performed on an item.

The Maintenance Support Organisations are at three levels: Organizational, Intermediate, Depot / Industry.

The codes to be used will be agreed between the customer and the contractor at the start of a new `Project`.

The customer may require the contractor to propose this data. The final assignment is the responsibility of the customer.

Various sources outside S2000M are available that define `MaintenanceSolution`-codes are than those listed in below examples.

Some of these sources are: T.O.-00-25-195, AF Technical `Order` System Source, Maintenance and Recoverability Coding of Air Force Weapons, Systems and Equipments; OPNAVINST 4410.2, Joint Regulation Governing the Use and Application of Uniform Source Maintenance and Recoverability codes; AFR 66-45; MCO 4400.I20; DSAR 4I00.6.

Examples:

- PBODD

  SOURCE: Item is Procurable (P) and stocked for insurance purposes (B).

  MAINTENANCE USE: Item is Removed, Replaced and Used at Organizational Level (O).

  MAINTENANCE REPAIR: The lowest Maintenance Level capable of a complete Repair/Overhaul is the Depot (D). At Organizational and Intermediate Level, only limited Repair may be authorised.

  RECOVERABILITY: Only Depot Level is authorised to condemn this repairable item (D).

- PFFFFPF

  SOURCE: Item is Procurable (P) and non-stocked (F), but obtainable on request.

  MAINTENANCE USE: Item is Removed, Replaced and Used at Intermediate Level (F).

  MAINTENANCE REPAIR: The lowest Maintenance Level capable of a complete Repair is the Intermediate (F). At Organizational Level, only limited Repair may be authorised.

  RECOVERABILITY: Intermediate Level (F) or Depot Level (D) is authorised to condemn this repairable item.

- XA

  SOURCE: Item is not Procurable nor stocked (X), because the requirement for the item would result in the replacement of the next higher `assembly` (A).

  MAINTENANCE USE, REPAIR and RECOVERABILITY: Remaining characters are left blank as no maintenance, repair or recoverability is possible.

2.8.3.2.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

- `figureItemSourcingStrategy`

2.8.3.2.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, zero or one, to one related object of type `MaintenanceSolutionAndSparesRecommendation`

2.8.3.2.3 *Implementations*
This class implements the following `<<extend>>` interfaces:

– $\texttt{DocumentReferencingItem}$ (inherited from $\texttt{BaseObject}$). Refer to CDM UoF $\texttt{Document}$,
– $\texttt{ProjectSpecificExtensionItem}$ (inherited from $\texttt{BaseObject}$). Refer to SX002D
– $\texttt{RemarkItem}$ (inherited from $\texttt{BaseObject}$). Refer to CDM UoF $\texttt{Remark}$,

2.8.3.3   MaintenanceSolutionAndSparesRecommendation
$\texttt{MaintenanceSolutionAndSparesRecommendation}$ is a $\texttt{<<class>>}$ that indicates percentage of unscheduled removals as well as recommended spares quantities.

2.8.3.3.1   Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– $\texttt{figureItemRemovalDistributionRate}$, zero or one
– $\texttt{recommendedSparesQuantity}$, zero or one

2.8.3.3.2   Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, zero, one or many, to one related object of type $\texttt{FigureItemPartRealization}$
– An aggregate association, zero, one or many, to one related object of type $\texttt{FigureItemRealization}$
– An aggregate association, zero, one or many, to one related object of type $\texttt{FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom}$

2.8.3.3.3   Implementations
This class implements the following $\texttt{<<extend>>}$ interfaces:

– $\texttt{ApplicabilityStatementItem}$. Refer to S2000M UoF Applicability Statement, Para 2.1
– $\texttt{DocumentReferencingItem}$ (inherited from $\texttt{BaseObject}$). Refer to CDM UoF $\texttt{Document}$,
– $\texttt{ProjectSpecificExtensionItem}$ (inherited from $\texttt{BaseObject}$). Refer to SX002D
– $\texttt{RemarkItem}$ (inherited from $\texttt{BaseObject}$). Refer to CDM UoF $\texttt{Remark}$,
– $\texttt{ServiceApplicabilityItem}$. Refer to S2000M UoF Service Applicability Statement, Para 2.27

2.8.3.4   SourceMaintenanceAndRecoverability
$\texttt{SourceMaintenanceAndRecoverability}$ is an $\texttt{<<attributegroup>>}$ that complements the means of acquiring support item by the Maintenance and Overhaul activities that may be performed on this item.

2.8.3.4.1   Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– $\texttt{figureItemReplaceabilityStrategy}$
– $\texttt{figureItemRepairabilityStrategy}$
– $\texttt{figureItemRecoverabilityStrategy}$
– $\texttt{figureItemNationalSpecificClassification}$, zero or one

2.8.3.4.2   Associations
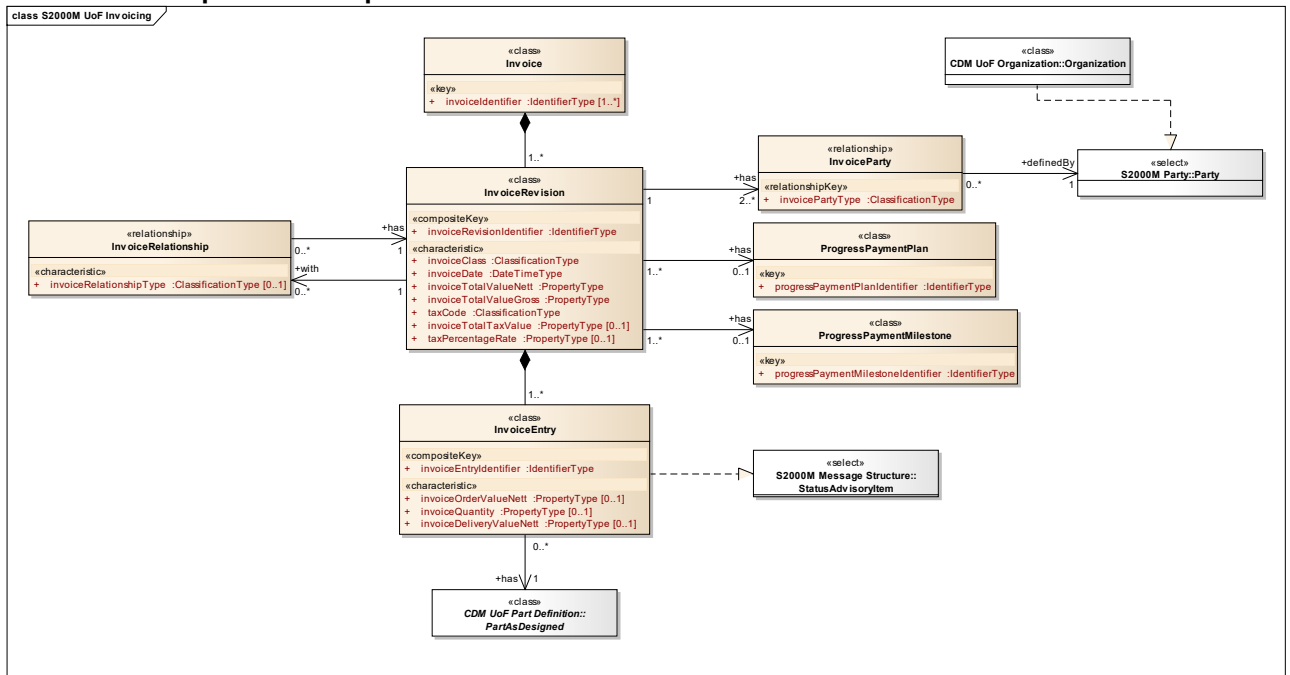This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association ,viewDefinition, zero or one, to one related object of type `MaintenanceSolution`

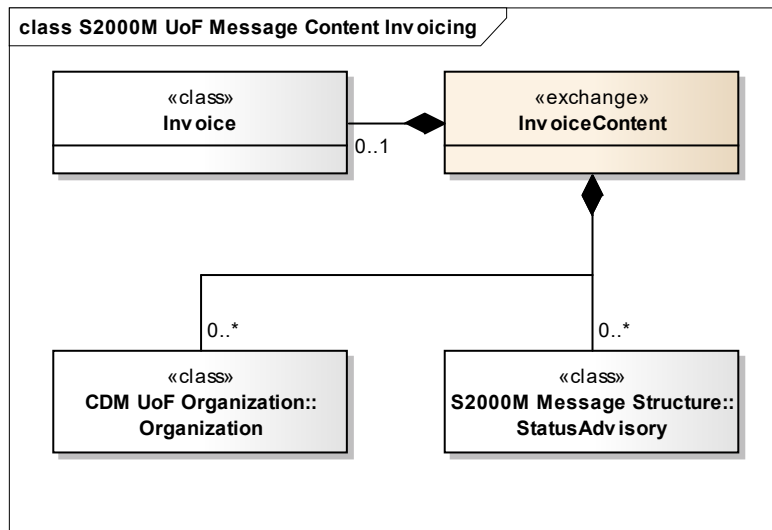## 2.9 S2000M UoF Invoicing

2.9.1 Description

The Invoicing UoF covers the activities of the contractor and the customer to transmit/receive relevant and required information with regard to the financial regulation for delivered items, tasks, services etc.

2.9.2 Graphical description

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Fig 9 S2000M UoF Invoicing

ICN-B6865-S2000M0008-001-01

Fig 10 S2000M UoF Message Content Invoicing

2.9.3   **Class definition**

2.9.3.1   Invoice
`Invoice` is a <<class>> that covers the activities of the contractor and the customer to transmit/receive relevant and required information with regard to the financial regulation for delivered items, tasks, services etc.

2.9.3.1.1   Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– `invoiceIdentifier`, one or many

2.9.3.1.2   Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.9.3.2   InvoiceContent
`InvoiceContent` is a <<exchange>> that covers the activities of the contractor and the customer to transmit/receive relevant and required information with regard to the financial regulation for delivered items, tasks, services etc.

2.9.3.3   InvoiceEntry
`InvoiceEntry` is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a `PartAsDesigned` in an `Invoice`.

2.9.3.3.1   Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– `invoiceEntryIdentifier`
– `invoiceOrderValueNett`, zero or one
– `invoiceQuantity`, zero or one
– `invoiceDeliveryValueNett`, zero or one

2.9.3.3.2   Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `InvoiceRevision`
– A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `HardwarePartAsDesigned`
– A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `PartAsDesigned`

2.9.3.3.3   Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.9.3.4   InvoiceParty
`InvoiceParty` is a <<relationship>> between a `Invoice` and a stakeholder for the `Invoice`.

2.9.3.4.1   Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

–   `invoicePartyType`

2.9.3.4.2   Associations
This class has the following associations:

–   A directed association, zero, one or many, to object(s) from classes that are members of `Party`

2.9.3.5   InvoiceRelationship
`InvoiceRelationship` is a <<relationship>> where one `Invoice` relates to another `Invoice`.

2.9.3.5.1   Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

–   `invoiceRelationshipType`, zero or one

2.9.3.5.2   Associations
This class has the following associations:

–   A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `InvoiceRevision`

2.9.3.6   InvoiceRevision
`InvoiceRevision` is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a `Invoice`.

2.9.3.6.1   Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

–   `invoiceRevisionIdentifier`
–   `invoiceClass`
–   `invoiceDate`
–   `invoiceTotalValueNett`
–   `invoiceTotalValueGross`
–   `taxCode`
–   `invoiceTotalTaxValue`, zero or one
–   `taxPercentageRate`, zero or one

2.9.3.6.2   Associations
This class has the following associations:

–   An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `Invoice`
–   A directed association, to two or many objects of type `InvoiceParty`
–   A directed association, to zero, one or many objects of type `InvoiceRelationship`
–   A directed association, one or many, to zero or one objects of type `ProgressPaymentMilestone`
–   A directed association, one or many, to zero or one objects of type `ProgressPaymentPlan`

2.9.3.6.3   Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

- – DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
- – ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
- – RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.9.3.7 ProgressPaymentMilestone

ProgressPaymentMilestone is a <<proxy>> that defines payment milestone numbers or payment plan dates in accordance with the terms of a contract.

2.9.3.7.1 *Attribute(s)*

This class has the following attributes:

- – progressPaymentMilestoneIdentifier

2.9.3.7.2 *Implementations*

This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

- – DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
- – ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
- – RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.9.3.8 ProgressPaymentPlan

ProgressPaymentPlan is a <<proxy>> that defines a progress payment, a payment plan, milestone payment plan or any other plan related payment.

2.9.3.8.1 *Attribute(s)*

This class has the following attributes:

- – progressPaymentPlanIdentifier

2.9.3.8.2 *Implementations*

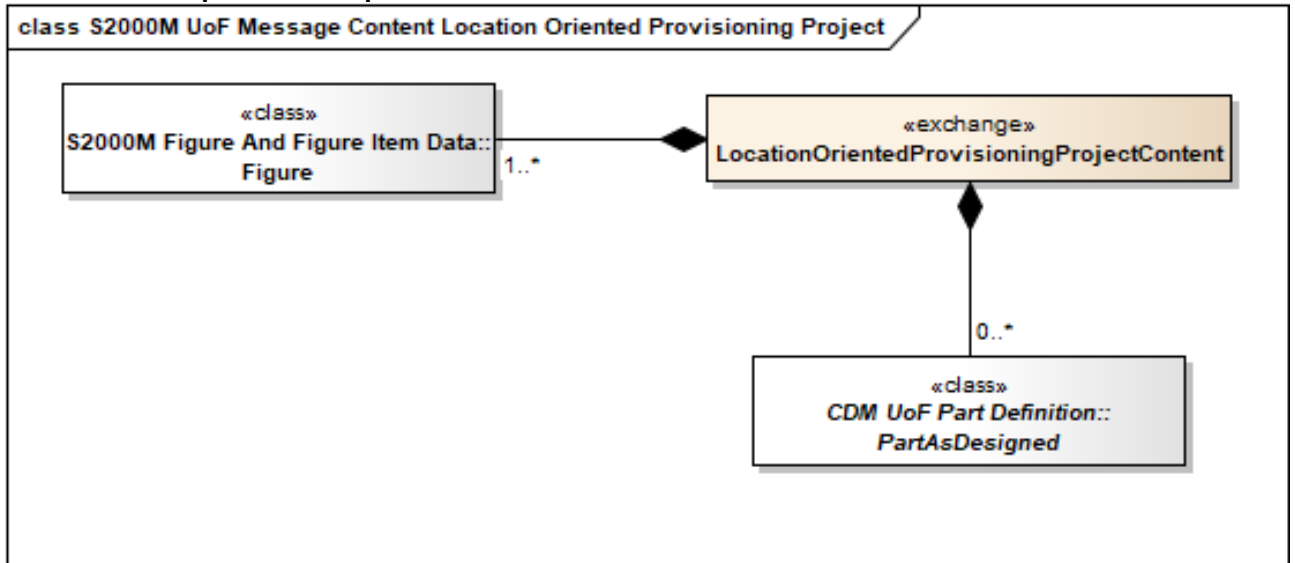This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

- – DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
- – ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
- – RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.10 S2000M UoF Location Oriented Provisioning Project

2.10.1 Description

The Location Oriented Provisioning Project UoF message defines the structure of a CSN-oriented provisioning message.

2.10.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0009-001-01

Fig 11 S2000M UoF Message Content Location Oriented Provisioning Project

2.10.3 Class definition

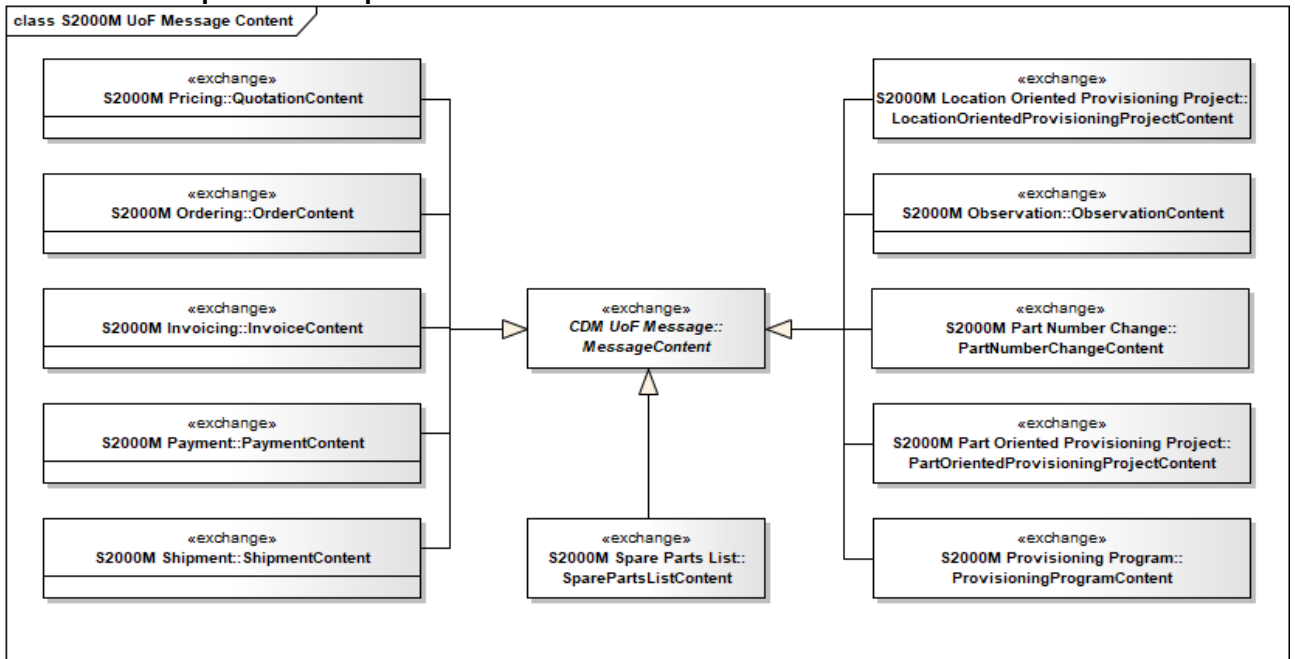2.10.3.1 LocationOrientedProvisioningProjectContent

LocationOrientedProvisioningProjectContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of complete data set (and update of data), for CSN-oriented presentation.

2.11 S2000M UoF Message Content

2.11.1 Description

The Message Content UoF describes all the possible S2000M messages content.
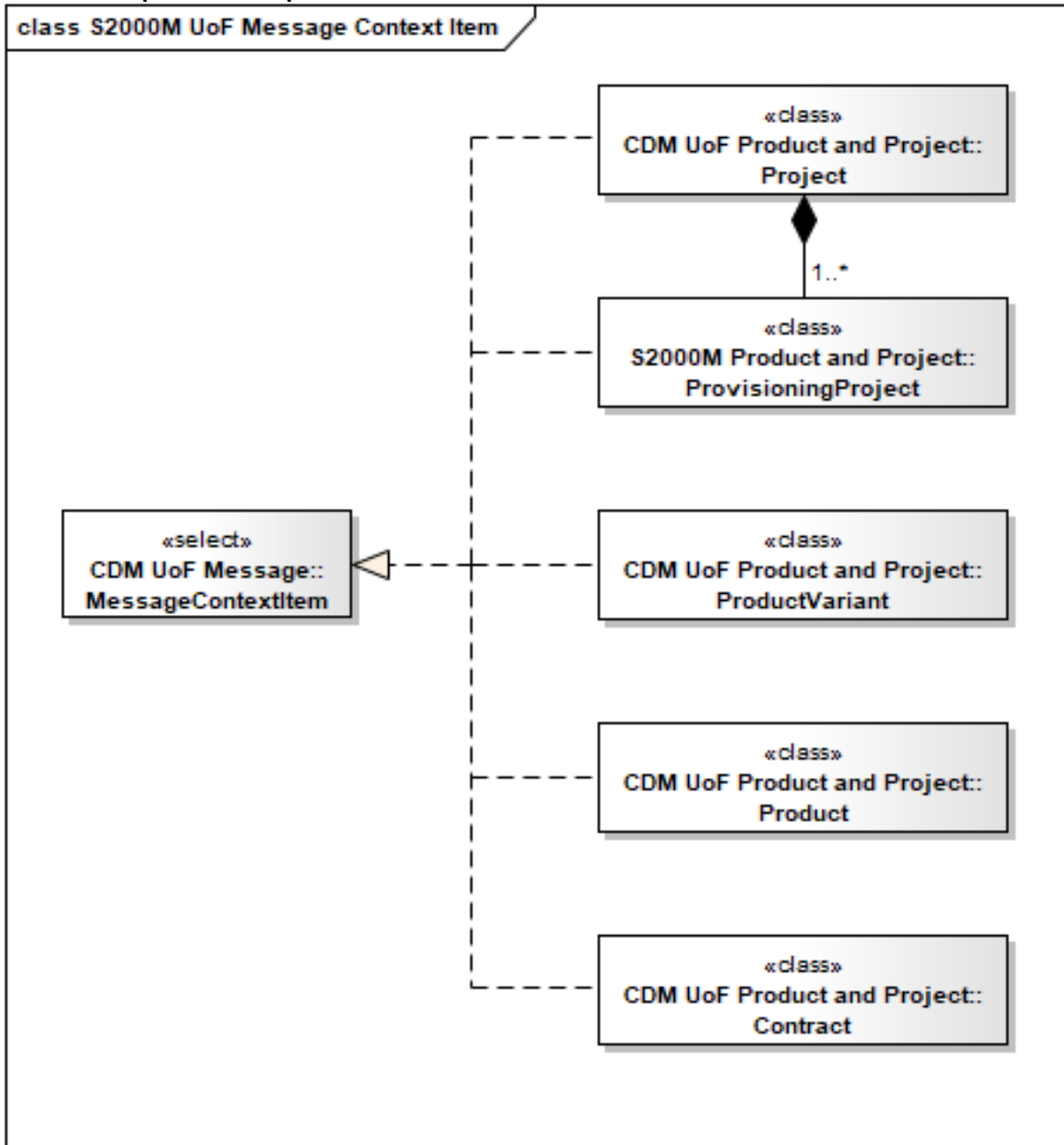
2.11.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0010-001-01

Fig 12 S2000M UoF Message Content

2.11.3   Class definition

2.12   S2000M UoF Message Context Item

2.12.1   Description

The Message Context Item UoF provides the capability to identify the context of a `Message`.

2.12.2   Graphical description
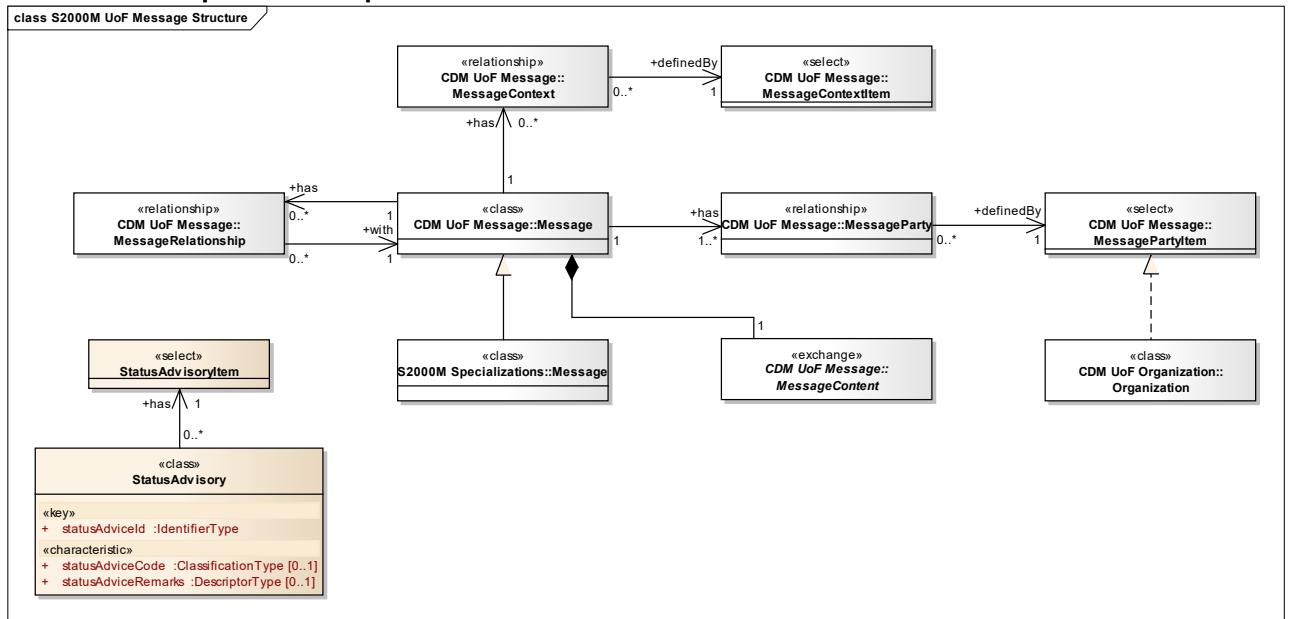

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Fig 13 S2000M UoF Message Context Item

2.12.3   Class definition

2.13   S2000M UoF Message Structure

2.13.1   Description

The Message Structure UoF describes the general and generic message wrapper used to represent S2000M messages.

2.13.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0012-001-01

Fig 14 S2000M UoF Message Structure

2.13.3 Class definition

2.13.3.1 StatusAdvisory

StatusAdvisory is a <<class>> that provides a specific information and/or an observation about the status of a specific revision or entry of a Material Supply list object.

2.13.3.1.1 Attribute(s)

This class has the following attributes:

– statusAdviceCode, zero or one
– statusAdviceRemarks, zero or one

2.13.3.1.2 Associations

This class has the following associations:

– A direct association, zero, one or many, to one related object of type StatusAdvisoryItem

2.13.3.2 StatusAdvisoryItem

StatusAdvisoryItem is a <<select>> interface that provides information and/or observations about the status of a specific revision or entry of a Material Supply list.

2.13.3.2.1 Class members

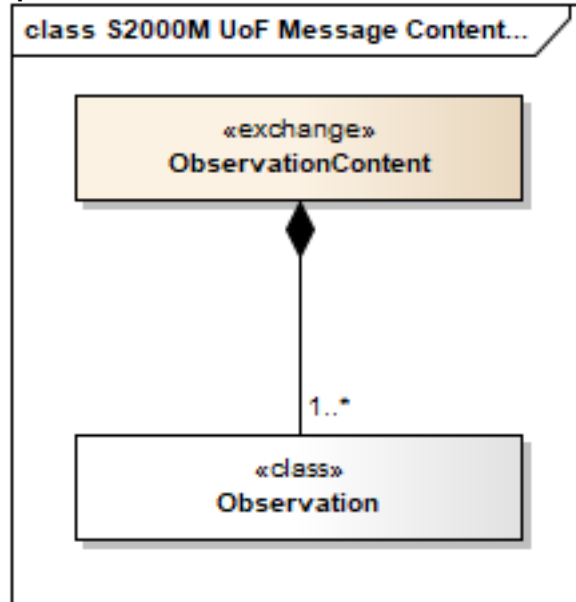This <<extend>> interface includes the following class members:

– InvoiceEntry
– OrderEntry
– PaymentEntry
– QuotationEntry
– ShipmentEntry
– SparePartsListEntry

2.14 S2000M UoF Observation
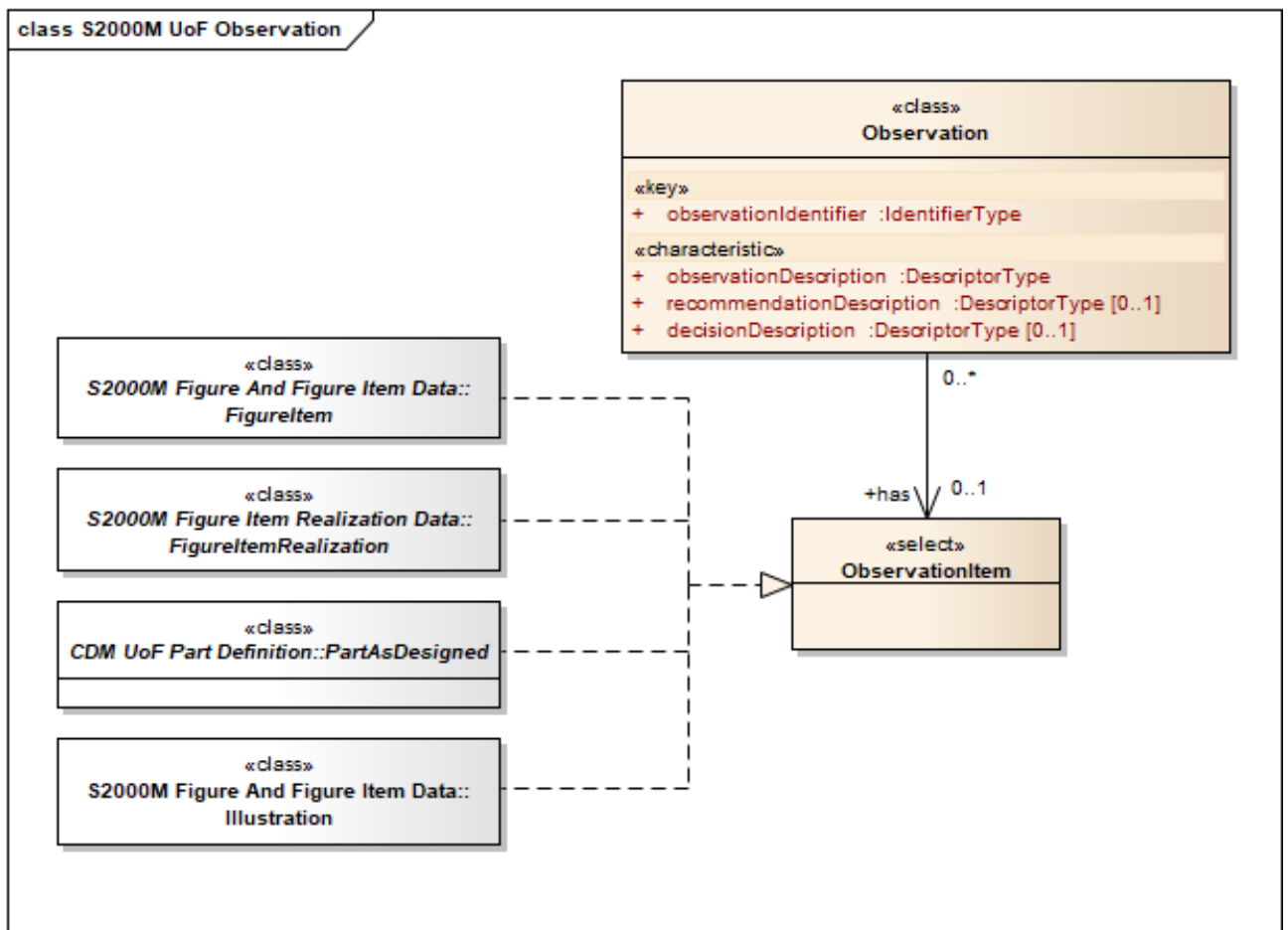
2.14.1 Description

The Observation UoF defines the structure of the message to provide observations.

2.14.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0013-001-01

Fig 15 S2000M UoF Message Content Observation

ICN-B6865-S2000M0014-001-01

Fig 16 S2000M UoF Observation

2.14.3   Class definition

2.14.3.1   Observation

Observation is a <<class>> that defines a review on IP data which have been previously transmitted, and values for Customer provided data.

2.14.3.1.1   Attribute(s)

This class has the following attributes:

– observationIdentifier
– observationDescription
– recommendationDescription, zero or one
– decisionDescription, zero or one

2.14.3.1.2   Associations

This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, zero, one or many, to object(s) from classes that are members of ObservationItem

2.14.3.1.3   Implementations

This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

–   `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
–   `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
–   `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.14.3.2   ObservationContent
`ObservationContent` is a `<<exchange>>` that represents the transfer of Observations.

2.14.3.3   ObservationItem
`ObservationItem` is a `<<select>>` interface that identifies items which can be selected as an allowed object of an observation.

2.14.3.3.1   Class members
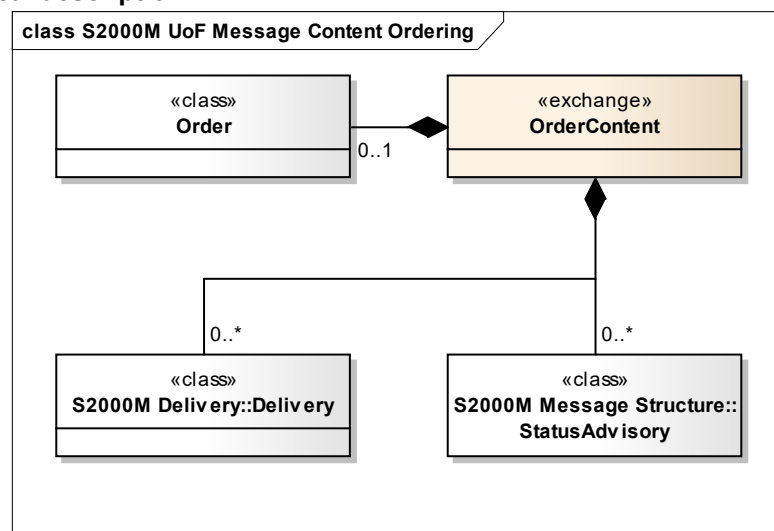This `<<select>>` interface includes the following class members:

–   `ActualFigureItem`
–   `FigureItem`
–   `FigureItemPartRealization`
–   `FigureItemRealization`
–   `FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom`
–   `HardwarePartAsDesigned`
–   `HeaderFigureItem`
–   `Illustration`
–   `PartAsDesigned`

2.15   S2000M UoF Ordering
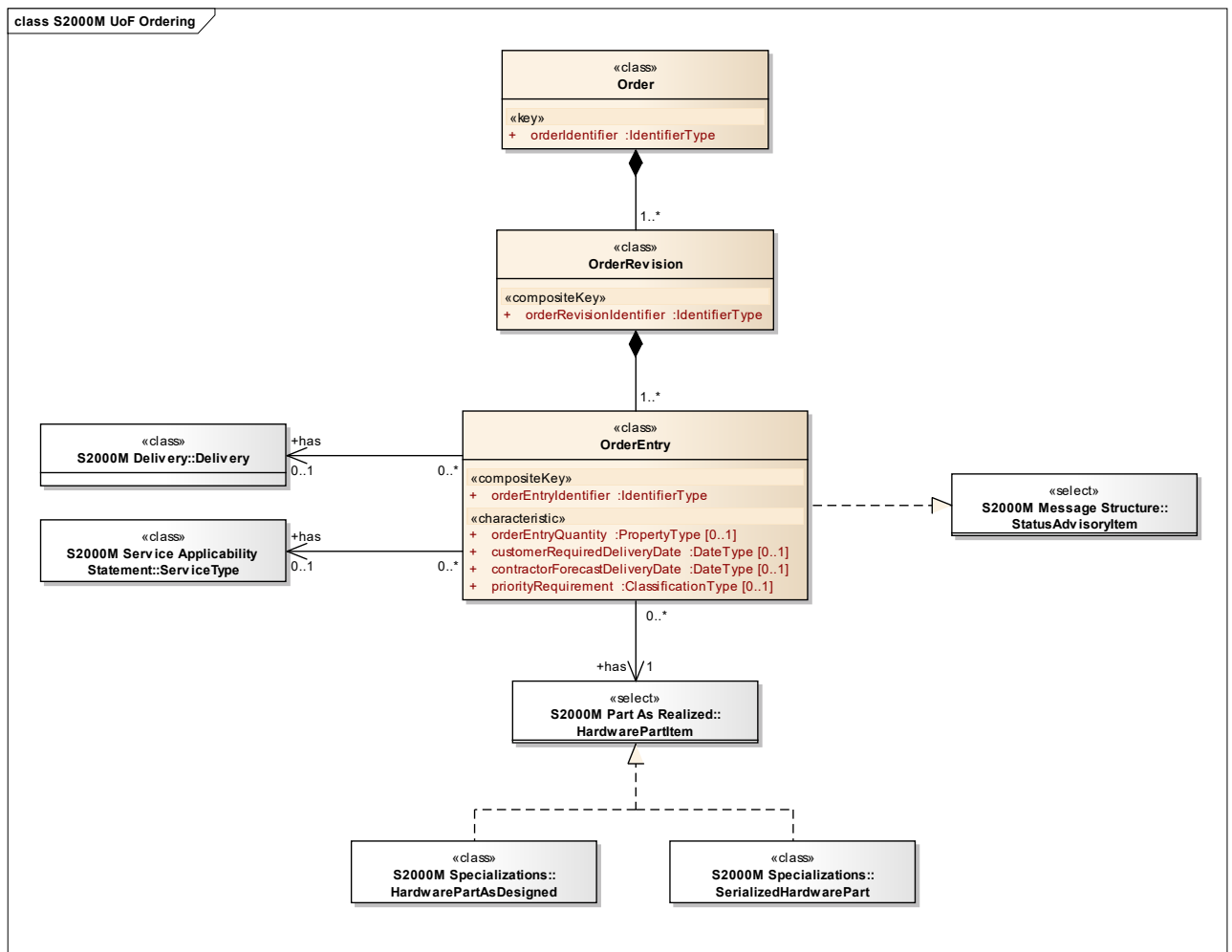### 2.15.1   Description
The Ordering UoF enables the customer to place and to progress orders for items and all types of services.

2.15.2   Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0016-001-01

Fig 17 S2000M UoF Message Content Ordering

class S2000M UoF Ordering

ICN-B6865-S2000M0015-001-01

Fig 18 S2000M UoF Ordering

2.15.3   Class definition

2.15.3.1   Order

Order is a <<class>> enables the customer to place and to progress orders for items and all types of services.

2.15.3.1.1   Attribute(s)

This class has the following attributes:

– orderIdentifier

2.15.3.1.2   Implementations

This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,

– ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D

– RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.15.3.2   OrderContent
`OrderContent` is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data that allows the customer to place and to progress orders for items and all types of services.

2.15.3.3   OrderEntry
`OrderEntry` is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a `PartAsDesigned` in a `Order`.

2.15.3.3.1   *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

  – `orderEntryIdentifier`
  – `orderEntryQuantity`, zero or one
  – `customerRequiredDeliveryDate`, zero or one
  – `contractorForecastDeliveryDate`, zero or one
  – `priorityRequirement`, zero or one

2.15.3.3.2   *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

  – An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `OrderRevision`
  – A directed association, zero, one or many, to zero or one objects of type `Delivery`
  – A directed association, zero, one or many, to zero or one objects of type `ServiceType`
  – A directed association, zero, one or many, to object(s) from classes that are members of `HardwarePartItem`

2.15.3.3.3   *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

  – `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
  – `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
  – `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.15.3.4   OrderRevision
`OrderRevision` is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a `Order`.

2.15.3.4.1   *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

  – `orderRevisionIdentifier`

2.15.3.4.2   *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

  – An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `Order`

2.15.3.4.3   *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

  – `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
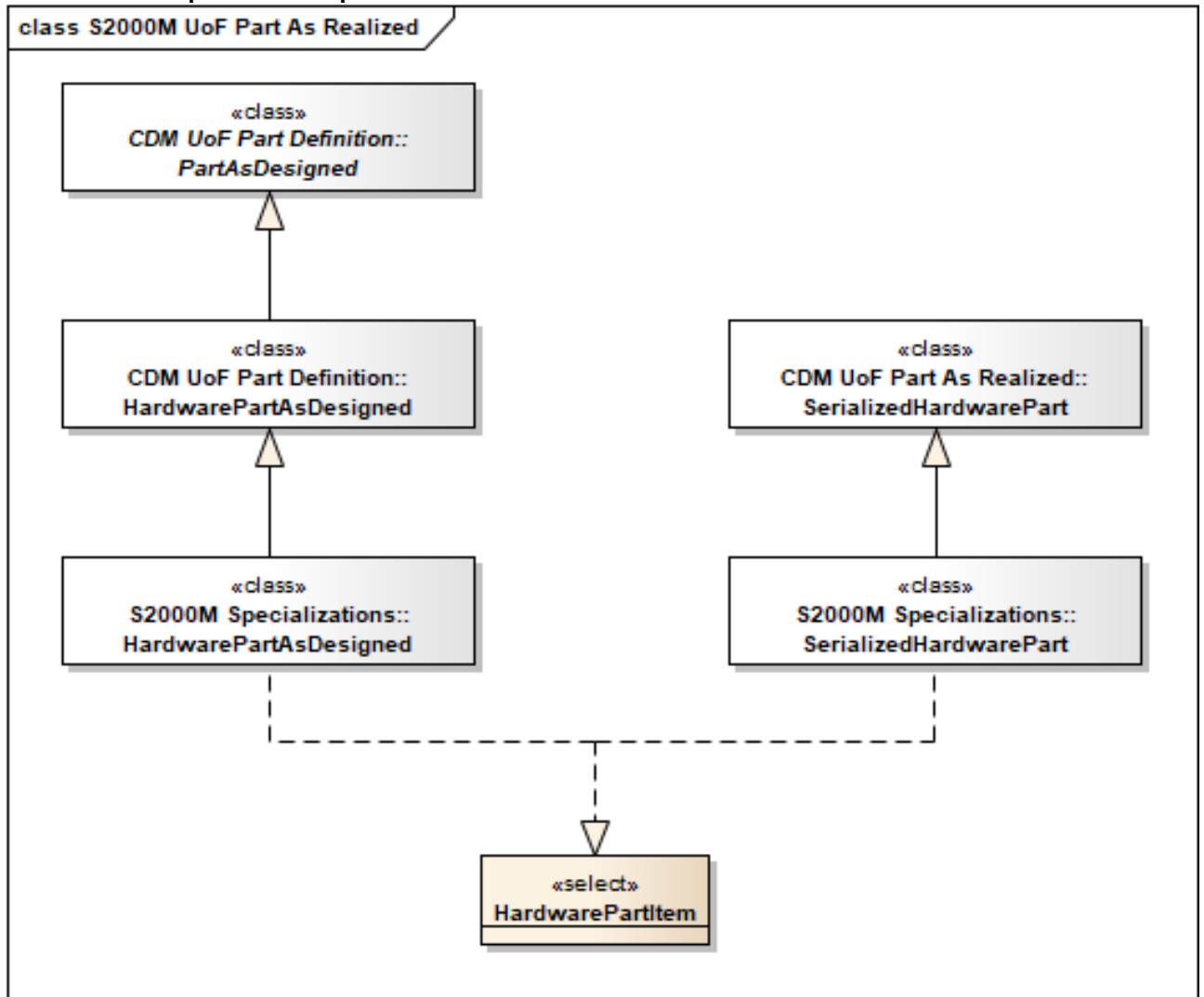 – `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D

    –   RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.16   S2000M UoF Part As Realized

2.16.1   Description

The Part As Realized UoF provides the capability to identify actual existing parts.

2.16.2   Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0017-001-01

Fig 19 S2000M UoF Part As Realized

2.16.3   Class definition

2.16.3.1   HardwarePartItem

HardwarePartItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies a hardware part as designed, identified by its part number; or a hardware part as realized, identified by its serial number.

2.16.3.1.1   Class members

This <<select>> interface includes the following class members:

    –   HardwarePartAsDesigned
    –   SerializedHardwarePart

2.17 S2000M UoF Part Definition Data
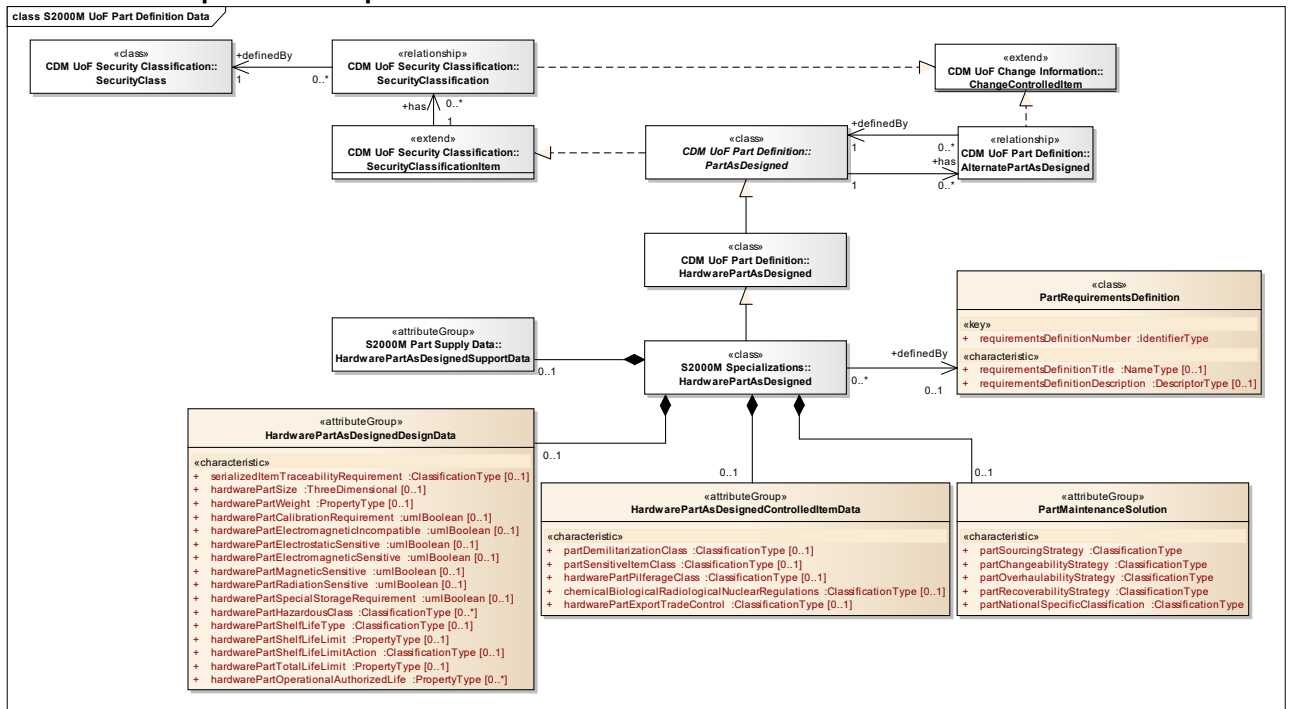
2.17.1 Description

The Part Definition Data UoF defines the basic characteristics for a part numbered item, that does not depend on the usage of the part within the provisioning program. These characteristics are grouped into disciplines, according to their supposed origin.

The following basic characteristics of the part are covered:

- Identification of a Part

- Design characteristics of a Part

- Support characteristics of a Part

- Controlled item characteristics of a Part

- Replacement of a Part

- Part number correction.

A part numbered item can be an installation, equipment, detail, consumable, tool or a standard.

2.17.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0018-001-01

Fig 20 S2000M UoF Part Definition Data

2.17.3 Class definition

2.17.3.1 HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData

HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData is an <<attributeGroup>> that establishes a level of control, assigned to the part and its disposal requirements.

Example(s)
– Demilitarization
– Pilferable

2.17.3.1.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

- `partDemilitarizationClass`, zero or one
- `partSensitiveItemClass`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartPilferageClass`, zero or one
- `chemicalBiologicalRadiologicalNuclearRegulations`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartExportTradeControl`, zero or one

2.17.3.1.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, zero or one, to one related object of type `HardwarePartAsDesigned`

2.17.3.2   HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData
`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData` is an <<attributeGroup>> that establishes characteristics of part, that are typically defined during its design.

Example(s)
- size
- weight

2.17.3.2.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

- `serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartSize`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartWeight`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartMagneticSensitive`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartRadiationSensitive`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartSpecialStorageRequirement`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartHazardousClass`, zero, one or many
- `hardwarePartShelfLifeType`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartShelfLifeLimit`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit`, zero or one
- `hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife`, zero, one or many

2.17.3.2.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, zero or one, to one related object of type `HardwarePartAsDesigned`

2.17.3.3   PartMaintenanceSolution
`PartMaintenanceSolution` is an <<attributeGroup>> that represents a structure in the same manner as `MaintenanceSolution`, but it is parts related and not location related. It describes the general statement about the maintenance solution without any restriction of location. This code is used to identify in a structured manner, the Maintenance and Overhaul activities that may be performed on a part. It provides information on Source, and

instructions on Repair responsibilities, identifying methods of Repair (ie, Procure, Replace, and Manufacture) and instructions on disposal of unserviceable parts.

If an Item has different `MaintenanceSolution` codes at multiple locations, then the `PartMaintenanceSolution` should be to the lowest common factor. That means if the `MaintenanceSolution`-code differs per location then the `PartMaintenanceSolution` has to `state` the maximum requirement.

2.17.3.3.1   Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

  – `partSourcingStrategy`
  – `partChangeabilityStrategy`
  – `partOverhaulabilityStrategy`
  – `partRecoverabilityStrategy`
  – `partNationalSpecificClassification`

2.17.3.3.2   Associations
This class has the following associations:

  – An aggregate association, zero or one, to one related object of type `HardwarePartAsDesigned`

2.17.3.4   PartRequirementsDefinition
`PartRequirementsDefinition` is a `<<class>>` that establishes a reference to a specific set of requirements, that the part fulfills.

Example(s)
  – AGERD sheet

2.17.3.4.1   Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

  – `requirementsDefinitionNumber`
  – `requirementsDefinitionTitle`, zero or one
  – `requirementsDefinitionDescription`, zero or one

2.17.3.4.2   Implementations
This class implements the following `<<extend>>` interfaces:

  – `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
  – `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
  – `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.18   S2000M UoF Part Number Change
2.18.1   Description
The Part Number Change UoF defines the structure of a Part Number Change provisioning message.

2.18.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0020-001-01

Fig 21 S2000M UoF Message Content Part Number Change

ICN-B6865-S2000M0019-001-01

Fig 22 S2000M UoF Part Number Change

2.18.3 Class definition

2.18.3.1 PartNumberChangeContent

`PartNumberChangeContent` is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data for Part Number Changes.

2.19 S2000M UoF Part Oriented Provisioning Project

2.19.1 Description

The Part Oriented Provisioning Project UoF defines the structure of a part-oriented provisioning message.

2.19.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0021-001-01

Fig 23 S2000M UoF Message Content Part Oriented Provisioning Project

ICN-B6865-S2000M0022-001-01

Fig 24 S2000M UoF Part Oriented Provisioning Project

2.19.3 Class definition

2.19.3.1 PartInProvisioningProject

`PartInProvisioningProject` is a `<<relationship>>` that defines a complete data set for Part Number-oriented presentation.

2.19.3.1.1 Attribute(s)

This class has the following attributes:

– `totalQuantityInProvisioningProject`

    – `provisioningRecommendedSparesQuantity`, zero, one or many

2.19.3.1.2 *Associations*

This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `HardwarePartAsDesigned`

– A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `PartAsDesigned`

2.19.3.1.3 *Implementations*

This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `ServiceApplicabilityItem`. Refer to S2000M UoF Service Applicability Statement, Para 2.27

2.19.3.2 PartOrientedProvisioningProjectContent

`PartOrientedProvisioningProjectContent` is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of complete data set (and update of data), for Part Number-oriented presentation.

2.20 S2000M UoF Part Supply Data

2.20.1 Description

The Part Supply Data UoF defines the characteristics on how parts are being provided to a customer with regard to logistic and commercial needs. Therefore it also includes codification results.

2.20.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0023-001-01

Fig 25 S2000M UoF Part Supply Data

2.20.3 Class definition

2.20.3.1 AdjustableCostDetails

`AdjustableCostDetails` is an <<attributeGroup>> that identifies adjustable cost with an adjustable cost code, a percentage rate and/ or the `value` of the cost, an adjustable cost description and the sequence of the calculation.

To enable an eventual automatic `system` validation of invoicing messages the calculation rules need to be commonly agreed within a project.

The usage of the `adjustableCostSequence` within adjustableCostDetails allows for flexible calculation of adjustable costs and, at the same time, communicates the applied calculation rules to the recipient.

The usage of the `adjustableCostSequence` must be agreed within a project/contract.

2.20.3.1.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– `adjustableCostCode`
– `adjustableCostDescription`
– `adjustableCostPercentageRate`, **zero or one**
– `adjustableCostValue`, **zero or one**
– `adjustableCostSequence`

2.20.3.1.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, zero, one or many, to one related object of type `HardwarePartAsDesignedCommerceData`

2.20.3.2 HardwarePartAsDesignedCommerceData

`HardwarePartAsDesignedCommerceData` is a <<class>> that documents pricing information of a part based on its units of issue. The prices are used for planning purposes on customer side and reflect initial prices, provided by provisioning.

2.20.3.2.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– `minimumSalesQuantity`, **zero or one**
– `typeOfPrice`

2.20.3.2.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, zero or one, to one related object of type `HardwarePartAsDesigned`

2.20.3.2.3 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.20.3.3   HardwarePartAsDesignedCustomerFurnishedData
`HardwarePartAsDesignedCustomerFurnishedData` is an
`<<attributeGroup>>` that documents part specific data, whose usage is defined by the customer. The usage has to be agreed between customer and contractor before the start of the project.

2.20.3.3.1   Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– `inventoryManagementClass`, zero or one

2.20.3.3.2   Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, zero or one, to one related object of type `HardwarePartAsDesigned`

2.20.3.4   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData
`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData` is an `<<attributeGroup>>` that establishes the maintainability characteristics of a part (eg, overhaul information) once removed from the end item.

2.20.3.4.1   Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– `hardwarePartProvisioningCategory`, zero or one
– `hardwarePartRepairability`, zero or one
– `hardwarePartFitmentRequirement`, zero or one
– `hardwarePartScrapRate`, zero or one
– `timeBetweenOverhaul`, zero or one
– `timeBetweenScheduledShopVisits`, zero or one
– `contractorRepairTurnAroundTime`, zero or one
– `hardwarePartUnitOfIssue`, zero or one
– `hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue`, zero or one
– `hardwarePartPackagingRequirement`, zero or one
– `hardwarePartProcurementSource`, zero or one
– `hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime`, zero or one
– `hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate`, zero or one
– `obsoletePart`, zero or one
– `hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity`, zero or one
– `hardwarePartPackagedSize`, zero or one
– `hardwarePartPackagedWeight`, zero or one
– `contractualRepairTurnRoundTime`, zero or one
– `partsDataMatrix`, zero, one or many

2.20.3.4.2   Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, zero or one, to one related object of type `HardwarePartAsDesigned`

2.20.3.5   HardwarePartDefinedContainer
`HardwarePartDefinedContainer` is a `<<relationship>>` that identifies a specialized, reusable container (also termed Category 1 Container) that has to be used for

shipping and storage for the part under consideration. The container is identified through its `partIdentifier` and `partName`.

2.20.3.5.1 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `HardwarePartAsDesigned`

2.20.3.6 NatoCodification
`NatoCodification` is a <<class>> that documents the outcome of the NATO Codification process for a given part.

2.20.3.6.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

– `natoItemName`
– `natoItemNameCode`
– `referenceNumberCategory`
– `referenceNumberVariant`

2.20.3.6.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, zero or one, to one related object of type `HardwarePartAsDesigned`

2.20.3.6.3 *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.20.3.7 NatoStockNumber
`NatoStockNumber` is an <<attributeGroup>> that provides a unique identification of an item of supply by a number assigned under the NATO Codification System to each approved Item Identification.

The `NatoStockNumber`, when available, is required for all items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.

When the `NatoStockNumber` is provided, the data elements `referenceNumberVariant` and `referenceNumberCategory` shall also be provided in Provisioning documentation.

During the Provisioning process and prior to the allocation of a full `NatoStockNumber`, it will be necessary for the contractor to complete the NATO SUPPLY CLASS instead of the full `NatoStockNumber`.

When the `natoItemIdentificationNumber` has been allocated by the NCB, the full `NatoStockNumber` must be used.

2.20.3.7.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

- natoSupplyClass
- natoItemIdentificationNumber, zero or one

2.20.3.7.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, to one related object of type NatoCodification

2.20.3.8   PriceBreakInformation
PriceBreakInformation is an <<attributeGroup>> that defines a single price band: from lower to upper quantity, and the related hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice.

2.20.3.8.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

- lowerLimitSalesQuantity
- upperLimitSalesQuantity, zero or one
- hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice

2.20.3.8.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, zero, one or many, to one related object of type HardwarePartAsDesignedCommerceData

2.21   S2000M UoF Party
2.21.1   Description
The Party UoF describes the generic interface used for the establishment of relations with different parties (organizations or people).

2.21.2 Graphical description

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Fig 26 S2000M UoF Party

ICN-B6865-S2000M0024-001-01

Fig 27 S2000M UoF Party Extension

2.21.3 Class definition
2.21.3.1 BankDetails

BankDetails is a <<class>> to contain the complete reference of the bank of the party item to be used for payment.

2.21.3.1.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

– `bankCode`
– `businessIdentifierCode`

2.21.3.1.2 *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.21.3.2 OpeningTimes
`OpeningTimes` is an <<attributeGroup>> that identifies the opening hours and related details for collection of goods or delivery of goods at the contractor's/ customer's premises.

The use of this data element and its possible contents shall be agreed between contractor and customer.

2.21.3.2.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

– `openingTimesFrom`
– `openingTimesTo`
– `openingTimesDay`

2.21.3.2.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, zero, one or many, to one related object of type `StreetAddress`

2.21.3.3 Party
`Party` is an <<interface>> representing an entity that is capable of signing a contract or carrying out actions by itself without being instructed to do so.

2.21.3.3.1 *Class members*
This <<select>> interface includes the following class members:

– `Organization`

Example(s)
– organization

2.21.3.4 PartyAddress
`PartyAddress` is a <<relationship>> that defines the association between a `Party` and an Address.

2.21.3.4.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

– `partyAddressType`, zero or one

– `partyAddressDuration`, zero or one

2.21.3.4.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `StreetAddress`

2.21.3.5 PartyContactData
`PartyContactData` is an `<<attributeGroup>>` that provides the contact details for a `Party`.

2.21.3.5.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– `partyContactDataType`
– `partyContactDataDetails`

2.21.3.5.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, zero, one or many, to one related object of type `PartyItem`

2.21.3.6 PartyItem
`PartyItem` is an `<<extend>>` interface that allows to provide additional capabilities to Organizations.

2.21.3.6.1 Class members
This `<<extend>>` interface includes the following class members:

– `Organization`

2.21.3.6.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, to zero, one or many objects of type `BankDetails`
– A directed association, to zero, one or many objects of type `PartyAddress`. A `PartyItem` can be associated zero, one or many times to an Address (via the `PartyAddress` `<<relationship>>`)
– A directed association, to zero, one or many objects of type `PartyRelationship`

2.21.3.7 PartyRelationship
`PartyRelationship` is a `<<relationship>>` existing between two Parties (organizations or people).

2.21.3.7.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– `partyRelationshipType`
– `partyRelationshipDescription`
– `partyRelationshipDuration`, zero or one

2.21.3.7.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, zero, one or many, to object(s) from classes that are members of `Party`

2.22 S2000M UoF Payment

2.22.1 Description

The Payment UoF provides the data related to settle the invoices.

2.22.2 Graphical description

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Fig 28 S2000M UoF Message Content Payment

ICN-B6865-S2000M0027-001-01

Fig 29 S2000M UoF Payment

2.22.3 Class definition

2.22.3.1 Payment

Payment is a <<class>> that provides the data related to settle the invoices.

2.22.3.1.1 Attribute(s)

This class has the following attributes:

– paymentIdentifier

2.22.3.1.2 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

- DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
- ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
- RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.22.3.2 PaymentContent
PaymentContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data related to settle the invoices.

2.22.3.3 PaymentEntry
PaymentEntry is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a PartAsDesigned in a Payment.

2.22.3.3.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

- paymentEntryIdentifier
- paidValueForThisInvoice

2.22.3.3.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type PaymentRevision
- A directed association, one or many, to one object of type Invoice
- A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type HardwarePartAsDesigned
- A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type PartAsDesigned

2.22.3.3.3 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

- DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
- ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
- RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.22.3.4 PaymentParty
PaymentParty is a <<relationship>> between a Payment and a stakeholder for the Payment.

2.22.3.4.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

- paymentPartyType

2.22.3.4.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

- A directed association, zero, one or many, to object(s) from classes that are members of Party
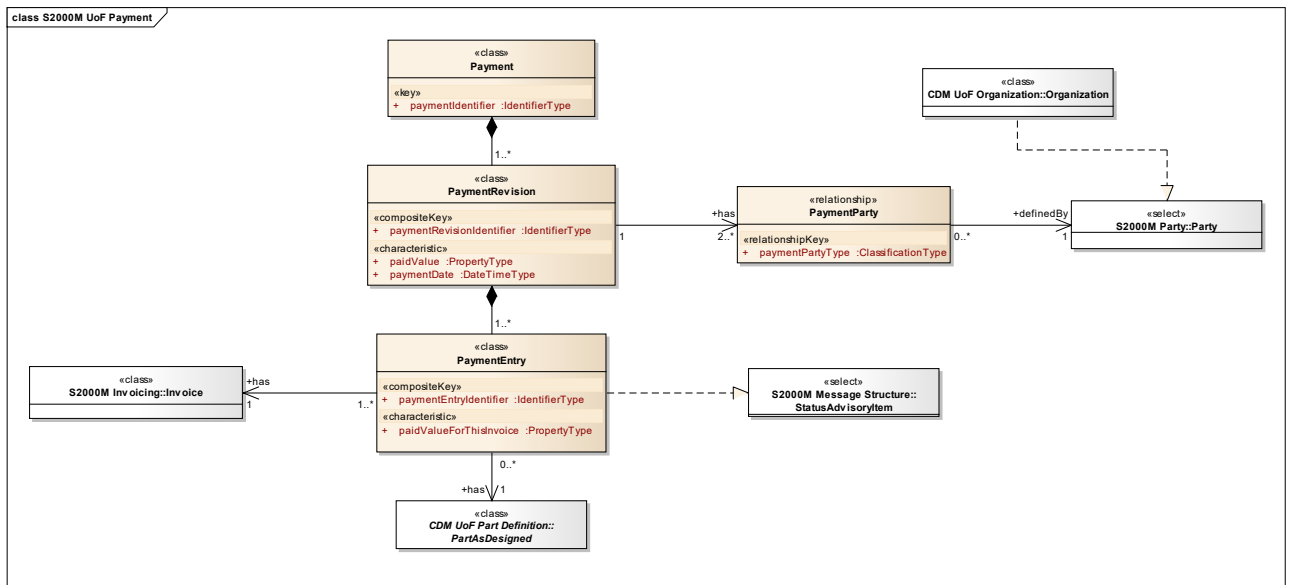
2.22.3.5   PaymentRevision
             `PaymentRevision` is `<<class>>` representing an iteration applied to a `Payment`.

2.22.3.5.1   Attribute(s)
             This class has the following attributes:

             –   `paymentRevisionIdentifier`
             –   `paidValue`
             –   `paymentDate`

2.22.3.5.2   Associations
             This class has the following associations:

             –   An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `Payment`
             –   A directed association, to two or many objects of type `PaymentParty`

2.22.3.5.3   Implementations
             This class implements the following `<<extend>>` interfaces:

             –   `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF
                   `Document`,
             –   `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to
                   SX002D
             –   `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.23   S2000M UoF Pricing
2.23.1   Description
             The Pricing UoF represents the data to establish mutually agreed prices which are relevant for a
             subsequent binding ordering of items or a service.

2.23.2   Graphical description

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Fig 30 S2000M UoF Message Content Pricing

ICN-B6865-S2000M0028-001-01

Fig 31 S2000M UoF Pricing

2.23.3 Class definition

2.23.3.1 Quotation

Quotation is a <<class>> that covers all activities of the contractor and the customer to establish mutually agreed prices which are relevant for a subsequent binding ordering of items or a service.

2.23.3.1.1 Attribute(s)

This class has the following attributes:

– quotationIdentifier

2.23.3.1.2 Implementations

This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
– ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
– RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.23.3.2 QuotationContent

QuotationContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data to establish mutually agreed prices which are relevant for a subsequent binding ordering of items or a service.

2.23.3.3 QuotationEntry

QuotationEntry is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a PartAsDesigned in a Quotation.

2.23.3.3.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

- `quotationEntryIdentifier`
- `quotationEntryQuantity`, zero or one
- `loanPeriod`, zero or one

2.23.3.3.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `QuotationRevision`
- A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `HardwarePartAsDesigned`
- A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `PartAsDesigned`
- A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `ServiceType`
- A directed association, zero, one or many, to zero or one objects of type `Delivery`

2.23.3.3.3 Implementations
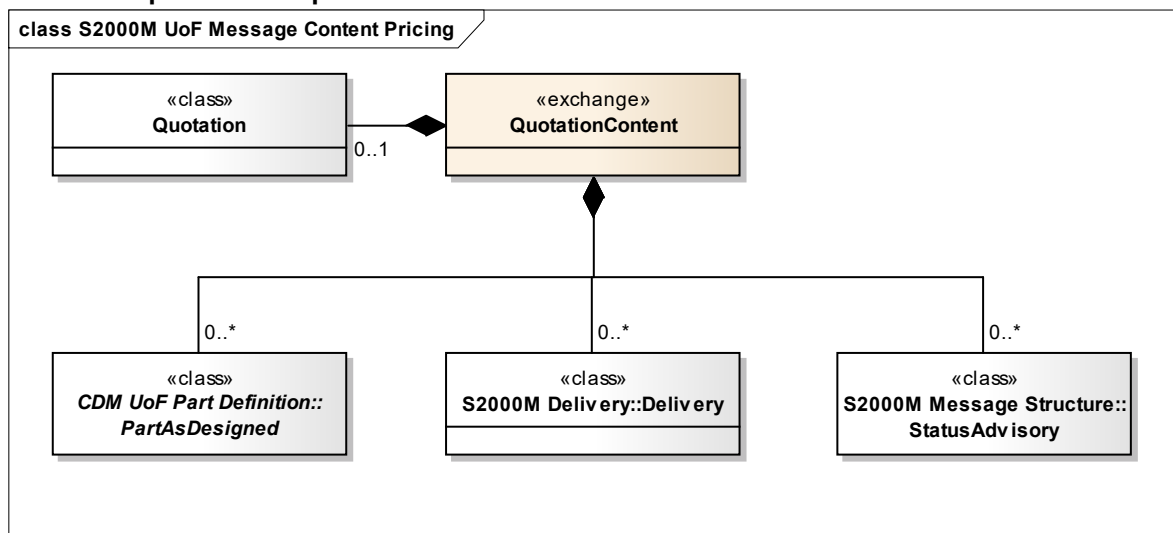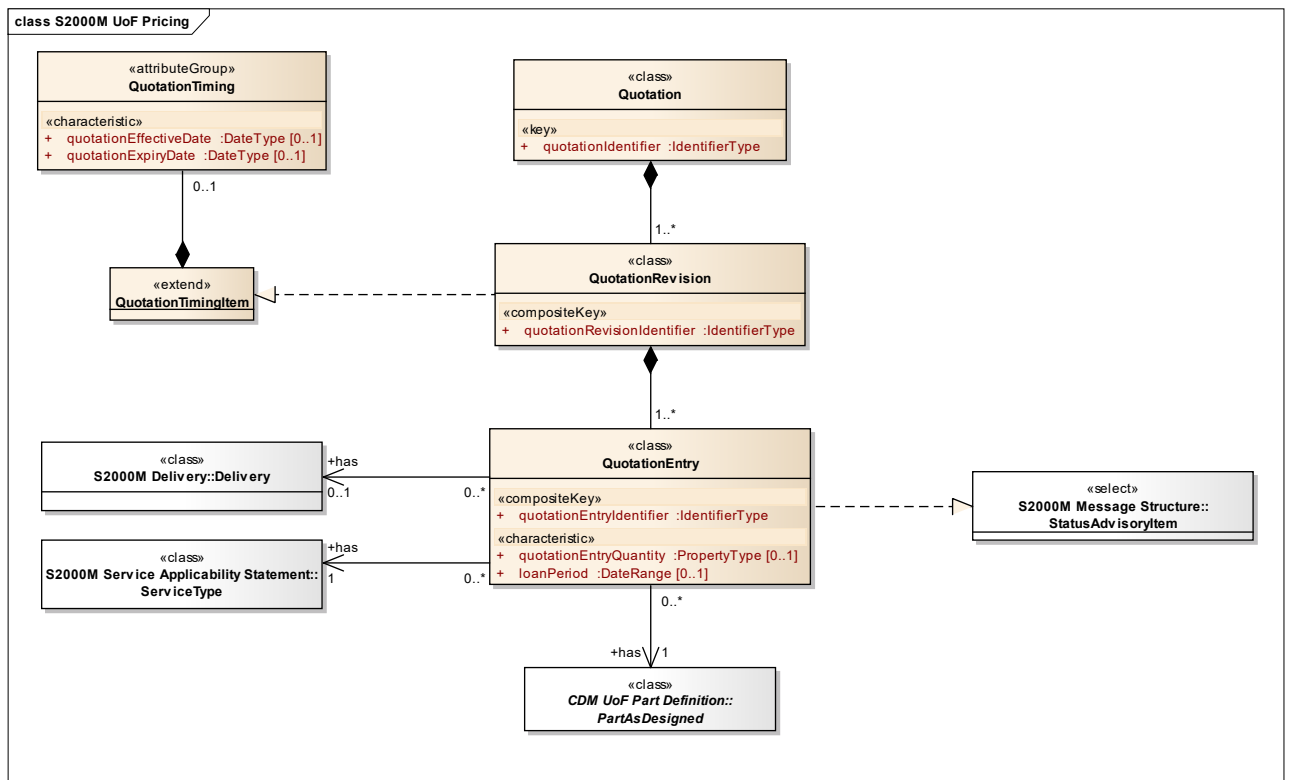This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

- `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
- `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
- `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.23.3.4   QuotationRevision
`QuotationRevision` is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a `Quotation`.

2.23.3.4.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

- `quotationRevisionIdentifier`

2.23.3.4.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `Quotation`

2.23.3.4.3 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

- `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
- `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
- `QuotationTimingItem`. Refer to S2000M UoF Pricing, Para 2.23
- `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.23.3.5   QuotationTiming
`QuotationTiming` is a <<class>> that represents the date range whithin which the `Quotation` is valid.

2.23.3.5.1   *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

- `quotationEffectiveDate`, zero or one
- `quotationExpiryDate`, zero or one

2.23.3.5.2   *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

- An aggregate association, zero or one, to one related object of type `QuotationTimingItem`

2.23.3.6   QuotationTimingItem
`QuotationTimingItem` is an `<<extend>>` interface that provides a valid period of time during which the `Quotation` is valid.

2.23.3.6.1   *Class members*
This `<<extend>>` interface includes the following class members:

- `QuotationRevision`
- `SparePartsListRevision`

2.24   S2000M UoF Product and Project
2.24.1   Description
The Product and Project UoF identifies the `Product` to which a data presentation or message relates and the specific version of the `Product`, on which an item is fitted in this location.

2.24.2   Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0030-001-01

Fig 32 S2000M UoF Product and Project

2.24.3   Class definition
2.24.3.1   PreAssessmentMeeting
`PreAssessmentMeeting` is a `<<class>>` that represents a meeting of IP specialists from industry and customer, and if required a representative from the Home National

Codification Bureau and/or the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM), at which the Initial Provisioning Lists and Illustrations are reviewed and technical approval given by the customer.

2.24.3.1.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

– `plannedPreAssessmentMeetingDate`, zero or one
– `actualPreAssessmentMeetingDate`, zero or one

2.24.3.1.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, zero or one, to one related object of type `ProvisioningProject`
– A directed association, one or many, to zero or one objects of type `StreetAddress`

2.24.3.1.3 *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.24.3.2 ProvisioningProject
`ProvisioningProject` is a <<class>> that provides the basic data and planning data for each `provisioningProjectIdentifier` of a product.

2.24.3.2.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

– `provisioningProjectIdentifier`
– `provisioningProjectSubject`
– `provisioningProjectTypeOfPresentation`
– `provisioningProjectCoveredChapter`, zero, one or many
– `designDrawingAndBomAvailabilityDate`
– `lsaAvailabilityDate`, zero or one
– `logisticLeadTime`, zero or one
– `plannedAvailabilityOfObservationDate`, zero or one
– `actualAvailabilityOfObservationDate`, zero or one
– `lastOrderDate`, zero or one

2.24.3.2.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `Project`
– A directed association, to one or many objects of type `ProvisioningProjectMaintenanceLevel`
– A directed association, to zero, one or many objects of type `PartInProvisioningProject`

2.24.3.2.3 *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

- *DocumentReferencingItem* (inherited from *BaseObject*). Refer to CDM UoF *Document*,
- *ProjectSpecificExtensionItem* (inherited from *BaseObject*). Refer to SX002D
- *RemarkItem* (inherited from *BaseObject*). Refer to CDM UoF *Remark*,

2.24.3.2.4 *Selects*

This class is a member of the following <<select>> interfaces:

- *MessageContextItem*. Refer to CDM UoF *Message*,
- *ReferencedItem*. Refer to S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Reference, Para 2.7

2.24.3.3 ProvisioningProjectMaintenanceLevel

ProvisioningProjectMaintenanceLevel is a <<relationship>> that set the agreed levels of maintenance to which the IP Data should be compiled.

The levels of maintenance and their codes have to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of the *Project*.

2.24.3.3.1 *Associations*

This class has the following associations:

- A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type *MaintenanceLevel*

2.25 S2000M UoF Provisioning Program

2.25.1 Description

The Provisioning Program UoF defines the structure of the message to provide an IP Programme. It also provides the IPPs for the *Project* together with data related to the management and planning of each IPP.

2.25.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0032-001-01

Fig 33 S2000M UoF Message Content Provisioning Program

ICN-B6865-S2000M0031-001-01

Fig 34 S2000M UoF Provisioning Program

2.25.3   Class definition

2.25.3.1   ProvisioningProgramContent

`ProvisioningProgramContent` is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data for presentation of the Baseline for a `Product`.

2.25.3.2   ProvisioningProgramContextItem

`ProvisioningProgramContextItem` is a <<select>> interface that provides the context of the product to which the provisioning relates.

2.25.3.2.1   Class members

This <<select>> interface includes the following class members:

–   `Product`

2.25.3.3   ProvisioningProgramPlan

`ProvisioningProgramPlan` is a <<class>> that provides the Logistic Support Date for the complete product and is the major milestone for the planning of the IP Program.

2.25.3.3.1   *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

– logisticSupportStartDate
– provisioningProgramPlanTitle
– provisioningProgramPlanDescription

2.25.3.3.2   *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, to one or many objects of type ProvisioningProjectDelivery
– A directed association, zero, one or many, to object(s) from classes that are members of ProvisioningProgramContextItem

2.25.3.3.3   *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
– ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
– RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.25.3.4   ProvisioningProjectDelivery
ProvisioningProjectDelivery is a <<relationship>> that provides the planning information for the Provisioning Project delivery (in terms of delivery date for a certain status, Draft, Formal or Master standard) and management (in terms of volume of line items).

2.25.3.4.1   *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

– provisioningProjectStatus
– plannedQuantityOfLineItems
– actualQuantityOfLineItems, zero or one
– plannedSubmissionDate
– actualSubmissionDate, zero or one

2.25.3.4.2   *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, one or many, to one object of type ProvisioningProject

2.25.3.4.3   *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– ChangeControlledItem. Refer to CDM UoF Change Information,

2.26   S2000M UoF Remark
2.26.1   Description
The Remark UoF provides the capability to annotate additional information relevant to the associated item which is not part of the immediate subject.

2.26.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0042-001-01

Fig 35 S2000M UoF Remark

2.26.3 Class definition
2.27 S2000M UoF Service Applicability Statement
2.27.1 Description

The Service Applicability Statement UoF provides the capability to define the relevant actors under which a logistic service is valid.

2.27.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0033-001-01

Fig 36 S2000M UoF Service Applicability Statement

2.27.3 Class definition

2.27.3.1 ServiceApplicabilityItem

ServiceApplicabilityItem is an <<extend>> interface that documents the customer of a part at a given location and the relevant user for that customer.

2.27.3.1.1 Class members

This <<extend>> interface includes the following class members:

– FigureItemPartRealization
– FigureItemRealization
– FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom
– MaintenanceSolutionAndSparesRecommendation
– PartInProvisioningProject
– ServiceType

2.27.3.1.2 Associations

This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, to zero, one or many objects of type ServiceConsumer

2.27.3.2 ServiceConsumer
`ServiceConsumer` is a `<<relationship>>` that links a `ServiceApplicabilityItem` with a Consumer of this service.

2.27.3.2.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– `serviceConsumerRole`

2.27.3.2.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, zero, one or many, to object(s) from classes that are members of `Party`

2.27.3.3 ServiceType
`ServiceType` is a `<<class>>` that defines the scope of the business related to a specific business process.

The codes/values and their meaning need to be specified and agreed at the beginning of a `Project`.

Example(s)
– Investigation
– Loan
– New Item
– Repair
– Repair and Modification
– Repair to Cost Limit
– Warranty Exchange
– Warranty Repair

2.27.3.3.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– `serviceTypeValue`, one or many

2.27.3.3.2 Implementations
This class implements the following `<<extend>>` interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,
– `ServiceApplicabilityItem`. Refer to S2000M UoF Service Applicability Statement, Para 2.27

2.28 S2000M UoF Shipment
2.28.1 Description
The Shipment UoF provides the data related to transfer of data required to dispatch goods.

2.28.2   Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0034-001-01

Fig 37 S2000M UoF Message Content Shipment

ICN-B6865-S2000M0036-001-01

Fig 38 S2000M UoF Shipment

2.28.3   Class definition
2.28.3.1   HandlingUnit

HandlingUnit is a <<class>> that represents a physical unit consisting of packaging materials (load carriers/packing material) and the goods contained on/in it. A handling unit is always a combination of products and packaging materials.

2.28.3.1.1   Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

  – `handlingUnitNumber`
  – `standardHandlingUnitFormat`, zero or one
  – `maximumOfStackingHeight`, zero or one
  – `sizeOfHandlingUnit`, zero or one
  – `volumeOfHandlingUnit`, zero or one
  – `weightOfHandlingUnit`, zero or one

2.28.3.1.2 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

  – `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
  – `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
  – `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.28.3.2 Shipment
`Shipment` is a <<class>> that provides the data related to transfer of data required to dispatch goods.

2.28.3.2.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

  – `shipmentConsignmentNumber`

2.28.3.2.2 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

  – `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
  – `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
  – `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.28.3.3 ShipmentContent
`ShipmentContent` is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data required to dispatch goods.

2.28.3.4 ShipmentEntry
`ShipmentEntry` is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a `PartAsDesigned` in a `Shipment`.

2.28.3.4.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

  – `shipmentEntryIdentifier`

2.28.3.4.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

  – An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `ShipmentRevision`
  – A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `Delivery`
  – A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `HardwarePartAsDesigned`
  – A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `Order`

– A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type `PartAsDesigned`
– A directed association, zero, one or many, to zero or one objects of type `HandlingUnit`

2.28.3.4.3 *Implementations*
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.28.3.5   ShipmentParty
`ShipmentParty` is a <<relationship>> between a `Shipment` and a stakeholder for the `Shipment`.

2.28.3.5.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

– `shipmentPartyType`, zero or one

2.28.3.5.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, zero, one or many, to object(s) from classes that are members of `Party`

2.28.3.6   ShipmentRevision
`ShipmentRevision` is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a `Shipment`.

2.28.3.6.1 *Attribute(s)*
This class has the following attributes:

– `shipmentRevisionIdentifier`
– `earliestTimeForCollection`
– `latestTimeForCollection`, zero or one
– `plannedTimeForCollection`, zero or one
– `handOverDate`, zero or one

2.28.3.6.2 *Associations*
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `Shipment`
– A directed association, to one or many objects of type `ShipmentParty`

2.28.3.6.3 *Implementations*
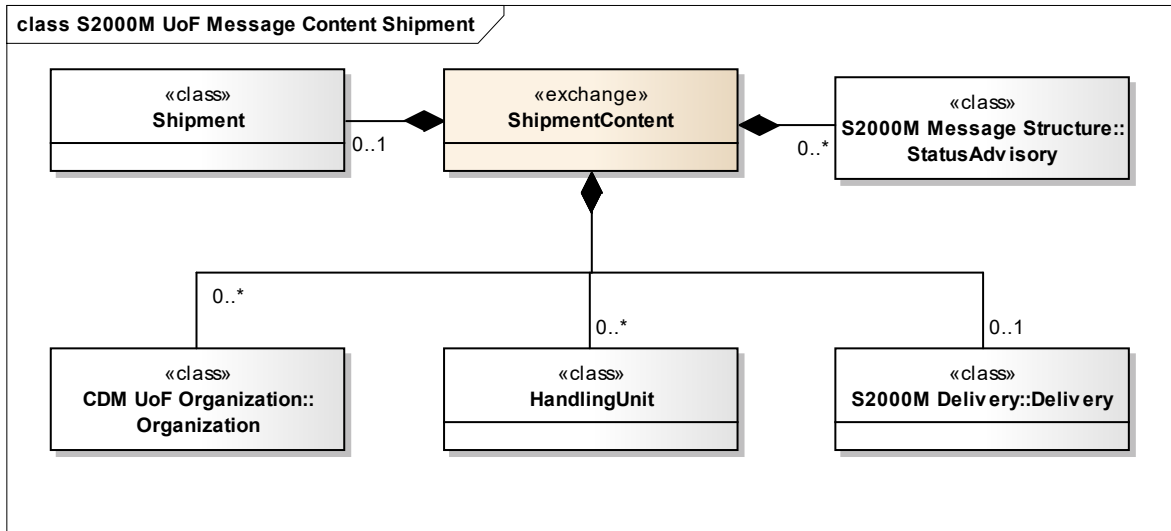This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.29 S2000M UoF Spare Parts List

2.29.1 Description

The Spare Part List UoF provides parts data for material management and procurement for projects without the need of the full Initial Provisioning.

2.29.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0037-001-01

Fig 39 S2000M UoF Message Content Spare Parts List

ICN-B6865-S2000M0038-001-01

Fig 40 S2000M UoF Spare Parts List

2.29.3 Class definition

2.29.3.1 SparePartsList

SparePartsList is a <<class>> that provides a set of parts data for material management and procurement for projects without the need of the full Initial Provisioning.

2.29.3.1.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– sparePartsListIdentifier

2.29.3.1.2 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
– ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
– RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.29.3.2 SparePartsListContent

SparePartsListContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer parts data for material management and procurement for projects without the need exchange the full Initial Provisioning.

2.29.3.3 SparePartsListEntry

SparePartsListEntry is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a PartAsDesigned in a SparePartsList.

2.29.3.3.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– sparePartsListEntryIdentifier

2.29.3.3.2 Associations
This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type SparePartsListRevision
– A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type HardwarePartAsDesigned
– A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type PartAsDesigned
– A directed association, zero, one or many, to one object of type ServiceType
– A directed association, zero, one or many, to zero or one objects of type Delivery

2.29.3.3.3 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
– ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
– RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.29.3.4 SparePartsListRevision

`SparePartsListRevision` is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a `SparePartsList`.

2.29.3.4.1 Attribute(s)

This class has the following attributes:

– `sparePartsListRevisionIdentifier`

2.29.3.4.2 Associations

This class has the following associations:

– An aggregate association, one or many, to one related object of type `SparePartsList`

2.29.3.4.3 Implementations

This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `QuotationTimingItem`. Refer to S2000M UoF Pricing, <u>Para 2.23</u>
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

2.30 S2000M UoF Specializations

2.30.1 Description

The Specializations UoF provides the specializations of classes from other ASD specifications (mainly SX002D) for the purpose of S2000M.

2.30.2 Graphical description

ICN-B6865-S2000M0039-001-01

Fig 41 S2000M UoF Specializations

2.30.3 Class definition

2.30.3.1 HardwarePartAsDesigned

`HardwarePartAsDesigned` <<class>> is a `PartAsDesigned` that is to be realized as physical items, including non-countable material.

2.30.3.1.1 Attribute(s)

This class has the following attributes:

– `partIdentifier` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`), one or many
– `partName` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`), one or many

2.30.3.1.2 Associations

This class has the following associations:

– A directed association, to zero or one objects of type `HardwarePartDefinedContainer`
– A directed association, to zero, one or many objects of type `AlternatePartAsDesigned`
– A directed association, zero, one or many, to zero or one objects of type `PartRequirementsDefinition`

2.30.3.1.3 Implementations

This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `AnalysisCandidateItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF Analysis Candidate Item,
– `DecisionTreeAnalysisItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF Decision Tree Template Definition,
– `DigitalFileReferencingItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF Digital File,
– `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
– `EnvironmentDefinitionItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF Environment Definition,
– `FailureModeAnalysisItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF Failure Mode,
– `InServiceOptimizationAnalysisItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF In Service Optimization Analysis,
– `PerformanceParameterItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF Performance Parameter,
– `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
– `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,
– `SecurityClassificationItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF Security Classification,
– `TaskAnalysisItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF `Task` Usage,
– `TaskRequirementAnalysisItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF `Task` Requirement,

2.30.3.1.4 Selects

This class is a member of the following <<select>> interfaces:

– `ChangeRequestTargetItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF Design Change Request,
– `ClassInstanceAssertItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to S2000M UoF Applicability Statement, Para 2.1
–
– `DigitalFileReferencedItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF Digital File,
– `HardwarePartItem`. Refer to S2000M UoF Part As Realized, Para 2.16

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- – `ObservationItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to S2000M UoF Observation, Para 2.14
- – `RealizedPart` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF Serialized `Product` Variant Configuration,
- – `ReferencedItem`. Refer to S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Reference, Para 2.7
- – `SerializedAssertItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to S2000M UoF Applicability Statement, Para 2.1
- –
- – `SubtaskTargetItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF `Task`,
- – `TaskResourceDefinitionItem` (inherited from `PartAsDesigned`). Refer to CDM UoF `Task` Resource,

2.30.3.2   Message

`Message` is a `<<class>>` that represents the collection of information brought together by a message sender for the purpose of communicating it to another party applicable to S2000M.

2.30.3.2.1   Attribute(s)

This class has the following attributes:

- – `messageIdentifier`
- – `messageCreationDateTime`, zero or one
- – `messageLanguage`, zero or one
- – `messageContentStatus`, zero or one
- – `messageContentType`, zero or one
- – `messageBusinessType`, zero or one
- – `informationExportTradeControl`, zero or one

2.30.3.2.2   Associations

This class has the following associations:

- – A directed association, to one or many objects of type `MessageParty`
- – A directed association, to zero, one or many objects of type `MessageContext`
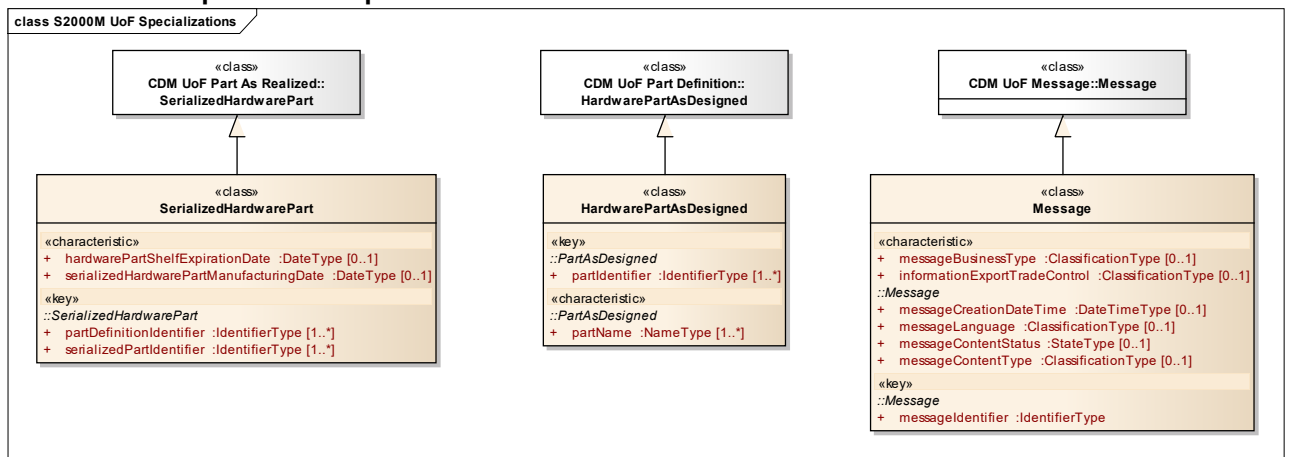- – A directed association, to zero, one or many objects of type `MessageRelationship`

2.30.3.2.3   Implementations

This class implements the following `<<extend>>` interfaces:

- – `DocumentReferencingItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Document`,
- – `ProjectSpecificExtensionItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to SX002D
- – `RemarkItem` (inherited from `BaseObject`). Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,
- – `SecurityClassificationItem` (inherited from `Message`). Refer to CDM UoF Security Classification,

2.30.3.3   SerializedHardwarePart

`SerializedHardwarePart` is `<<class>>` that represent an actual physical part which can be identified as an individual.

2.30.3.3.1   Attribute(s)

This class has the following attributes:

- – `partDefinitionIdentifier`, one or many

- serializedPartIdentifier, one or many
- hardwarePartShelfExpirationDate, zero or one
- serializedHardwarePartManufacturingDate, zero or one

2.30.3.3.2 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

- DigitalFileReferencingItem (inherited from SerializedHardwarePart). Refer to CDM UoF Digital File,
- DocumentReferencingItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Document,
- MeasurementPointItem (inherited from SerializedHardwarePart). Refer to CDM UoF Measurement Point,
- ProjectSpecificExtensionItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to SX002D
- RemarkItem (inherited from BaseObject). Refer to CDM UoF Remark,

2.30.3.3.3 Selects
This class is a member of the following <<select>> interfaces:

- ClassInstanceAssertItem (inherited from SerializedHardwarePart). Refer to S2000M UoF Applicability Statement, Para 2.1
-
- DigitalFileReferencedItem (inherited from SerializedHardwarePart). Refer to CDM UoF Digital File,
- HardwarePartItem. Refer to S2000M UoF Part As Realized, Para 2.16
- RealizedPart (inherited from SerializedHardwarePart). Refer to CDM UoF Serialized Product Variant Configuration,

2.31 S2000M_Compound_Attributes_001-00
2.31.1 Description
The Compound Attributes UoF defines reusable data patterns which are used for declaring data types for class attributes in The specification.

2.31.2 Graphical description

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Fig 42 S2000M Compound Attributes

2.31.3 Class definition
2.31.3.1 TimeType
TimeType is a <<compoundAttribute>> indicating the time of a day.

Example(s)
– opening time at 08:00

2.31.3.1.1 Attribute(s)
This class has the following attributes:

– `hour`
– `minute`
– `second`, zero or one

2.31.3.1.2 Implementations
This class implements the following <<extend>> interfaces:

– `RemarkItem`. Refer to CDM UoF `Remark`,

Chapter 6

Data Dictionary

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Chapter 6.1

Data element list

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References

Table 1 References

Chap No./Document No.	Title
Chap 5	Data model
SX001G	Glossary for the S-Series ILS specifications
SX002D	Common data model for the S-Series ILS specifications

1   General

This chapter defines all the classes, data elements (attributes) and valid values that are used in the S2000M data model, refer to Chap 5.

There are some data elements included in the Data Dictionary that are not used in the Issue 7.0 itself or one of its models, these are just included because they are part of the Common Data Model. Since they do not appear in the data model they should not be used in S2000M.

2   Classes

The full list of S2000M classes is provided in Table 2. This includes classes from SX002D used by S2000M but defined originally in SX001G.

Table 2 is organized alphabetically by the class name, and contains:

–   Class name
–   Class type and Stereotype

- – Class definition contains a textual definition
- – Unit of Functionality (UoF), identifies the section in Chap 5 where the Class is defined. If the UoF name is preceded by "CDM", then the UoF is originally defined in SX002D.
- – For completeness, the classes of the UoFs used "as is" from SX002D are also listed in this specification

Table 2 List of S2000M classes

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
ActualFigureItem	Class	class	ActualFigureItem is a <<class>> that identifies whether the item at the location is included in the illustration and if the item is attaching, storage or shipping item.	S2000M UoF Figure And Figure Item Data
AdjustableCostDetails	Class	attributeGroup	AdjustableCostDetails is an <<attributeGroup>> that identifies adjustable cost with an adjustable cost code, a percentage rate and/ or the value of the cost, an adjustable cost description and the sequence of the calculation. To enable an e	S2000M UoF Part Supply Data
AllowedProductConfigurationByConfigurationIdentifier	Class	class	AllowedProductConfigurationByConfigurationIdentifier is a <<class>> that defines an AllowedProductConfiguration by means other than a part number.	CDM UoF UoF Product Design Configuration
AlternatePartAsDesigned	Class	relationship	AlternatePartAsDesigned is a <<relationship>> that defines an alternate PartAsDesigned which can replace the base PartAsDesigned in all its usages ie, it is context independent, and is fit, form and function equivalent. **Note** A part can have one or more alternate parts. The alternate part is interchangeable with the base part in any/all uses.	CDM UoF UoF Part Definition
ApplicabilityStatement	Class	class	ApplicabilityStatement is a <<class>> that defines the situation or situations under which related items are valid.	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
ApplicabilityStatementItem	Interface	extend	ApplicabilityStatementItem is an <<extend>> interface that provides its associated data model to those classes which can have restricted validity as defined by an associated ApplicabilityStatement.	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
AuthorizedLife	Class	compoundAttribute	AuthorizedLife is a <<compoundAttribute>> that identifies the maximum usage limit and upon reaching this limit any further usage of the item must be re-authorized.	S-Seri UoFes_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

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Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
BankDetails	Class	class	BankDetails is a <<class>> to contain the complete reference of the bank of the contractor to be used for payment.	S2000M UoF Party
BaseObject	Class	metaclass	BaseObject is a <<class>> that represents the most elementary behaviour that is common to all S-Series classes.	S_Seri UoFes_Base_Object_Definition_2-0_003-00
BreakdownElement	Class	class	BreakdownElement is a <<class>> defining a partition of a Product that is used in one or many instances of Breakdown.	CDM UoF UoF Breakdown Structure
BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown	Class	class	BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown is a <<class>> that represents a member of a BreakdownRevision. **Note** A BreakdownElementRevision can belong to multiple BreakdownRevisions.	CDM UoF UoF Breakdown Structure
ChangeAuthorization	Class	class	ChangeAuthorization is a <<class>> that is the record of the permission to modify product design, its procedures and/or associated product support data.	CDM UoF UoF Change Information
ChangeControlledItem	Interface	extend	ChangeControlledItem is an <<extend>> interface that provides its associated data model to those classes that can be affected by a ChangeAuthorization.	CDM UoF UoF Change Information
ChangeNotification	Class	relationship	ChangeNotification is a <<relationship>> that identifies an item changed due to the associated ChangeAuthorization.	CDM UoF UoF Change Information
ClassInstanceAssertItem	Interface	select	ClassInstanceAssertItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies classes from which an instance can be used as the EvaluationByAssertionOfClassInstance assert item	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
ConditionDefinitionItem	Interface	select	ConditionDefinitionItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies classes from which an instance can be used as the EvaluationByAssertionOfCondition assert condition.	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
ConditionInstance	Class	class	ConditionInstance is a <<class>> that defines an individual concept or object having the characteristics of a generic ConditionType. **Example** – Uniquely identified Service Bulletin	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
ConditionType	Class	class	ConditionType is a <<class>> that defines a concept or an object that needs to be included in applicability statements where the concept or object is not already represented in the data model. **Example** – Environmental conditions	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
ConditionTypeAssertMember	Class	class	ConditionTypeAssertMember is <<class>> that defines a member for a given ConditionType which can be mapped to a Boolean expression and be evaluated to be either TRUE or FALSE.	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
Contract	Class	class	Contract is a <<class>> that represents a binding agreement between two or more parties. **Example** – Leasing contract – Procurement contract – Service contract – Subcontract	CDM UoF UoF Product and Project
ContractItem	Interface	select	ContractItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies items which can be selected for the Contract.	CDM UoF UoF Product and Project
ContractItemDetails	Class	relationship	ContractItemDetails is a <<relationship>> that identifies an item which is the subject of the Contract.	CDM UoF UoF Product and Project
ContractParty	Class	relationship	ContractParty is a <<relationship>> that identifies a Contract stakeholder.	CDM UoF UoF Product and Project
ContractRelationship	Class	relationship	ContractRelationship is a <<relationship>> where one Contract relates to another Contract.	CDM UoF UoF Product and Project

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
DatedClassification	Class	compoundAttribute	`DatedClassification` is a `<<compoundAttribute>>` that represents a classification in conjunction with its recording date.	S-Seri UoFes_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
DateRange	Class	compoundAttribute	`DateRange` is a `<<compoundAttribute>>` that identifies an interval of dates. **Note** The range pattern can be open-ended.	S-Seri UoFes_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
DateTimeRange	Class	compoundAttribute	`DateTimeRange` is a `<<compoundAttribute>>` that identifies an interval of date and times.	S-Seri UoFes_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
Delivery	Class	class	`Delivery` is a `<<class>>` that provides relevant information about the reception of dispatched goods.	S2000M UoF Delivery
DeliveryParty	Class	relationship	`DeliveryParty` is a `<<relationship>>` between a `Delivery` and a stakeholder for the `Delivery`.	S2000M UoF Delivery
Document	Class	class	`Document` is a `<<class>>` that represents a compiled set of information that serves a purpose. **Example** – drawing – manual – report	CDM UoF UoF Document
DocumentIssue	Class	class	`DocumentIssue` is a `<<class>>` that represents a specific release of a `Document`	CDM UoF UoF Document
DocumentItem	Interface	select	`DocumentItem` is a `<<select>>` interface that identifies items which can be selected as `Document`.	CDM UoF UoF Document
DocumentReferencingItem	Interface	extend	`DocumentReferencingItem` is an `<<extend>>` interface that provides its associated data model to those classes that implement it.	CDM UoF UoF Document

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
`EvaluationByAssertionOfClassInstance`	Class	class	`EvaluationByAssertionOfClassInstance` is an `EvaluationCriteria` that identifies a class instance to be used as an assert item and be mapped to a Boolean expression which can be evaluated to be either `TRUE` or `FALSE`.	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
`EvaluationByAssertionOfCondition`	Class	class	`EvaluationByAssertionOfCondition` is an `EvaluationCriteria` that identifies a combination of a defined condition and a defined value to be used as an assert item and be mapped to a Boolean expression which can be evaluated to be either `TRUE` or `FALSE`.	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
`EvaluationByAssertionOfSerializedItems`	Class	class	`EvaluationByAssertionOfSerializedItems` is an `EvaluationCriteria` that identifies a class instance together with an associated serial number range to be used as an assert item and be mapped to a Boolean expression which can be evaluated to be either `TRUE` or	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
`EvaluationByNestedApplicabilityStatement`	Class	class	`EvaluationByNestedApplicabilityStatement` is an `EvaluationCriteria` that enables an `ApplicabilityStatement` to be reused as part of this EvaluationCritieria. **Note** This class enables the definition of nested applicability statements.	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
`EvaluationCriteria`	Class	class	`EvaluationCriteria` is a <<class>> that defines conditions that can be mapped to a Boolean expression which can be evaluated to be either `TRUE` or `FALSE`.	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
`Facility`	Class	class	`Facility` is a <<class> that represents a physically limited infrastructure which exists, or is intended to be built or installed, and is established to serve a particular purpose.	CDM UoF UoF Facility
`Figure`	Class	class	`Figure` is a <<class>> that identifies a provisioning hierarchical breakdown of a product or portion of a product.	S2000M UoF Figure And Figure Item Data

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
FigureItem	Class	class	FigureItem is a <<class>> that identifies a specific location within the provisioning hierarchical breakdown in the context of a figure and its illustrations.	S2000M UoF Figure And Figure Item Data
FigureItemContainerLocation	Class	relationship	FigureItemContainerLocation is a <<class>> that identifies the location at which the data record for the item's Category 1 Container is held. The figureItemContainerLocation must be provided for those items for which a Category 1 Container	S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Reference
FigureItemDesignData	Class	attributeGroup	FigureItemDesignData is an <<attributeGroup>> that establishes the design characteristics of a location within the breakdown.	S2000M UoF Figure And Figure Item Data
FigureItemModification	Class	relationship	FigureItemModification is a <<relationship>> that groups information about modifications and amendments of a part at a given location. See changeAuthorityIdentifier.	S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Data
FigureItemPartRealization	Class	class	FigureItemPartRealization is a <<class>> that identifies the part used in the location. It can also include references to other locations where the breakdown for the part is provided. Furthermore it can include references to container informat **Example** – Initial Provisioning Project	S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Reference
FigureItemRealization	Class	class	FigureItemRealization is a <<class>> that defines a specific part for a location within the provisioning breakdown in the context of a figure and its illustrations.	S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Data
FigureItemRealizationContextData	Class	attributeGroup	FigureItemRealizationContextData is an <<attributeGroup>> that documents the inter-relationships between parts within a provisioning project (e.g. interchangeability).	S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Data

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
FigureItemRealizationCustomerFurnishedData	Class	relationship	FigureItemRealizationCustomerFurnishedData is a <<relationship>> that identifies items which will be incorporated in the material list/ Annex to Table of Allowance.	S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Support Solution
FigureItemRealizationDesignData	Class	attributeGroup	FigureItemRealizationDesignData is an <<attributeGroup>> that establishes characteristics of a part that are typically defined during its design but are dependent upon its location.	S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Data
FigureItemRealizationSupportData	Class	attributeGroup	FigureItemRealizationSupportData is an <<attributeGroup>> that justifies the selection of a spare and provides a link to other ILS disciplines for the spare.	S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Data
FigureItemReference	Class	relationship	FigureItemReference is a <<class>> that provides a two way link between the two locations that an item has when it appears in the breakdown of one figure and is 'referred out' to a separate figure which is created to present the breakdown of t	S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Reference
FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom	Class	class	FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom is a <<class>> that provides a means to specify a part, which must be tested for fit or function, manufactured, re-worked or repaired prior to installation.	S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Reference
GeographicalArea	Class	class	GeographicalArea is a <<class>> that represents a particular extent of space.	CDM UoF UoF Location
HandlingUnit	Class	class	HandlingUnit is a <<class>> that represents a physical unit consisting of packaging materials (load carriers/packing material) and the goods contained on/in it. A handling unit is always a combination of products and packaging materials.	S2000M UoF Shipment
HardwareElementPartRealization	Class	relationship	HardwareElementPartRealization is a <<relationship>> where a HardwareElementRevision relates to an instance of HardwarePartAsDesigned which fulfills the HardwareElement specification.	CDM UoF UoF Hardware Element
HardwarePartAsDesigned	Class	class	HardwarePartAsDesigned <<class>> is a PartAsDesigned that is to be realized as physical items, including non-countable material.	S2000M UoF Specializations

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Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
HardwarePartAsDesignedCommerceData	Class	class	HardwarePartAsDesignedCommerceData is a <<class>> that documents pricing information of a part based on its units of issue. The prices are used for planning purposes on customer side and reflect initial prices, provided by provisioning.	S2000M UoF Part Supply Data
HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData	Class	attributeGroup	HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData is an <<attributeGroup>> that establishes a level of control,assigned to the part and its disposal requirements. **Example** – Demilitarization – Pilferable	S2000M UoF Part Definition Data
HardwarePartAsDesignedCustomerFurnishedData	Class	attributeGroup	HardwarePartAsDesignedCustomerFurnishedData is an <<attributeGroup>> that documents part specific data, whose usage is defined by the customer. The usage has to be agreed between customer and contractor before the start of the project.	S2000M UoF Part Supply Data
HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData	Class	attributeGroup	HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData is an <<attributeGroup>> that establishes characteristics of part, that are typically defined during its design. **Example** – size – weight	S2000M UoF Part Definition Data
HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData	Class	attributeGroup	HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData is an <<attributeGroup>> that establishes the maintainability characteristics of a part (eg, overhaul information) once removed from the end item.	S2000M UoF Part Supply Data
HardwarePartDefinedContainer	Class	relationship	HardwarePartDefinedContainer is a <<relationship>> that identifies a specialized, reusable container (also termed Category 1 Container) that has to be used for shipping and storage for the part under consideration. The container is identified	S2000M UoF Part Supply Data

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
HardwarePartItem	Interface	select	HardwarePartItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies a hardware part as designed, identified by its part number; or a hardware part as realized, identified by its serial number.	S2000M UoF Part As Realized
HeaderFigureItem	Class	class	HeaderFigureItem is a <<class>> that establishes header information for location without an actual part associated to it (e.g. rivet figure, consumable figure, raw material figure, etc.).	S2000M UoF Figure And Figure Item Data
Illustration	Class	class	Illustration is a <<class>> that establishes the graphical representation of a product or a portion of a product.	S2000M UoF Figure And Figure Item Data
Invoice	Class	class	Invoice is a <<class>> that covers the activities of the contractor and the customer to transmit/receive relevant and required information with regard to the financial regulation for delivered items, tasks, services etc.	S2000M UoF Invoicing
InvoiceContent	Class	exchange	InvoiceContent is a <<exchange>> that covers the activities of the contractor and the customer to transmit/receive relevant and required information with regard to the financial regulation for delivered items, tasks, services etc.	S2000M UoF Invoicing
InvoiceEntry	Class	class	InvoiceEntry is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a PartAsDesigned in a Invoice.	S2000M UoF Invoicing
InvoiceParty	Class	relationship	InvoiceParty is a <<relationship>> between a Invoice and a stakeholder for the Invoice.	S2000M UoF Invoicing
InvoiceRelationship	Class	relationship	InvoiceRelationship is a <<relationship>> where one Invoice relates to another Invoice.	S2000M UoF Invoicing
InvoiceRevision	Class	class	InvoiceRevision is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a Invoice.	S2000M UoF Invoicing
LegalParty	Interface	select	LegalParty is a <<select>> interface identifies entities that has legal standing in the eyes of the law.	CDM UoF UoF Product and Project

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
`LocationOrientedProvisioningProjectContent`	Class	exchange	`LocationOrientedProvisioningProjectContent` is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of complete data set (and update of data), for CSN-oriented presentation.	S2000M UoF Location Oriented Provisioning Project
`LogicalAND`	Class	class	`LogicalAND` is an `EvaluationCriteria` that defines a Boolean operation where the results of all its associated `EvaluationCriteria` must be `TRUE` for the result to be `TRUE`, otherwise the result is `FALSE`.	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
`LogicalNOT`	Class	class	`LogicalNOT` is an `EvaluationCriteria` that defines a Boolean operation where the result from its associated EvaluationCritera must be `FALSE` for the result to be `TRUE`, otherwise the result is `FALSE`.	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
`LogicalOR`	Class	class	`LogicalOR` is an `EvaluationCriteria` that defines a Boolean operation where the result from at least one of its associated `EvaluationCriteria` must be `TRUE` for the result to be `TRUE`, otherwise the result is `FALSE`.	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
`LogicalXOR`	Class	class	`LogicalXOR` is an `EvaluationCriteria` that defines a Boolean operation where the result from one and only one of its associated `EvaluationCriteria` must be `TRUE` for the result to be `TRUE`, otherwise the result is `FALSE`.	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
`MaintenanceLevel`	Class	class	`MaintenanceLevel` is a <<class>> that represents the definition of a set of maintenance capabilities which will be made available to support a defined `Product`. **Note** `MaintenanceLevel` might be established either by a single organization or be distributed between a set of organizations.	CDM UoF UoF Product Usage Context
`MaintenanceSolution`	Class	class	`MaintenanceSolution` is a <<class>> that identifies in a structured manner the Maintenance and Overhaul activities that can be performed on an item.	S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
			The Maintenance Support Organisations are at three levels: Organizational, Intermediate, Dep	
MaintenanceSolutionAndSpar esRecommendation	Class	class	MaintenanceSolutionAndSparesRecommendation is a <<class>> that indicates percentage of unscheduled removals as well as recommended spares quantities.	S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Support Solution
Message	Class	class	Message is a <<class>> that represents the collection of information brought together by a message sender for the purpose of communicating it to another party applicable to S2000M.	S2000M UoF Specializations
MessageContent	Class	exchange	MessageContent is a <<exchange>> definition that represents the collection of information that is the subject of the Message.	CDM UoF UoF Message
MessageContext	Class	relationship	MessageContext is a <<relationship>> between a Message and the context for which it is being provided. **Example** - Contract - Product - Project	CDM UoF UoF Message
MessageContextItem	Interface	select	MessageContextItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies items which can be selected as the context for a Message.	CDM UoF UoF Message
MessageParty	Class	relationship	MessageParty is a <<relationship>> between a Message and a stakeholder for the Message.	CDM UoF UoF Message
MessagePartyItem	Interface	select	MessagePartyItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies items which can be selected as the party for a Message.	CDM UoF UoF Message
MessageRelationship	Class	relationship	MessageRelationship is a <<relationship>> where one Message relates to another Message. **Example** – One Message is a reply to another Message – One Message is an update to another Message	CDM UoF UoF Message

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
NatoCodification	Class	class	NatoCodification is a <<class>> that documents the outcome of the NATO Codification process for a given part.	S2000M UoF Part Supply Data
NatoStockNumber	Class	attributeGroup	NatoStockNumber is an <<attributeGroup>> that provides a unique identification of an item of supply by a number assigned under the NATO Codification System to each approved Item Identification. The NatoStockNumber, when available, is required for all items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0. When the NatoStockNumber is provided, the data elements referenceNumberVariant and referenceNumberCategory shall also be provided in Provisioning documentation. During the Provisioning process and prior to the allocation of a full NatoStockNumber, it will be necessary for the contractor to complete the NATO SUPPLY CLASS instead of the full NatoStockNumber. When the natoItemIdentificationNumber has been allocated by the NCB, the full NatoStockNumber must be used.	S2000M UoF Part Supply Data
Observation	Class	class	Observation is a <<class>> that defines a review on IP data which have been previously transmitted, and values for Customer provided data.	S2000M UoF Observation
ObservationContent	Class	exchange	ObservationContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of Observations.	S2000M UoF Observation
ObservationItem	Interface	select	ObservationItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies items which can be selected as an allowed object of an observation.	S2000M UoF Observation

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
OpeningTimes	Class	attributeGroup	OpeningTimes is an <<attributeGroup>> that identifies the opening hours and related details for collection of goods or delivery of goods at the contractor's/ customer's premises. The use of this data element and its possible contents shall	S2000M UoF Party
OperatingLocationType	Class	class	OperatingLocationType is a <<class>> that represents the definition of the nature of the environment in which a product will be operated.	CDM UoF UoF Product Usage Context
Order	Class	class	Order is a <<class>> enables the customer to place and to progress orders for items and all types of services.	S2000M UoF Ordering
OrderContent	Class	exchange	OrderContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data that allows the customer to place and to progress orders for items and all types of services.	S2000M UoF Ordering
OrderEntry	Class	class	OrderEntry is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a PartAsDesigned in a Order.	S2000M UoF Ordering
OrderRevision	Class	class	OrderRevision is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a Order.	S2000M UoF Ordering
Organization	Class	class	Organization is a <<class>> that represents an administrative structure with a particular purpose belonging to a legal entity. **Example** – Government department – International agency – Company – Department	CDM UoF UoF Organization
PartAsDesigned	Class	class	PartAsDesigned is a <<class>> that represents the definitional information for an artifact fullfilling a set of requirements, which can be produced or realized.	CDM UoF UoF Part Definition

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
PartInProvisioningProject	Class	relationship	PartInProvisioningProject is a <<relationship>> that defines a complete data set for Part Number-oriented presentation.	S2000M UoF Part Oriented Provisioning Project
PartMaintenanceSolution	Class	attributeGroup	PartMaintenanceSolution is an <<attributeGroup>> that represents a structure in the same manner as MaintenanceSolution, but it is parts related and not location related. It describes the general statement about the maintenance solution without	S2000M UoF Part Definition Data
PartNumberChangeContent	Class	exchange	PartNumberChangeContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data for Part Number Changes.	S2000M UoF Part Number Change
PartOrientedProvisioningProjectContent	Class	exchange	PartOrientedProvisioningProjectContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of complete data set (and update of data), for Part Number-oriented presentation.	S2000M UoF Part Oriented Provisioning Project
PartRequirementsDefinition	Class	class	PartRequirementsDefinition is a <<class>> that establishes a reference to a specific set of requirements, that the part fulfills. **Example** – AGERD sheet	S2000M UoF Part Definition Data
Party	Interface	select	Party is an <<interface>> representing an entity that is capable of signing a contract or carrying out actions by itself without being instructed to do so. **Example** – organization	S2000M UoF Party
PartyAddress	Class	relationship	PartyAddress is a <<relationship>> that defines the association between a Party and an Address.	S2000M UoF Party
PartyContactData	Class	attributeGroup	PartyContactData is an <<attributeGroup>> that provides the contact details for a Party.	S2000M UoF Party
PartyItem	Interface	extend	PartyItem is an <<extend>> interface that allows to provide additional capabilities to Organizations.	S2000M UoF Party
PartyRelationship	Class	relationship	PartyRelationship is a <<relationship>> existing between two Parties (organizations or people).	S2000M UoF Party

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
Payment	Class	class	`Payment` is a <<class>> that provides the data related to settle the invoices.	S2000M UoF Payment
PaymentContent	Class	exchange	`PaymentContent` is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data related to settle the invoices.	S2000M UoF Payment
PaymentEntry	Class	class	`PaymentEntry` is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a `PartAsDesigned` in a `Payment`.	S2000M UoF Payment
PaymentParty	Class	relationship	`PaymentParty` is a <<relationship>> between a `Payment` and a stakeholder for the `Payment`.	S2000M UoF Payment
PaymentRevision	Class	class	`PaymentRevision` is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a `Payment`.	S2000M UoF Payment
PreAssessmentMeeting	Class	class	`PreAssessmentMeeting` is a <<class>> that represents a meeting of IP specialists from industry and customer, and if required a representative from the Home National Codification Bureau and/or the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM), at which	S2000M UoF Product and Project
PriceBreakInformation	Class	attributeGroup	`PriceBreakInformation` is an <<attributeGroup>> that defines a single price band: from lower to upper quantity, and the related `hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice`.	S2000M UoF Part Supply Data
Product	Class	class	`Product` is a <<class>> that represents a family of items which share the same underlying design purpose. **Example** – Aegis Class Destroyer – Airbus A340 – Ford Fusion – iPhone 7 – Pegasus engine – Stryker	CDM UoF UoF Product and Project

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
`ProductVariant`	Class	class	`ProductVariant` is a <<class>> that defines a member of a `Product` family which is configured for a specific purpose and is made available to the market. **Note** A product variant is often known as a model. **Example** – Boeing 787-800 vs 787-900 – Ford Fusion S vs. SE vs. SEL	CDM UoF UoF Product and Project
`ProgressPaymentMilestone`	Class	class	`ProgressPaymentMilestone` is a <<proxy>> that defines payment milestone numbers or payment plan dates in accordance with the terms of a contract.	S2000M UoF Invoicing
`ProgressPaymentPlan`	Class	class	`ProgressPaymentPlan` is a <<proxy>> that defines a progress payment, a payment plan, milestone payment plan or any other plan related payment.	S2000M UoF Invoicing
`Project`	Class	class	`Project` is a <<class>> that represents the overall set of ILS activities defined for a `Product`. **Note** `Project` is often referred to as an ILS program.	CDM UoF UoF Product and Project
`ProjectContract`	Class	relationship	`ProjectContract` is a <<relationship>> that establishes an association between a `Project` and a `Contract`.	CDM UoF UoF Product and Project
`ProvisioningProgramContent`	Class	exchange	`ProvisioningProgramContent` is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data for presentation of the Baseline for a `Product`.	S2000M UoF Provisioning Program
`ProvisioningProgramContextItem`	Interface	select	`ProvisioningProgramContextItem` is a <<select>> interface that provides the context of the product to which the provisioning relates.	S2000M UoF Provisioning Program
`ProvisioningProgramPlan`	Class	class	`ProvisioningProgramPlan` is a <<class>> that provides the Logistic Support Date for the complete product and is the major milestone for the planning of the IP Program.	S2000M UoF Provisioning Program

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
`ProvisioningProject`	Class	class	`ProvisioningProject` is a <<class>> that provides the basic data and planning data for each `provisioningProjectIdentifier` of a product.	S2000M UoF Product and Project
`ProvisioningProjectDelivery`	Class	relationship	`ProvisioningProjectDelivery` is a <<relationship>> that provides the planning information for the Provisioning `Project` delivery (in terms of delivery date for a certain status, Draft, Formal or Master standard) and management (in terms of volum	S2000M UoF Provisioning Program
`ProvisioningProjectMaintenanceLevel`	Class	relationship	`ProvisioningProjectMaintenanceLevel` is a <<relationship>> that set the agreed levels of maintenance to which the IP Data should be compiled. The levels of maintenance and their codes have to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of the Project. The use of the preparationUpToMaintenanceLevel for the IP Programme is to be agreed between the customer and the contractor at the start of the Project.	S2000M UoF Product and Project
`Quotation`	Class	class	`Quotation` is a <<class>> that covers all activities of the contractor and the customer to establish mutually agreed prices which are relevant for a subsequent binding ordering of items or a service.	S2000M UoF Pricing
`QuotationContent`	Class	exchange	`QuotationContent` is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data to establish mutually agreed prices which are relevant for a subsequent binding ordering of items or a service.	S2000M UoF Pricing
`QuotationEntry`	Class	class	`QuotationEntry` is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a `PartAsDesigned` in a `Quotation`.	S2000M UoF Pricing
`QuotationRevision`	Class	class	`QuotationRevision` is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a `Quotation`.	S2000M UoF Pricing
`QuotationTiming`	Class	attributeGroup	`QuotationTiming` is a <<class>> that represents the date range whithin which the `Quotation` is valid.	S2000M UoF Pricing

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
QuotationTimingItem	Interface	extend	QuotationTimingItem is an <<extend>> interface that provides a valid period of time during which the Quotation is valid.	S2000M UoF Pricing
ReferencedDocument	Class	relationship	ReferencedDocument is a <<relationship>> where one DocumentReferencingItem relates to a DocumentItem.	CDM UoF UoF Document
ReferencedItem	Interface	select	ReferencedItem is an <<select>> interface that identifies items which can be selected as an allowed item referenced in a figure.	S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Reference
Remark	Class	attributeGroup	Remark is an <<attributeGroup>> that provides additional information about the associated item. **Note** A remark can be a personal opinion ("I prefer more onions in my soup") or it can be a technical fact ("The manufacturer recommends heating the soup to 45 degrees Celsius").	CDM UoF UoF Remark
RemarkItem	Interface	extend	RemarkItem is an <<extend>> interface that provides its associated data model to those classes that implement it.	CDM UoF UoF Remark
SecurityClass	Class	class	SecurityClass is a <<class>> that identifies a level of confidentiality which can be used to protect something against unauthorized access.	CDM UoF UoF Security Classification
SecurityClassification	Class	relationship	SecurityClassification is a <<relationship>> that associates a given SecurityClass with the item that must be protected against unauthorized access or distribution	CDM UoF UoF Security Classification
SecurityClassificationItem	Interface	extend	SecurityClassificationItem is an <<extend>> interface that provides its associated data model to those classes that implement it.	CDM UoF UoF Security Classification
SerializedAssertItem	Interface	select	SerializedAssertItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies classes from which an instance can be used as the EvaluationByAssertionOfSerializedItems assert item	S2000M UoF Applicability Statement
SerializedHardwarePart	Class	class	SerializedHardwarePart is <<class>> that represent an actual physical part which can be identified as an individual.	S2000M UoF Specializations

Applicable to: All

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
Shipment	Class	class	Shipment is a <<class>> that provides the data related to transfer of data required to dispatch goods.	S2000M UoF Shipment
ShipmentContent	Class	exchange	ShipmentContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data required to dispatch goods.	S2000M UoF Shipment
ShipmentEntry	Class	class	ShipmentEntry is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a PartAsDesigned in a Shipment.	S2000M UoF Shipment
ShipmentParty	Class	relationship	ShipmentParty is a <<relationship>> between a Shipment and a stakeholder for the Shipment.	S2000M UoF Shipment
ShipmentRevision	Class	class	ShipmentRevision is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a Shipment.	S2000M UoF Shipment
SoftwareElementPartRealization	Class	relationship	SoftwareElementPartRealization is a <<relationship>> where a SoftwareElementRevision relates to an instance of SoftwarePartAsDesigned which fulfills the SoftwareElement specification.	CDM UoF UoF Software Element
SoftwarePartAsReleased	Class	class	SoftwarePartAsReleased is <<class>> that represents actual build of a software which is delivered.	CDM UoF UoF Part As Realized
SourceMaintenanceAndRecoverability	Class	attributeGroup	SourceMaintenanceAndRecoverability is an <<attributegroup>> that complements the means of acquiring support item by the Maintenance and Overhaul activities that can be performed on this item.	S2000M UoF Figure Item Realization Support Solution
SparePartsList	Class	class	SparePartsList is a <<class>> that provides a set of parts data for material management and procurement for projects without the need of the full Initial Provisioning.	S2000M UoF Spare Parts List
SparePartsListContent	Class	exchange	SparePartsListContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer parts data for material management and procurement for projects without the need exchange the full Initial Provisioning.	S2000M UoF Spare Parts List
SparePartsListEntry	Class	class	SparePartsListEntry is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a PartAsDesigned in a SparePartsList.	S2000M UoF Spare Parts List

Applicable to: All

Class name	Type	Stereotype	Definition	UoF
SparePartsListRevision	Class	class	SparePartsListRevision is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a SparePartsList.	S2000M UoF Spare Parts List
StatusAdvisory	Class	attributeGroup	StatusAdvisory is a <<class>> that provides a specific information and/or an observation about the status of a specific revision or entry of a Material Supply list object.	S2000M UoF Message Structure
StatusAdvisoryItem	Interface	extend	StatusAdvisoryItem is a <<select>> interface that provides information and/or observations about the status of an specific revision or entry of a Material Supply list.	S2000M UoF Message Structure
StreetAddress	Class	class	StreetAddress is a <<class> that represents a locatable position along a road.	CDM UoF UoF Location
ThreeDimensional	Class	compoundAttribute	ThreeDimensional is a <<compoundAttribute>> that represents spatial magnitudes.	S-Seri UoFes_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
TimeStampedClassification	Class	compoundAttribute	TimeStampedClassification is <<compoundAttribute>> that represents a classification in conjunction with its recording time stamp.	S-Seri UoFes_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
TimeType	Class	compoundAttribute	TimeType is a <<compoundAttribute>> indicating the time of a day. **Example** – opening time at 08:00	S2000M UoF_Compound_Attributes_001-00

3 Data element list

The full list of S2000M data elements is provided in Table 3. This includes data elements from SX002D used by S2000M but defined in SX001G.

Table 3 is organized alphabetically by the data element name, and contains:

– Data element name
– Data element data type (refer to Chap 5 on more details on data types used in S2000M)

– Data element definition contains a textual definition
– Class name identifies the classes in the S2000M data model where the data element is used as an attribute (Chap 5)
– Unit of Functionality (UoF), identifies the section in Chap 5 where the Class is defined. If the UoF name is preceded by "CDM", then the UoF is originally defined in SX002D.

For completeness, the data elements of the UoFs used "as is" from SX002D are also listed in this specification.

Table 3 List of S2000M data elements

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
`actualAvailabilityOfObservationDate`	DateType	`actualAvailabilityOfObservationDate` indicates the actual date when the observations from customers are available.	`ProvisioningProject`	S2000M Product and Project
`actualPreAssessmentMeetingDate`	DateType	`actualPreAssessmentMeetingDate` indicates the actual date when the PreAssessment Meeting or Technical Meeting has been started (only for the extended process).	`PreAssessmentMeeting`	S2000M Product and Project
`actualQuantityOfLineItems`	umlInteger	`actualQuantityOfLineItems` indicates the actual Number of Line Items of the Provisioning Data or Provisioning Data with Change Authority Identifier.	`ProvisioningProjectDelivery`	S2000M Provisioning Program
`actualSubmissionDate`	DateType	`actualSubmissionDate` indicates the actual date of submission of Draft Provisioning Data for the extended process.	`ProvisioningProjectDelivery`	S2000M Provisioning Program
`additionalAddressInformation`	DescriptorType	`additionalAddressInformation` is a description that provides additional information to further locate an address. **Example** – Building 7 in campus – First floor, apartment 7 – Suite 204	`StreetAddress`	CDM UoF Location
`adjustableCostCode`	ClassificationType	`adjustableCostCode` identifies the nature of adjustable cost.	`AdjustableCostDetails`	S2000M Part Supply Data
`adjustableCostDescription`	DescriptorType	`adjustableCostDescription` describes miscellaneous adjustable cost.	`AdjustableCostDetails`	S2000M Part Supply Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
adjustableCostPercentageRate	PropertyType	adjustableCostPercentageRate indicates the coefficient expressed as percentage rate for adjustable cost.	AdjustableCostDetails	S2000M Part Supply Data
adjustableCostSequence	umlInteger	adjustableCostSequence indicates the sequence of the calculation of the adjustable costs within the repeating group AdjustableCostDetails.	AdjustableCostDetails	S2000M Part Supply Data
adjustableCostValue	PropertyType	adjustableCostValue indicates the value of adjustable cost.	AdjustableCostDetails	S2000M Part Supply Data
allowedProductConfigurationIdentifier	IdentifierType	allowedProductConfigurationIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a AllowedProductConfigurationByConfigurationIdentifier and to differentiate it from other instances of AllowedProductConfigurationByConfigurationIdentifier.	AllowedProductConfigurationByConfigurationIdentifier	CDM UoF Product Design Configuration
applicabilityStatementDateRange	DateRange	applicabilityStatementDateRange is a date range that defines the date interval for when the applicabillity evaluation can result in a TRUE result. **Note** If outside that date range, the ApplicabilityStatement always results in a FALSE statement.	ApplicabilityStatement	S2000M Applicability Statement
applicabilityStatementDescription	DescriptorType	applicabilityStatementDescription is a description that provides a human readable expression of the defined rule.	ApplicabilityStatement	S2000M Applicability Statement
applicabilityStatementIdentifier	IdentifierType	applicabilityStatementIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an ApplicabilityStatement and to differentiate it from other instances of ApplicabilityStatement.	ApplicabilityStatement	S2000M Applicability Statement

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
`applicableSerial NumberRange`	`SerialNumberRang e`	`applicableSerialNumberRange` is a serial number range that identifies a limited effectivity with respect to a given interval of serialized items.	`EvaluationByAss ertionOfSeriali zedItems`	S2000M Applicability Statement
`authorizedLifeVa lue`	PropertyType	`authorizedLifeValue` is a property that specifies the maximum usage limit.	`AuthorizedLife`	S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
`bankCode`	IdentifierType	`bankCode` contains the bank account number of the party item to be used for the payment.	`BankDetails`	S2000M Party
`breakdownElement Essentiality`	ClassificationType	`breakdownElementEssentiality` is a classification that identifies the operational importance of the `BreakdownElement` at the `Product` level. **Note** Based on the criticality as defined during the FMECA.	`BreakdownElemen t`	CDM UoF Breakdown Structure
`breakdownElement Identifier`	IdentifierType	`breakdownElementIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a `BreakdownElement` and to differentiate it from other instances of `BreakdownElement`. **Note** Can be used to establish a hierarchical structure of the technical system. **Example** – The combination of logistics support analysis control number and alternate logistics support analysis control number within GEIA-STD-0007. – The Standard Numbering System defined by S1000D.	`BreakdownElemen t`	CDM UoF Breakdown Structure
`breakdownElement Name`	NameType	`breakdownElementName` is a name by which the `BreakdownElement` is known and can be easily referenced.	`BreakdownElemen t`	CDM UoF Breakdown Structure

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
`breakdownElementUsageIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`breakdownElementUsageIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a `BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown` and to differentiate it from other instances of `BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown`.	`BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown`	CDM UoF Breakdown Structure
`breakdownElementUsageQuantity`	PropertyType	`breakdownElementUsageQuantity` is a property that specifies the amount of the `BreakdownElement` used in its parent `BreakdownElement`. **Note** If no value is given, it must be interpreted as value "1" with a unit of "each". For as required amounts, the text property is used with "As Required" or other text as appropriate.	`BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown`	CDM UoF Breakdown Structure
`businessIdentifierCode`	ClassificationType	`businessIdentifierCode` contains the ISO 9362 business identifier code of the party item's bank.	`BankDetails`	S2000M Party
`changeAuthorizationIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`changeAuthorizationIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an `ChangeAuthorization` and to differentiate it from other instances of `ChangeAuthorization`	`ChangeAuthorization`	CDM UoF Change Information
`changeNotificationDescription`	DescriptorType	`changeNotificationDescription` is a description providing a summary of affects made to the related item due to a `ChangeAuthorization`.	`ChangeNotification`	CDM UoF Change Information
`changeNotificationType`	ClassificationType	`changeNotificationType` is a classification that identifies a change effect as belonging to a group of change effects sharing a particular characteristic or set of characteristics.	`ChangeNotification`	CDM UoF Change Information
`chemicalBiologicalRadiologicalNuclearRegulations`	ClassificationType	`chemicalBiologicalRadiologicalNuclearRegulations` identifies items which are controlled by any national and/or international regulation/standard regarding material(s) with the following attributes: - chemical. - biological. - radiological.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData`	S2000M Part Definition Data

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		- nuclear.		
		- any other ionizing/emitting radiation.		
		Agree on the use and which regulation(s)/standard(s) is (are) taken into account.		
		Examples of national and/or international regulations/standards are:		
		- Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR).		
		- Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).		
		- Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP).		
		- Globally Harmonised System (GHS).		
		- Chemical Agents Directive (CAD).		
		- Prior Informed Consent (PIC).		
		- Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CASRN).		
		- Gefahrgutverordnung See (GGVSee).		
		- Gefahrgutverordnung Eisenbahn (GGVE).		
cityName	NameType	cityName is a name by which an incorporated municipal unit is known and can be easily referenced.	StreetAddress	CDM UoF Location
classificationDate	DateType	classificationDate is a calendar date that identifies when the classification was recorded.	DatedClassification	S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
classificationDateTime	DateTimeType	classificationDateTime is a calendar date and time that identifies when the classification was recorded.	TimeStampedClassification	S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
classifier	validValue	classifier is a word or code that represents the term used for classification.	DatedClassification	S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
			`TimeStampedClassification`	S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
`conditionInstanceDescription`	DescriptorType	`conditionInstanceDescription` is a description that gives more information on the meaning of the `ConditionInstance`.	`ConditionInstance`	S2000M Applicability Statement
`conditionInstanceIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`conditionInstanceIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a `ConditionInstance` and to differentiate it from other instances of `ConditionInstance`.	`ConditionInstance`	S2000M Applicability Statement
`conditionInstanceName`	NameType	`conditionInstanceName` is a name by which the `ConditionInstance` is known and can be easily referenced.	`ConditionInstance`	S2000M Applicability Statement
`conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValue`	PropertyType	`conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValue` is a numerical property that specifies values which can be used to further characterize the `ConditionTypeAssertMember`.	`ConditionTypeAssertMember`	S2000M Applicability Statement
`conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValueComparisonOperator`	ClassificationType	`conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValueComparisonOperator` is a classification that identifies a mathematical operation to be applied when testing a value against a defined `conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValue`. **Example** – Greater than – Less than	`ConditionTypeAssertMember`	S2000M Applicability Statement
`conditionTypeAssertMemberDescription`	DescriptorType	`conditionTypeAssertMemberDescription` is a description that gives more information on meaning of the condition type assert member.	`ConditionTypeAssertMember`	S2000M Applicability Statement
`conditionTypeAssertMemberName`	NameType	`conditionTypeAssertMemberName` is a name that identifies a condition type member assert value.	`ConditionTypeAssertMember`	S2000M Applicability Statement
`conditionTypeDescription`	DescriptorType	`conditionTypeDescription` is a description that gives more information on the meaning of the condition type.	`ConditionType`	S2000M Applicability Statement

Applicable to: All

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Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
conditionTypeName	NameType	conditionTypeName is a name by which the ConditionType is known and can be easily referenced. **Example** – Ashore or afloat – ashoreOrAfloat – Maintenance environment – maintenanceEnvironment – Operational environment – operationalEnvironment – Service bulletin – serviceBulletin	ConditionType	S2000M Applicability Statement
contractIdentifier	IdentifierType	contractIdentifier is an identifer that establishes a unique designator for a Contract and to differentiate it from other instances of Contract.	Contract	CDM UoF Product and Project
contractItemDetailsContractQuantity	PropertyType	contractItemDetailsContractQuantity is a property that identifies the number of contract items that are included in the Contract	ContractItemDetails	CDM UoF Product and Project
contractName	NameType	contractName is a name by which the Contract is known and can be easily referenced.	Contract	CDM UoF Product and Project
contractorForecastDeliveryDate	DateType	contractorForecastDeliveryDate is the first date when the contractor is able to finish the item/ the service.	OrderEntry	S2000M Ordering
contractorRepairTurnAroundTime	PropertyType	contractorRepairTurnAroundTime indicates a mean time between receipt of an item by the contractor and its despatch after repair. The contractorRepairTurnAroundTime is to be provided against those items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0 and a hardwarePartRepairabilityStrategy of 6.	HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData	S2000M Part Supply Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
contractPartyRole	ClassificationType	contractPartyRole is a classification that defines the purpose of the association between a ContractParty and the Contract. **Example** – Contractor – Customer – Escrow holder – Subcontractor – Supplier	ContractParty	CDM UoF Product and Project
contractRelationshipType	ClassificationType	contractRelationshipType is a classification that identifies the meaning of the established relationship. **Example** – associated – extends – replaces – subcontract	ContractRelationship	CDM UoF Product and Project
contractualRepairTurnRoundTime	PropertyType	contractualRepairTurnRoundTime defines a period contractually agreed between customer and contractor within which the goods will be delivered after MRO activities.	HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData	S2000M Part Supply Data
customerRequiredDeliveryDate	DateType	customerRequiredDeliveryDate is the date of the required availability of the ordered goods.	OrderEntry	S2000M Ordering
dateRangeEnd	DateType	dateRangeEnd is a date that represents the conclusion of the range.	DateRange	S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
dateRangeStart	DateType	dateRangeStart is a date that represents the beginning of the range.	DateRange	S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
dateTimeRangeEnd	DateTimeType	dateTimeRangeEnd is a calendar date and time that represents the culmination of the range.	DateTimeRange	S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
`dateTimeRangeStart`	DateTimeType	`dateTimeRangeStart` is a calendar date and time that represents the beginning of the range.	`DateTimeRange`	S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
`decisionDescription`	DescriptorType	`decisionDescription` is the decision provided by the customer to a contractor concerning recommendations received on previously transmitted observations.	`Observation`	S2000M Observation
`deliveryCondition`	ClassificationType	`deliveryCondition` defines specific delivery conditions related to the contractor/customer contracts or linked to specific order situations.	`Delivery`	S2000M Delivery
`deliveryDate`	DateTimeType	`deliveryDate` is the date when the delivery was made.	`Delivery`	S2000M Delivery
`deliveryIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`deliveryIdentifier` identifies the delivery and inspection note and the originator of the delivery and inspection note number. The inspection note number must be unique within the originator. The resulting deliveryIdentification must be unique across all originators.	`Delivery`	S2000M Delivery
`deliveryPartyType`	ClassificationType	`deliveryPartyType` is a classification that identifies the role of the associated `Party` of the `Delivery`. **Example** – Originator – UltimateDestination	`DeliveryParty`	S2000M Delivery
`designDrawingAndBomAvailabilityDate`	DateType	`designDrawingAndBomAvailabilityDate` indicates the date of availability of Design Drawings and Bill of Material. The use of the designDrawingAndBomAvailabilityDate is to be agreed between the customer and the contractor at the start of the Project.	`ProvisioningProject`	S2000M Product and Project

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
documentIdentifier	IdentifierType	documentIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a Document and to differentiate it from other instances of Document.	Document	CDM UoF Document
documentIssueDate	DateType	documentIssueDate is a date that defines when a specific issue of a document was released.	DocumentIssue	CDM UoF Document
documentIssueIdentifier	IdentifierType	documentIssueIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a DocumentIssue and to differentiate it from other instances of DocumentIssue.	DocumentIssue	CDM UoF Document
documentIssueRationale	DescriptorType	documentIssueRationale is a description that gives more information on the justification for revising the Document.	DocumentIssue	CDM UoF Document
documentIssueStatus	StateType	documentIssueStatus is a state that identifies the maturity of a DocumentIssue.	DocumentIssue	CDM UoF Document
documentTitle	NameType	documentTitle is a name by which the Document is known and can be easily referenced.	Document	CDM UoF Document
documentType	ClassificationType	documentType is a classification that identifies the category of the Document.	Document	CDM UoF Document
earliestTimeForCollection	DateTimeType	earliestTimeForCollection identifies the earliest date of availability for collection of goods at the contractor's/ customer's premises expressed in UTC / Greenwich Mean Time.	ShipmentRevision	S2000M Shipment
evaluationByAssertionRole	ClassificationType	evaluationByAssertionRole is a classification that defines the context in which the EvaluationByAssertionOfClassInstance is being referenced.	EvaluationByAssertionOfClassInstance	S2000M Applicability Statement
facilityDescription	DescriptorType	facilityDescription is a description that gives more information on capabilities provided by the Facility.	Facility	CDM UoF Facility

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
facilityIdentifier	IdentifierType	facilityIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a Facility and to differentiate it from other instances of Facility.	Facility	CDM UoF Facility
facilityName	NameType	facilityName is a name by which the Facility is known and can be easily referenced.	Facility	CDM UoF Facility
figureIdentifier	IdentifierType	figureIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an Figure and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of Figure.	Figure	S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data
figureItemAcronymCode	ClassificationType	figureItemAcronymCode identifies assembly variants and configurations, and provides the means of relating the applicability of breakdown parts to specific variants/configurations. Against the variants and configurations (V/C), enter a single alpha code to identify a specific variant/configuration. Mirrored assemblies should be treated as assembly variants. The figureItemAcronymCode will only be provided at the indenture level 1 of a Product. The data element is not to be transmitted if there is only one build standard. figureItemAcronymCode can be applied to a maximum of twenty-four (24) V/Cs. Against the breakdown parts, to identify their applicability to their respective V/C, enter the figureItemUsableOnCode's of the V/Cs to which the breakdown part relates. When a breakdown part is applicable to all the V/Cs then no code is assigned.	FigureItemRealizationContextData	S2000M Figure Item Realization Data
figureItemAttachingStorageOrShippingItem	ClassificationType	figureItemAttachingStorageOrShippingItem indicates an item to be an Attaching, Storage or Shipping Part at a specific figureItemIdentifier.	ActualFigureItem	S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		Storage and Shipping Parts are parts of the equipment which are removed before installation. Packaging, whether specific or not, is not considered as a Shipping Part.		
		Storage Parts are those items used to protect the item from the ingress of foreign matter. Shipping Parts are those items used for protection of the whole or portions of items whilst they are in transit.		
		Attaching Parts are those items required for the attachment of accessories and main components/ assemblies/ sub-assemblies and single parts. They should be listed immediately beneath the assembly they attach and precede any detail parts of the assembly. Rivets should not be considered as Attaching Parts.		
		Example – Attaching screw on the instrument panel of the Airspeed Indicator (Attaching Part). – Base plate holding a motor to its frame (Shipping Part). – Plastic blank cap for a hydraulic line (Storage Part).		
`figureItemDescription`	DescriptorType	`figureItemDescription` provides descriptive data which supplements the `partName` and identifies specific details which relate to the location at which the data is provided. The language used in the `figureItemDescription` should be that defined by the MessageLanguage of the IPP Presentation. Data which is applicable to a part for all its locations should be held in the `partName`, not in the `figureItemDescription`. The `partName` plus the `figureItemDescription` will together form the basis of the description which appears in the Provisioning Data and the Illustrated Parts Catalogue. Where `figureItemReasonForSelection` is coded 8, an explanation has to be given in `figureItemDescription`. Where a qualified interchangeability situation exists shown by an interchangeability 6, the conditions associated with this situation are to be given in `figureItemDescription`.	`FigureItemRealization`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		Where an Assembly/Sub-Assembly is not broken down completely because some detailed parts cannot be identified by unique part numbers, it should be broken down to the lowest identifiable level using the appropriate indentureLevels. The bracketed information (INCOMPLETE BREAKDOWN) should be included in `figureItemDescription`.		
`figureItemEssentiality`	ClassificationType	`figureItemEssentiality` indicates whether a part is essential to the operation of a `Product`. This data element is to be used for spares Provisioning only. The use and application of this data element is to be agreed at the beginning of the `Project`. When its use is agreed it has to be provided for all items with `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.	`FigureItemDesignData`	S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data
`figureItemIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`figureItemIdentifier` identifies the location of the item within the Illustrated Parts Catalogue (IPC) according to the Standard Numbering System. It is also used with the `figureItemSequenceNumber` as the key of each record in Provisioning Data presentation of data. It is codified as follows: - Position one: Material Item Category Code (alpha/numeric). - Positions two and three: `Product` Chapter Number (alpha/numeric). - Position four: Section (alpha/numeric). - Position five: Sub Section (alpha/numeric). - Positions six to nine: Subject (alpha/numeric). - Positions ten and eleven: `Figure` Number (alpha/numeric). - Position twelve: `Figure` Number Variant (Alpha-except 'I' and 'O'). - Positions thirteen to fifteen: Item Number (numeric). - Position sixteen: Item Number Variant (Alpha-except 'I' and 'O').	`FigureItem`	S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		The use of the Material Item Category Code (MICC) and the Chapterization is to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of the project.		
		The MICC is described in S1000D, Chap. 4.3.3.		
		The "Chapterization" allocated to Support Equipment, Tools and Test Equipment in S1000D consists of special alpha characters and is not used in the construction of the S2000M `figureItemIdentifier`. The rules for the compilation of Support Equipment, Tools and Test Equipment are given in Chapter 1-0.		
		When an item appears in the Provisioning Data presentation (and IPC) for the `Product`, the whole of this data element is to be provided. When the Material Item Category Code is not used and /or a shortened version of Subject is agreed, positions not used are to be left blank. When an item is contained in the separate IP presentation of equipments then only the last seven positions are applicable and the first nine are to be left blank.		
		The data entered in the first four positions of the `figureItemIdentifier` is to be taken from the Standard Numbering System for the `Product` chapterization defined by S1000D.		
		The data entered in the succeeding positions will be allocated by the contractor in such a way to give clarity of presentation, considering the complexity and data presentation requirements of each Sub-Chapter or Sub-Sub-Chapter or Unit.		
		The following rules for `Figure` and Item Number allocation will apply:		
		(a) `Figure` Number allocation		
		In the `Product` IP presentation, numerical `Figure` Numbers are to be allocated sequentially commencing with 01. The allocated range of `Figure` Numbers will be within the same Chapter, Sub-Chapter, Sub-Sub-Chapter and Unit and, when a change to these first nine characters of the CSN is encountered, a new figure range starting with 01 is to be started.		

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		In the separate IP presentation of equipment, only one figure range will be created. This will allow for 99 numerical figures to be allocated. If the breakdown of an equipment requires more than 99 figures to adequately present the data, the first character of the Figure Number is to be allocated as an alpha. The range, in these circumstances, will commence A1 to A9 then B1 to B9 and so on until Z9. This will allow for 234 different figures to be allocated.		
		Within a single IP presentation the two methods of figure allocation must not be mixed. When an IP presentation requires more than 99 figures then the first figure must be identified as A1. It is not permissible to commence with 01 and later to progress to the alphanumeric figure range.		
		On the initial presentation of data, the Figure Number Variant is to be left blank. The Figure Number Variants are to be reserved for inserting new Figures which can have been omitted from, or, through some subsequent action, need to be added to the data which has already been presented.		
		When changes occur subsequent to the initial presentation of data they will normally be incorporated into the existing figures. However, if the change is as a result of a modification to the figure's top item and the post modification breakdown of the item is incompatible with the pre-modification breakdown, it can be necessary to create a new figure to maintain a comprehensive presentation of the pre and post modification data. In these circumstances, the new figure will be allocated the next consecutive Figure Number Variant to the existing figure being modified. If the existing figure has no Figure Number Variant, the new figure will be allocated Variant 'A'.		
		b) Item Number Allocation		
		The top item of a figure, representing the illustrated item, is to be allocated Item Number 000 and from there on, the numbers are allocated consecutively (starting with 001) in an uninterrupted numerical sequence throughout the figure. This uninterrupted sequence, which will exist when		

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		the data is compiled, can subsequently become interrupted when changes are introduced or customized extractions are made.		
		The Item Number Variants are to be reserved for inserting new items which can have been omitted from, or, through some subsequent action, need to be added to the data which has already been presented.		
		If, subsequent to the initial presentation of data, an item is introduced which completely replaces, or is a different configuration standard of, an existing item, this new item will be presented with the same Item Number (see paragraph on Variants/ Different Configuration Standards later).		
		When an additional new item is to be inserted, the Item Number Variant should be allocated so as to divide the remaining available Alpha range to permit the greatest flexibility for future insertions at this location. As a general rule this would result in the insertion splitting the Alpha range equally, however, where functional relationships ensure that no additional inserts would arise between the two items, the next consecutive Alpha can be allocated.		
		Whenever an item appears more than once at the same `figureItemIndentureLevel` in an illustrated assembly or sub-assembly, it should be given just one Item Number and be listed just once, with its `quantityInNextHigherAssembly` reflecting the multiple occurrence. If an item appears in different sub-assemblies, it must not be allocated the same Item Number.		
		Certain items are to be listed at the same Item Number with different `figureItemSequenceNumber`, to indicate their applicability to a particular location in a figure and their relationship to the illustrated item. The different types of items which should be listed at the same Item Number are as follows:		
		(1) Variants/Different Configuration Standards		
		When a Change is introduced by a modification, the pre and post modified items are to be listed at the same Item Number.		

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		When different item variants or different item configuration standards are included in the same IP presentation to utilize a common breakdown, the relationship of the breakdown items with their respective equipment or assembly should be identified by the `figureItemUsableOnCode`.		
		(2) Interchangeability		
		When two or more items are interchangeable they should be listed at the same Item Number and each should carry its relevant interchangeability code.		
		(3) Select on Fit or Test items		
		When the range of Select-on-Test or Select-on-Fit items is presented at the location at which the item is used, and not held in a separate General Tolerance `Figure`, the whole of this range is to be listed with the same Item Number. Each item in the range will also carry the appropriate `figureItemSelectCondition`.		
		(4) Mirrored Items		
		When two like items have a mirrored application in a Left Hand/Right Hand, Upper/Lower or Fore/Aft relationship and have a like or similar engineering breakdown, that breakdown can be shown as a single `Figure`. In these circumstances the relationship of the breakdown items to their respective mirrored item must be through the `figureItemUsableOnCode`.		
		(5) Special Repair Parts		
		When a special repair part is a one-for-one replacement with another item they should be listed together, at the same Item Number. The repair part will be identified as '(Repair Part)' in the `figureItemDescription` and the item it replaces will have a `figureItemSelectCondition`		

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		of 'P'. (6) Special Spares Condition When a Special Spares item carries a different `partIdentifier` to the production build item it should be listed together with the production build item at the same Item Number. The Special Spares condition item will be the recommended spare whilst the production build item will be listed as a non-recommended item. (7) Different QNA and/or different versions When two or more items need to be listed due to different `quantityInNextHigherAssembly` and/or different versions then the breakdown of the item will be repeated in line with the next higher Assembly.		
`figureItemIpsReference`	IdentifierType	`figureItemIpsReference` provides an interdisciplinary key which allows cross referencing of items between different areas of Integrated Product Support (also known as Integrated Logistics Support). The use of this data element and the terms for its application are to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project.	`FigureItemRealizationSupportData`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Data
`figureItemIndentureLevel`	umlInteger	`figureItemIndentureLevel` indicates the level, in the hierarchy of a breakdown within a figure, to which an item is allocated. It corresponds to the indentation that the item will be given within the Illustrated Parts Catalogue. Attaching parts are to be listed with the same `figureItemIndentureLevel` as the item they attach. Local manufacture items listed at the end of a figure are to be assigned `figureItemIndentureLevel` 1.	`FigureItem`	S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		The location and Indenture of shipping parts will be dictated by the Bill of Material (BOM), but if they are not part of the BOM they are to be listed at the end of the figure at `figureItemIndentureLevel` 1. When presenting CSN oriented Provisioning Data, it is necessary to identify the range of `figureItemIndentureLevel` levels which makes the presentation comprehensible. This can include items which are not procurable.		
`figureItemNationalSpecificClassification`	ClassificationType	`figureItemNationalSpecificClassification` forms the sixth position of the maintenanceSolution. It is reserved for user and contains a value allocated by individual users for internal management purposes. See `MaintenanceSolution`.	`SourceMaintenanceAndRecoverability`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution
`figureItemReasonForSelection`	ClassificationType	`figureItemReasonForSelection` indicates the basic reason for selection as a potential spare part. The codes to be used will be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of a project. This will include the rules for allocation of these codes, including the order of preference of the various codes if multiple codes can apply.	`FigureItemRealizationSupportData`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Data
`figureItemRecoverabilityStrategy`	ClassificationType	`figureItemRecoverabilityStrategy` forms the fifth position of the maintenanceSolution. It contains the. RECOVERABILITY CODE which indicates the disposal action to be taken on unserviceable items. See `MaintenanceSolution`.	`SourceMaintenanceAndRecoverability`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution
`figureItemRemovalDistributionRate`	PropertyType	`figureItemRemovalDistributionRate` indicates the percentage of the unscheduled removals estimated for Organisational and Intermediate Maintenance for those items which can be removed both for Organisational and Intermediate Maintenance and for Depot Level Repair. The difference between 100%, representing the total of unscheduled removals, and the	`MaintenanceSolutionAndSparesRecommendation`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		`figureItemRemovalDistributionRate` value, is to be repaired at Depot Level Repair. The difference between 100%, representing the total of unscheduled removals, and the `figureItemRemovalDistributionRate` value, is to be repaired at Depot Level. The `figureItemRemovalDistributionRate` must be provided for all items which have a `MaintenanceSolution` fourth character of D, and will be provided only for items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.		
`figureItemRepairabilityStrategy`	ClassificationType	`figureItemRepairabilityStrategy` forms the fourth position of the maintenanceSolution. It contains the MAINTENANCE CODE which indicates whether the item is to be repaired and defines the lowest Maintenance Level capable of performing the Repair. See `MaintenanceSolution`.	`SourceMaintenanceAndRecoverability`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution
`figureItemReplaceabilityStrategy`	ClassificationType	`figureItemReplaceabilityStrategy` forms the third position of the maintenanceSolution. It contains the MAINTENANCE CODE which indicates the lowest Maintenance Level allowed to Remove, Replace, or Use the item. See `MaintenanceSolution`.	`SourceMaintenanceAndRecoverability`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution
`figureItemSelectCondition`	ClassificationType	`figureItemSelectCondition` indicates that an item's installation at a given location is conditional, and requires a selection to be made from a range of items to meet variation in physical dimension or electrical characteristics, or that an item can be locally manufactured or produced by reworking a premodified item, or that an item can be repaired. The Select on Fit and Test range of items will usually be listed at the same location as the item's installation and need only the	`FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Reference

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		`figureItemSelectCondition` to identify them. However, where a separate figure is used to hold the range, or when the item is a 'manufacture from', a 'reworked from' or a 'repaired from', the data element `selectOrManufactureFromReference` shall also be provided to identify the locations at which the associated items are listed.		
`figureItemSequenceNumber`	IdentifierType	`figureItemSequenceNumber` together with the `figureItemIdentifier` provides the key for each record in the Provisioning Data presentation of data. It is also the key to the sequence within the Item Number in which records will be presented in the Illustrated Parts Catalogue. The codification of the element is: - Position one and two Enter the numeric sequence number starting 00. - Position three Enter variant number starting A through to Z then 0 through to 9 (except alpha I and O). Enter 00A where only one item is listed at a particular Item Number. Enter 00A for the first item, of several, listed at the same Item Number. In determining the identity of an Item Number, the Item Number Variant must also be considered. For Example 20, 20J and 20R are all different Item Numbers. The allocation of figureItemSequenceNumbers beyond the first item is dependent upon the type of items listed at the Item Number and must be carried out under the following rules: (1) VARIANTS Variants are different versions of a `Product` or Equipment which because of their high degree of commonality of breakdown can, for the purpose of efficiency, be presented together in a single Initial Provisioning List/Illustrated Parts Catalogue. Variants of equipment will normally be included in the same `Product` at different locations or in the same location on different `Product` Variants and will each have its configuration standard independently maintained. A configuration change	`FigureItemRealization`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		introduced to equipment or equipment variant at the same location is not considered to be introducing a new variant. Such a change is considered as a 'different configuration standard', for which the ISN allocation is described in paragraph (2).		
		Variants are liable to modification changes which will result in the need to add additional line entries between pre allocated ISNs. For this reason the ISN allocation against Variants is designed to leave a large range of available ISNs between the variants. This allocation is to apply both to the range of variants when presented in the initial IP and also to any subsequent addition of a variant, which is a new item (not simply a differently configured standard of an existing variant).		
		The ISN is to be allocated with the numerical sequence number increasing in steps of five.		
		For example:		
		Variant A - Item Number: 0. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 00A.		
		Variant B - Item Number: 0. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 05A.		
		Variant C - Item Number: 0. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 10A.		
		(2) DIFFERENT CONFIGURATION STANDARDS		
		Configuration standard changes should not normally be subject to subsequent interposing action, however, it is possible for the classification of a modification to demand that the mod is presented ahead of its natural configuration progression and in these circumstances (and possibly others) this interposing action will be necessary. The gap to be left in the allocation of the ISNs therefore need only be sufficient to provide a safety margin in case the need to interpose a record arises.		
		The ISN is to be allocated with the Variant number increasing in steps of five.		

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		For example: `partIdentifier`: A (pre mod 1). Item Number: 6. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 00A. `partIdentifier`: B (post mod 1) (pre mod 2). Item Number: 6. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 00F. `partIdentifier`: C (post mod 2). Item Number: 6. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 00L. Subsequent ISN allocations, should further modification action take place, would be: 00R, 00W, 001, 006, 01A, 01F, etc. (3) INTERCHANGEABILITY The presentation of two or more interchangeable items, at the same Configuration Standard will not be subject to subsequent changes, which require interposing action. The reason for this is because when a change is applied to interchangeable items, it must not break the link between them instead the result should be a pre-change group of interchangeable items followed by a post-change group. The allocation of ISNs for interchangeable items, which are presented at the same Configuration Standard, can therefore be consecutive, because the need will not arise to interpose an item between them. For example: `partIdentifier`: A. PIY/SIY: -4. Item Number: 21. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 00A. `partIdentifier`: B. PIY/SIY: 44. Item Number: 21. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 00B.		

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		`partIdentifier`: C. PIY/SIY: 4-. Item Number: 21. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 00C.		
		The allocation of consecutive ISNs for interchangeable items only applies to those items presented at the same Configuration Standard. When items which are presented at different Configuration Standards also attract interchangeability codes, these items should be allocated ISNs according to the rules of the previous paragraph (2) -Different Configuration Standards-which states allocate the Variant number in steps of five.		
		(4) SELECT-ON-TEST (SOT). SELECT-ON-FIT (SOF)		
		As with Variants, these items are also subject to configuration changes, but they will not attract the same intensity of modifications. The allocation of ISNs therefore is to be consecutive through the numerical sequence number.		
		For example:		
		`partIdentifier`: X. `figureItemSelectCondition`: T. Item Number: 13. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 00A.		
		`partIdentifier`: Y. `figureItemSelectCondition`: T. Item Number: 13. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 01A.		
		`partIdentifier`: Z. `figureItemSelectCondition`: T. Item Number: 13. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 02A.		
		(5) MIRRORED ITEMS		
		As with Variants, the presentation of Mirrored Items utilises the `figureItemUsableOnCode` (UOC) and a combined breakdown to avoid duplication and inefficient data presentation.		

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		Also, the Mirrored Items can attract the same intensity of modifications that is associated with Variants. For this reason the rules for allocating the ISN are the same as for Variants: allocate with the numerical sequence number increasing in steps of five. For example: Mirrored item (left hand) - Item Number: 0. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 00A. Mirrored item (right hand) - Item Number: 0. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 05A. (6) SPECIAL REPAIR PARTS, SPECIAL SPARES CONDITION ITEM Special Repair Parts, Special Spares Condition Items and their associated Production Build items will also attract configuration changes, but as a general rule, these changes should not require interposing action between the Production Build item and its Special Repair Parts or Special Spares Condition counterpart. This is because there will usually be a need to maintain the link between the Production Build item and its Special Repair Parts or Special Spares Condition counterpart and the application of a modification will result in a pre-modification linked pair and a post-modification linked pair. Nevertheless, the requirement for this linking cannot be guaranteed and therefore the ISN allocation needs to allow gaps between the items. The same rules as those given for SOT and SOF items are to be used: allocate consecutive numerical sequence numbers. For example: 'Production' item - Item Number: 22. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 00A.		

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		Repair Part - Item Number: 22. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 01A. 'Production' item - Item Number: 53. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 00A. Special Spares Condition - Item Number: 53. `figureItemSequenceNumber`: 01A. (7) REWORKED ITEM If an item can be reworked through the in-service application of a Modification Kit and the resulting reworked item attracts a different `partIdentifier` from the production line post modification standard, it should be listed and identified with an SMF code of R. This reworked item should be given the same Item Number as the 'pre-modification' item and the `partIdentifier` of the 'pre-modification' item should be provided in the MFM. If a production line post-modification standard of the item is also presented, then the sequence in which these three items should appear is, pre-modification, reworked, post-modification, and all three items should have the same Item Number. As with 'Different Configuration Standards', the ISN is to be allocated with the ISN variant number increasing in steps of five. Subsequent ISN allocations, should further modifications take place, would be: 00R, 00W, 001, 006, 01A, 01F etc. For example, assuming the pre mod and post mod are not interchangeable: Item Number: 23. ISN: 00A. `partIdentifier`: A (pre mod 1). SMF:"". MFM: "". PIY/SIY: -0. Item Number: 23. ISN: 00F. `partIdentifier`: A1 (post mod 1). SMF: R. MFM: A. PIY/SIY: 01.		

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		Item Number: 23.ISN: 00L. `partIdentifier`: B (post mod 1). SMF:"". MFM: "". PIY/SIY: 2-. Where ISN = `figureItemSequenceNumber`, SMF= `figureItemSelectCondition`, MFM= SelectOrManufactureFromReference, PIY/SIY= `precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability/succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability`. For example, assuming the pre mod and post mod are one-way interchangeable: Item Number: 23. ISN: 00A. `partIdentifier`: A (pre mod 1). SMF:"". MFM: "". PIY/SIY: -3. Item Number: 23. ISN: 00F. `partIdentifier`: A1 (post mod 1). SMF: R. MFM: A. PIY/SIY: 51. Item Number: 23.ISN: 00L. `partIdentifier`: B (post mod 1). SMF:"". MFM: "". PIY/SIY: 2-. Where ISN = `figureItemSequenceNumber`, SMF= `figureItemSelectCondition`, MFM= SelectOrManufactureFromReference, PIY/SIY= `precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability/succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability`.		
`figureItemSourcingStrategy`	ClassificationType	`figureItemSourcingStrategy` forms the first and second positions of the maintenanceSolution. They contain the SOURCE CODE which indicates the means of acquiring support items.	`MaintenanceSolution`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		See `MaintenanceSolution`.		
`figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject`	PropertyType	`figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject` identifies the number of times an item is used at the location which the data represents, within the end item for which the Provisioning list is prepared. The location is defined by the `figureItemIdentifier` and the `figureItemSequenceNumber`. The `figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject` is calculated by taking the `quantityInNextHigherAssembly` of the item and multiplying it by the `figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject` of its next higher assembly, where both values are numeric. If `figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject` of the next higher assembly is alphanumeric, then for calculation purposes it assumes the value of 1. If `figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject` of the next higher assembly is 'REF', then for calculation purposes it assumes the value of 1. In the majority of cases, the use of value '1' provides the correct calculation of the `figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject`. However, an agreement can be reached to use the `figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject` of the next higher assembly in its referred to location (shown in `FigureItemReference`). Because of the complex nature of this data element and the extent to which its calculation can or should be carried through the hierarchy of the next higher assemblies, the calculation rule of the `figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProj`	`FigureItemRealizationContextData`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		`ect` should be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of the project. When the `quantityInNextHigherAssembly` is 'AR' or 'REF', then the `figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject` shall also be 'AR' or 'REF' respectively, if not otherwise agreed.		
`figureItemUsableOnCode`	ClassificationType	`figureItemUsableOnCode` provides the means of relating the applicability of breakdown parts to their respective assembly variants and configurations. Against the breakdown parts, to identify their applicability to their respective V/Cs, enter the `figureItemUsableOnCode`'s of the V/Cs to which the breakdown part relates by repeating the `figureItemUsableOnCode` for the number of times needed. When a breakdown part is applicable to all the V/Cs then no code is assigned. Since `figureItemAcronymCode` can be applied up to a maximum of twenty-four (24) products variants and configurations V/Cs, figureItemUsableOnCode can be repeated up to a maximum of twenty-four (24) times. The `figureItemUsableOnCode` should be used only in those cases where the resulting presentation gives a clear relationship between part and product variants and configurations (V/C). Where a clear relationship between part and product variants and configurations (V/C) cannot be provided, or in cases where more than twenty-four (24) V/Cs exist, the breakdowns should be presented separately or in smaller groups.	`FigureItemRealizationContextData`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Data
`figureName`	DescriptorType	`figureName` is a name by which the `Figure` is known and can be easily referenced.	`Figure`	S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
figureReferenceDesignator	IdentifierType	figureReferenceDesignator serves as a cross reference between parts contained in wiring diagrams, hydraulic systems etc and the Illustrated Parts Catalogue (IPC).	FigureItemDesignData	S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data
geographicalAreaDescription	DescriptorType	geographicalAreaDescription is a description that provides more information about the GeographicalArea.	GeographicalArea	CDM UoF Location
geographicalAreaName	NameType	geographicalAreaName is a name by which the GeographicalArea is known and can be easily referenced. **Example** – Central alps – Dade county – Europe – Gobi desert – Tokyo – USA	GeographicalArea	CDM UoF Location
geographicalAreaType	ClassificationType	geographicalAreaType is a classification that identifies the nature of the GeographicalArea.	GeographicalArea	CDM UoF Location
handlingUnitNumber	IdentifierType	handlingUnitNumber is a number unique to a Consignor, which identifies handling units, or cases/packages belonging to one consignment. A handling unit number must not be broken by a Carrier to ensure traceability.	HandlingUnit	S2000M Shipment
handOverDate	DateTimeType	handOverDate is the hand-over date of a delivery between the carrier and the customer.	ShipmentRevision	S2000M Shipment
hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement	umlBoolean	hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement identifies an item that requires calibration. The default value for the hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement will be FALSE.	HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData	S2000M Part Definition Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		The `hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement` will be provided as TRUE only for Meters, Test Equipment, Measuring Equipment (Gauges, Scales (weight), etc) and Dimensional Equipment. Information regarding the type and periodicity of the calibration must be obtained from the appropriate engineering sources. To be provided only for items having a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.		
`hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible`	umlBoolean	`hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible` characterises the ability of electrical equipment to function satisfactorily in its electromagnetic environment without inadmissibly influencing this environment to which also other equipment belongs. The default value for the `hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible` will be FALSE. The value TRUE will be set if the item is electromagnetic incompatible. The `hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible` indication will be provided only for items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive`	umlBoolean	`hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive` identifies electronic components subject to catastrophic failure, major characteristic change or performance degradation from the effect of electromagnetic fields. The default value for the `hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive` will be FALSE. The value TRUE will be set if the item is electromagnetic sensitive. The `hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive` indication will be provided only for items which have `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData`	S2000M Part Definition Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
`hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive`	umlBoolean	`hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive` identifies electronic components subject to catastrophic failure, major characteristic change or performance degradation from the effect of electrostatic fields. The default value for the `hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive` will be FALSE. The value TRUE will be set if the item is electrostatic sensitive. The `hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive` indication will be provided only for items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`hardwarePartExportTradeControl`	ClassificationType	`hardwarePartExportTradeControl` identifies items (partIdentifier) which are export/trade controlled. The export/trade control can be based on any national and/or international regulation. The `hardwarePartExportTradeControl` will be provided only for items which have `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0. At the start of a project the Contractor and Customer have to decide on the use of this data element and and agree which regulation(s) is (are) taken into account with the export and trade control and when the `hardwarePartExportTradeControl` for the relevant item is set. The agreement should also detail the code(s) to be used for the `hardwarePartExportTradeControl`. Examples of national and/or international regulations are: - US regulations on export and customs control (International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)). - German Kriegswaffenkontrollgesetz. - Export Administration Regulations (EAR).	`HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData`	S2000M Part Definition Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
`hardwarePartFitmentRequirement`	ClassificationType	`hardwarePartFitmentRequirement` indicates that an item cannot be fitted in its 'as supplied' state but must undergo some operation before, or during, installation. The `hardwarePartFitmentRequirement` will be provided only for items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData`	S2000M Part Supply Data
`hardwarePartHazardousClass`	ClassificationType	`hardwarePartHazardousClass` identifies articles or substances which are capable of posing a significant risk to health, safety or property during transportation, handling or storage. The codes to be used for hardwarePartHazaroudsClass are those as per the Substance Identification Number listed in Chapter 2 of the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods ST/SG/AC.10/1/Rev5. This data element will be provided for items with a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0. The UN document is also known as the 'UN List' and can be obtained under the references: UN Publication Sales No E.87 VIII.1, ISBN 92-1-13 9023-0. The same codes can be derived from the ICAO DOC 9284-AN/905 Technical Instruction for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air. If agreed between customer and contractor that a hazardous material is not adequately described/identified by the UN Recommendations, additional alpha codes can be allocated. **Example** – BYLM (Beryllium). – CADM (Cadmium). – CORR (Skin Corrosion/ burns, Eye Damage, Corrosive to Metals). – ENVT (Aquatic Toxicity). – EXPL (Explosives, Self-Reactives, Organic Peroxides). – FLAM (Flammables, Pyrophorics, Self-Heating, Emits Flammable Gas, Self-Reactives, Organic Peroxides).	`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData`	S2000M Part Definition Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		– HARM (Irritant (skin and eye), Skin Sensitizer, Acute Toxicity (harmful), Narcotic Effects, Respiratory Tract Irritant, Hazardous to Ozone Layer). – HAZA (Definition to be agreed). – HAZB (Definition to be agreed). – OXID (Oxidizers). – PGAS (Gases under Pressure). – TOXC (Acute Toxicity, fatal or toxic).		
`hardwarePartMagneticSensitive`	umlBoolean	`hardwarePartMagneticSensitive` identifies electronic components subject to catastrophic failure, major characteristic change or performance degradation from the effect of magnetic fields. The default value for the `hardwarePartMagneticSensitive` will be FALSE. The value TRUE will be set if the item is magnetic sensitive. The `hardwarePartMagneticSensitive` indication will be provided only for items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife`	PropertyType	`hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife` indicates the maximum installed life for which an item can be operated. The `hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife` will be provided only for items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0 and are subject to `hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife`. **Example** – calendar – cycles – hours – Landings	`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`hardwarePartPackagedSize`	`ThreeDimensional`	`hardwarePartPackagedSize` shows the gross dimensions of an item with packaging.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData`	S2000M Part Supply Data

Applicable to: All

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Chap 6.1

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		The `hardwarePartPackagedSize` can be 2-dimensional, providing only a length and diameter or 3-dimensional, providing a length, width and height. Whenever an item has a `hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity` the dimensions quoted will be those of the packaged `hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity`. The use and application of this data element is to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project. This data would be provided only for items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.		
`hardwarePartPackagedWeight`	PropertyType	`hardwarePartPackagedWeight` shows the gross weight of an item with packaging. Whenever an item has a `hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity` the weight quoted will be that of the packaged `hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity`. The use and application of this data element is to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project. This data would only be provided for items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData`	S2000M Part Supply Data
`hardwarePartPackagingRequirement`	ClassificationType	`hardwarePartPackagingRequirement` specifies the packaging requirement for an item. The codes shall take the STANAG 4280 'NATO Levels of Requirements for Packaging' into consideration.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData`	S2000M Part Supply Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		The `hardwarePartPackagingRequirement` shall be provided for all items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0. When an item is given a `hardwarePartPackagingRequirement` which signifies a Category1 Container, this container shall also have its own discrete data record presented and the figureItemContainerLocation shall also be provided.		
`hardwarePartPilferageClass`	ClassificationType	`hardwarePartPilferageClass` is a code supplied by the customer to indicate security classification of and/or security risk or pilferage controls for storage and retrieval of physical assets. The use of this data element and the terms for its application are to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project. The `hardwarePartPilferageClass` will only be provided for items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0. In NATO Codification procedures the `hardwarePartPilferageClass` is known as 'Controlled Inventory Item Code'. The range of values comes from the Table, taken from NATO Manual On Codification ACodP-1: Pilferage CODE. A code indicating the material has a ready resale value or civilian application for personal possession and, therefore, is especially subject to theft.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate`	umlBoolean	`hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate` identifies items which fall into the category of a Pool Item Candidate, according to the agreed conditions.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData`	S2000M Part Supply Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		If use of this data element has been agreed, the default value for the hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate will be FALSE. The use and application of this data element with value TRUE, together with the definition of the conditions which constitute a `hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate` are to be agreed at the start of the project.		
`hardwarePartProcurementSource`	`Organization`	`hardwarePartProcurementSource` is a code to identify the organization being responsible for the procurement of an item.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData`	S2000M Part Supply Data
`hardwarePartProvisioningCategory`	ClassificationType	`hardwarePartProvisioningCategory` classifies the item ordered into technical/logistical categories. This code can also be used for planning, budgeting, invoicing and reporting/controlling activities. The `hardwarePartProvisioningCategory` shall be provided for all items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0. The National or International Standards which are to be considered in the categorisation of an item as code "NS" should be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project. Additional specific codes can be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of the project. The exclusion of codes and the application and allocation priority of codes should be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData`	S2000M Part Supply Data
`hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime`	PropertyType	`hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime` indicates the time elapsing between the receipt of the order by the contractor (or Supplier) and the delivery of the first quantity.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData`	S2000M Part Supply Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		The `hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime` shall be provided for items that have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0. For Provisioning: the `hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime` can be used as a guide in provisioning but is only valid at the time it is given and is of no contractual relevance. For Material Supply: the `hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime` is shown in customer Price Lists. Where there is no customer Price Lists, the `hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime` will be quoted against a specific Request for `Quotation`.		
`hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue`	PropertyType	`hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue` indicates the supplied-in information in case the `hardwarePartUnitOfIssue` is non-definitive.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData`	S2000M Part Supply Data
`hardwarePartRadiationSensitive`	umlBoolean	`hardwarePartRadiationSensitive` identifies electronic components subject to catastrophic failure, major characteristic change or performance degradation from the effect of radioactive fields. The default value for the `hardwarePartRadiationSensitive` will be FALSE. The value TRUE will be set if the item is radiation sensitive. The `hardwarePartRadiationSensitive` indication will be provided only for items which have `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`hardwarePartRepairability`	ClassificationType	`hardwarePartRepairability` indicates whether an item is considered to be Expendable or Repairable. The `hardwarePartRepairability` shall be provided for all items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0. A `hardwarePartRepairability` code '6' item requires its separate `provisioningProjectIdentifier` to be given in the	`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData`	S2000M Part Supply Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		`FigureItemReference` field in cases where the repairable item has its own Equipment Illustrated Parts Catalogue.		
`hardwarePartScrapRate`	PropertyType	`hardwarePartScrapRate` indicates the estimated percentage of normally repairable units which, when removed from service, will be found to be beyond economic repair and therefore have to be scrapped. The `hardwarePartScrapRate` is to be provided against those items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0 and a `hardwarePartRepairability` of 6 for those items subject to `hardwarePartScrapRate`.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData`	S2000M Part Supply Data
`hardwarePartShelfExpirationDate`	DateType	`hardwarePartShelfExpirationDate` indicates the date when the shelf life of an item/material will expire.	`SerializedHardwarePart`	S2000M Specializations
`hardwarePartShelfLifeLimit`	PropertyType	`hardwarePartShelfLifeLimit` indicates the storage time period of perishability of an item which attracts a shelf life. The hardwarePartShelfLifeLimit shall not and cannot be provided for items which attract no shelf life (`hardwarePartShelfLifeType` = 0).	`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction`	ClassificationType	`hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction` is a code assigned to an item with a shelf life to specify the type of inspection, test or restorative action to be taken when the item has reached its storage shelf life, and to specify the extension of the shelf life time period after the test/restorative action has been completed. The `hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction` is to be provided against those items, which have a shelfLifeLimitType Type II. The codes for the `hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction` are taken from the NATO Manual On Codification ACodP-1.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData`	S2000M Part Definition Data

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
`hardwarePartShelfLifeType`	ClassificationType	`hardwarePartShelfLifeType` defines a defined shelf life limit for spare parts.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`hardwarePartSize`	`ThreeDimensional`	`hardwarePartSize` shows the gross dimensions of an item without packaging. The `hardwarePartSize` can be 2-dimensional, providing only a length and diameter or 3-dimensional, providing a length, width and height. The use and application of this data element is to be agreed between the customer and contractor. This data would only be provided for items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`hardwarePartSpecialStorageRequirement`	umlBoolean	`hardwarePartSpecialStorageRequirement` indicates whether an item, supplied by the supplier with the appropriate packaging, shall be stored under special conditions. The `hardwarePartSpecialStorageRequirement` shall be provided for all items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity`	umlInteger	`hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity` indicates the number of `hardwarePartUnitOfIssue` contained in a standard package. Where items are to be packaged separately, enter '1'. Where spareable item is not subject to a `hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity`, enter '0'.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData`	S2000M Part Supply Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		The `hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity` shall be provided for all items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.		
`hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit`	PropertyType	`hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit` is the permitted life, in terms of time, irrespective of whether the item is on the shelf or in operation. The `hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit` will only be provided for items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0 and are subject to `hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit`.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`hardwarePartUnitOfIssue`	ClassificationType	`hardwarePartUnitOfIssue` indicates the physical measurement, the count, or when neither is appropriate, the container or shape of an item for the purposes of requisitioning by, and issue to, the end user, and is the data element to which the UNIT PRICE is ascribed. Codes used are those of ACodP-1, NATO Manual on Codification. The ACodP-1 manual can be found on the Internet at https://www.nato.int/structur/AC/135/main/links/acodp1.htm. The `hardwarePartUnitOfIssue` shall be provided for all items which have afigureItemReasonForSelection other than 0. Where the `hardwarePartUnitOfIssue` alone is insufficient to fully describe how the item is to be supplied, then the quantityPerUnitOfIssue shall also be provided. Whenever possible, preference should be given to a definitive `hardwarePartUnitOfIssue`. Due to the fact that `hardwarePartUnitOfIssue` is item/part related an exception is defined as follows for all PBL activities: `hardwarePartUnitOfIssue` = EA.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData`	S2000M Part Supply Data
`hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice`	PropertyType	`hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice` indicates the price and currency of an item/PBL activity related to: UNIT OF ISSUE, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, TYPE OF PRICE, PRICE CONDITION.	`PriceBreakInformation`	S2000M Part Supply Data

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
`hardwarePartWeight`	PropertyType	`hardwarePartWeight` shows the gross weight of an item without packaging. The use and application of this data element is to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project. This data would only be provided for items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`headerFigureItemDescription`	DescriptorType	`headerFigureItemDescription` provides descriptive data in the header of the figure item which supplements the `partName` and identifies specific details which relate to the location at which the data is provided. The language used in the `headerFigureItemDescription` should be that defined by the MessageLanguage of the IPP Presentation. Data which is applicable to a part for all its locations should be held in the `partName`, not in the `headerFigureItemDescription`. The `partName` plus the `headerFigureItemDescription` will together form the basis of the description which appears in the Provisioning Data and the Illustrated Parts Catalogue. Where `figureItemReasonForSelection` is coded 8, an explanation has to be given in `headerFigureItemDescription`. Where a qualified interchangeability situation exists shown by an interchangeability 6, the conditions associated with this situation are to be given in `headerFigureItemDescription`. Where an Assembly/Sub-Assembly is not broken down completely because some detailed parts cannot be identified by unique part numbers, it should be broken down to the lowest identifiable level using the appropriate indentureLevels. The bracketed information (INCOMPLETE BREAKDOWN) should be included in `headerFigureItemDescription`.	`HeaderFigureItem`	S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
`hour`	umlInteger	`hour` is an Integer that represents the `hour` of a day expressed as a value between '0' and '24'.	`TimeType`	S2000M_Compound_Attributes_001-00
`informationControlNumber`	IdentifierType	`informationControlNumber` is the unique identifier of an `Illustration` sheet, multimedia object or other data for Provisioning Data /IPC and Technical Publications. This `informationControlNumber` is a Composite Data Element which also identifies the Originator and is required for electronic data exchange. Two types of `informationControlNumber` are available: ICN – CAGE CODE based - Positions one to five: Originator (Commercial and Government Entity Code) (alphanumeric). - Positions six to ten: Originator's Information Unique Identifier (alphanumeric). - Positions eleven to thirteen: Information Issue Number (numeric). - Position fourteen to fifteen: Information Security Classification (numeric). ICN – Model Identification based - Positions one to fourteen: Product Identification (alphanumeric). - Position fifteen to eighteen: System Difference Code (alphanumeric). - Positions nineteen to twenty-seven: Standard Numbering System Code (numeric). - Position twenty-eight: Reponsible Partner Company Code (alphanumeric). - Positions twenty-nine to thirty-three: Originator (Commercial and Government Entity) (alphanumeric). - Positions thirty-four to thirty-eight: Originator's Information Unique Identifier (alphanumeric).	`Illustration`	S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		- Position thirty-nine: Information Variant Code (alpha). - Positions forty to forty-two: Information Issue Number (numeric). - Position forty- three and forty-four: Information Security Classification (numeric). Both types of ICN can be used for both chapterized and non-chapterized Provisioning Data. The different codes to be used for non-chapterized Provisioning Data are explained under Data Element Standard Numbering System Code (SNC). The type of ICN to be used is to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the beginning of the project. **Example** – For examples see S1000D.		
`informationExportTradeControl`	ClassificationType	`informationExportTradeControl` identifies information which contains data that are export/trade controlled. The export/trade control can be based on any national and/or international regulation. At the start of a project the Contractor and Customer have to decide and agree on the use of this data element and which regulation(s) is (are) taken into account with the export and trade control and when the `informationExportTradeControl` is set. The agreement should also detail the code(s) to be used for the IEC and exactly which data will be subject to export and trade control. Examples of national and/or international regulations are: - US regulations on export and customs control (International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)). - German Kriegswaffenkontrollgesetz. - Export Administration Regulations (EAR).		

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		Examples of data subject to export and trade control is the following information for items that are export of trade controlled: - `hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit` - `hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife` - `partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure` - `timeBetweenOverhaul` - `timeBetweenScheduledShopVisits`		
`inventoryManagementClass`	ClassificationType	`inventoryManagementClass` is a code allocated by Equipment Managers to groups of items of supply for inventory management purposes. The use and value(s) of the `inventoryManagementClass` need to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of the project.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedCustomerFurnishedData`	S2000M Part Supply Data
`invoiceClass`	ClassificationType	`invoiceClass` identifies the nature of the invoice. The use, application and content of this data element is to be agreed between customer and contractor. **Example** – adjustable cost (separate invoice for additional cost elements that are not covered under the other invoice classes or, on project basis, it has been decided to invoice additional costs separately). – final (all included parts/services must have a final price which is not subject to further amendments). – preliminary (invoice is subject to further adjustment).	`InvoiceRevision`	S2000M Invoicing
`invoiceDate`	DateTimeType	`invoiceDate` is the date allocated to an `Invoice`.	`InvoiceRevision`	S2000M Invoicing
`invoiceDeliveryValueNett`	PropertyType	`invoiceDeliveryValueNett` is the value nett of one invoice delivery line.	`InvoiceEntry`	S2000M Invoicing

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
`invoiceEntryIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`invoiceEntryIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an `InvoiceEntry` and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of `InvoiceEntry`.	`InvoiceEntry`	S2000M Invoicing
`invoiceIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`invoiceIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an `Invoice` and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of `Invoice`.	`Invoice`	S2000M Invoicing
`invoiceOrderValueNett`	PropertyType	`invoiceOrderValueNett` is the sum of all INVOICE DELIVERY LINE VALUES NETT.	`InvoiceEntry`	S2000M Invoicing
`invoicePartyType`	ClassificationType	`invoicePartyType` is a classification that identifies the role of the associated `Party` of invoicing process. **Example** – InvoiceSender – InvoiceTo – SoldTo – TaxableCustomer – TaxableOrganisation	`InvoiceParty`	S2000M Invoicing
`invoiceQuantity`	PropertyType	`invoiceQuantity` indicates the number of items in a `InvoiceEntry` per `hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue`.	`InvoiceEntry`	S2000M Invoicing
`invoiceRelationshipType`	ClassificationType	`invoiceRelationshipType` is a classification that characterizes the relationship that is established between two `Invoices`. **Example** – original	`InvoiceRelationship`	S2000M Invoicing
`invoiceRevisionIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`invoiceRevisionIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an `InvoiceRevision` and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of `InvoiceRevision`.	`InvoiceRevision`	S2000M Invoicing
`invoiceTotalTaxValue`	PropertyType	`invoiceTotalTaxValue` is the value of tax determined by the TAX PERCENTAGE RATE for the INVOICE TOTAL VALUE NETT.	`InvoiceRevision`	S2000M Invoicing

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
`invoiceTotalValueGross`	PropertyType	`invoiceTotalValueGross` is the sum of the INVOICE TOTAL VALUE NETT and INVOICE TOTAL TAX VALUE.	`InvoiceRevision`	S2000M Invoicing
`invoiceTotalValueNett`	PropertyType	`invoiceTotalValueNett` is the sum of all INVOICE ORDER LINE VALUES NETT including adjusting values such as ADJUSTABLE COST, ESCALATION VALUE, OFFSET VALUE and EXCHANGE VALUE when appropriate which are applicable to one invoice.	`InvoiceRevision`	S2000M Invoicing
`lastOrderDate`	DateType	`lastOrderDate` gives the date when orders must be placed by the customer to achieve delivery by Logistic Support Date. The date will be calculated by subtracting the Purchasing Lead Time and 3 month administration time at contractor from Logistic Support Date. The use of the `lastOrderDate` is to be agreed between the customer and the contractor at the start of the project. If the precise date is not known, the last two digits have to be filled with the last day of the month.	`ProvisioningProject`	S2000M Product and Project
`latestTimeForCollection`	DateTimeType	`latestTimeForCollection` identifies the latest date of availability for collection of goods at the contractor's/ customer's premises expressed in UTC / Greenwich Mean Time. If the date and time cannot be realized a new date must be agreed.	`ShipmentRevision`	S2000M Shipment
`lifeAuthorizingOrganization`	`Organization`	`lifeAuthorizingOrganization` identifies the organization that is the authoritative source for the `authorizedLifeValue`.	`AuthorizedLife`	S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
`loanPeriod`	`DateRange`	`loanPeriod` defines the period for which an item is requested for loan or is on loan in a Mutual Supply Scenario.	`QuotationEntry`	S2000M Pricing
`logisticLeadTime`	PropertyType	`logisticLeadTime` indicates the time between the Logistic Support Date for an IPP and start of compilation of an IPPN, taking under consideration the amount of line items, the agreed process of presentation and longest lead time of a spare part within a product.	`ProvisioningProject`	S2000M Product and Project

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		The use of the `logisticLeadTime` is to be agreed between the customer and the contractor at the start of the project.		
`logisticSupportStartDate`	DateType	`logisticSupportStartDate` indicates the date for each customer when Logistics Support has been established. If the precise date is not known, the last two digits have to be filled with the last day of the month.	`ProvisioningProgramPlan`	S2000M Provisioning Program
`lowerBound`	umlString	`lowerBound` is a string of characters that represents the lower limit of the range.	`SerialNumberRange`	S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
`lowerLimitSalesQuantity`	umlInteger	`lowerLimitSalesQuantity` indicates a `hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice` valid for an individual, specified range of buy quantities. The `lowerLimitSalesQuantity` must always be presented with and read in conjunction with the `upperLimitSalesQuantity` and a `hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice`.	`PriceBreakInformation`	S2000M Part Supply Data
`lsaAvailabilityDate`	DateType	`lsaAvailabilityDate` indicates the date when the Logistics Support Analysis or the Maintenance Concept will be available. The use of the `lsaAvailabilityDate` is to be agreed between the customer and the contractor at the start of the project. If the precise date is not known, the last two digits have to be filled with the last day of the month.	`ProvisioningProject`	S2000M Product and Project
`maintenanceLevelCapabilityDescription`	DescriptorType	`maintenanceLevelCapabilityDescription` is a description that gives more information on the ability to perform maintenance based on availability of support resources and environmental conditions. **Note** 1. The defined abilities are the basis for determining the functions to be accomplished at the defined maintenance level.	`MaintenanceLevel`	CDM UoF Product Usage Context

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		Note 2. Support resources include eg, personnel and skills, special facilities and support equipment, etc.		
`maintenanceLevelIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`maintenanceLevelIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a `MaintenanceLevel` and to differentiate it from other instances of `MaintenanceLevel`.	`MaintenanceLevel`	CDM UoF Product Usage Context
`maintenanceLevelName`	NameType	`maintenanceLevelName` is a name by which the `MaintenanceLevel` is known and can be easily referenced.	`MaintenanceLevel`	CDM UoF Product Usage Context
`maximumOfStackingHeight`	umlInteger	`maximumOfStackingHeight` defines the maximum total stacking height of the identical handling units, packages, cases or any other type of packaging.	`HandlingUnit`	S2000M Shipment
`messageBusinessType`	ClassificationType	`messageBusinessType` identifies the object within the used Transaction. The codes/values and their meaning need to be specified and agreed at the beginning of a project. **Example** – IP `Order` – MROMSS – OSSTransport – RP `Order` – Special `Order` – Warranty	`Message`	S2000M Specializations
`messagePartyType`	ClassificationType	`messagePartyType` is a classification that identifies the role of the associated `Party`. **Example** – Receiver – Sender	`MessageParty`	CDM UoF Message

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
messageRelationshipType	ClassificationType	messageRelationshipType is a classification that characterizes the relationship that is established between two Messages.	MessageRelationship	CDM UoF Message
minimumSalesQuantity	umlInteger	minimumSalesQuantity identifies the minimum quantity which can be purchased at the quoted hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice. The use and application of this data element, together with the definition of the conditions which constitute a minimumSalesQuantity are to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of the proj.	HardwarePartAsDesignedCommerceData	S2000M Part Supply Data
minute	umlInteger	minute is an Integer that represents the minute within an hour expressed as a value between '0' and '59'.	TimeType	S2000M_Compound_Attributes_001-00
modificationType	ClassificationType	modificationType is a classification that identifies whether the figure item is the basis of the configuration / build standard or it is updated by the corresponding changeAuthorizationIdentifier.	FigureItemModification	S2000M Figure Item Realization Data
natoItemIdentificationNumber	IdentifierType	natoItemIdentificationNumber is assigned to each approved item identification and is the identification number within NATO for that item of supply. The NIN forms the last nine digits of the NatoStockNumber (NSN). Positions one to two: Identifies the National Codification Bureau (NCB) which assigned the NSN. Positions three to nine: A non-significant number assigned by the codifying NCB.	NatoStockNumber	S2000M Part Supply Data
natoItemName	DescriptorType	natoItemName provides a detailed description of the item as provided by the NCB for those items that have been codified. In case of an Approved Item Name, this natoItemName will correspond with the Item Name Code as contained in the NATO Item Code (INC) as contained in the NATO Item Name Directory for Supply Cataloguing H6. In case of a Non-Approved Item Name (Non-AIN), this natoItemName will correspond with INC: 77777.	NatoCodification	S2000M Part Supply Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		The language used in the `natoItemName` should be that defined by the MessageLanguage of the Provisioning Data presentation. The `natoItemName` must contain only data which specifically relates to the part and which will be applicable to that part at whatever location the part is used. When descriptive data needs to be provided which relates to a specific location of the part, this data is to be provided in the `figureItemDescription`. To obtain a full description for a part the `natoItemName` must be read together with the `figureItemDescription`.		
`natoItemNameCode`	ClassificationType	`natoItemNameCode` identifies an Item Name in the NATO Codification System. Each Item Name is assigned an individual code. Approved Item Names as per NATO Item Name Directory H6. Non-approved Item Names are assigned code '77777'. `natoItemNameCode` is to be provided for all items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.	NatoCodification	S2000M Part Supply Data
`natoSupplyClass`	ClassificationType	`natoSupplyClass` provides the supply classification assigned under the NATO Codification System to an item of supply, an item of production and/or a homogeneous area of commodities in respect to their physical or performance characteristics. The `natoSupplyClass` is required for all items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0. The `natoSupplyClass` is to be selected from the publication H6, Federal Item Name Directory (will be superseded by ACodP-3, NATO	NatoStockNumber	S2000M Part Supply Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		Item Name Directory), which contains the Item Name, the Item Name Code and the appropriate `natoSupplyClass`. If not listed in H6 (ACodP-3) the `natoSupplyClass` is to be selected from the publication H2-1/-2, Federal Supply Classification, Part 1 Groups and Classes, Part 2 Numeric Index (will be superseded by ACodP-2, NATO Supply Classification Handbook).		
notIllustratedFigureItem	umlBoolean	`notIllustratedFigureItem` indicates that an item is not illustrated and that its Item Number does not appear in the illustration for the `Figure` in which the item is listed. The default value for the `notIllustratedFigureItem` will be FALSE. The value TRUE will be set if the item is not illustrated. It is to be noted that if an end item is listed as 'not illustrated' (`notIllustratedFigureItem` = TRUE), this does not automatically mean that the entire item/breakdown is 'not illustrated'. Not illustrated are where it is not possible adequately to represent an item on an illustration and where it is not necessary to do so. Not illustrated are consumables, Raw Materials and bulk Hardware (eg solder, wire, sleeving). Not illustrated are where an assembly is not drawn as an assembly but is drawn broken down, and its association with its Item Number on the illustration cannot be made. Not illustrated are indenture Level 1 of each figure (`figureItemIndentureLevel`). It is to be noted that if an end item is listed as 'not illustrated', this does not automatically mean that the entire item / breakdown is 'not illustrated'.	ActualFigureItem	S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data
observationDescription	DescriptorType	`observationDescription` is the Information/comments provided by the customer to a contractor or vice versa on previously transmitted data or illustrations.	Observation	S2000M Observation

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
`observationIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`observationIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an `Observation` and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of `Observation`. The `observationIdentifier` starts with 1 and is to be increased sequentially.	`Observation`	S2000M Observation
`obsoletePart`	umlBoolean	`obsoletePart` is a data element to hold and exchange important information regarding the applicability, the nature and the usage of a spare part and its related data. The use of this data element shall be agreed between contractor and customer at start of the project.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData`	S2000M Part Supply Data
`openingTimesDay`	ClassificationType	`openingTimesDay` indicates the day of the week (or everyday) where the opening hours are applicable.	`OpeningTimes`	S2000M Party
`openingTimesFrom`	`TimeType`	`openingTimesFrom` identifies the starting of opening hours for collection of goods or delivery of goods at the contractor's/ customer's premises.	`OpeningTimes`	S2000M Party
`openingTimesTo`	`TimeType`	`openingTimesTo` identifies the ending of opening hours for collection of goods or delivery of goods at the contractor's/ customer's premises.	`OpeningTimes`	S2000M Party
`operatingLocationTypeDescription`	DescriptorType	`operatingLocationTypeDescription` is a description that gives more information on the `OperatingLocationType`, including the environmental conditions to be expected.	`OperatingLocationType`	CDM UoF Product Usage Context
`operatingLocationTypeIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`operatingLocationTypeIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an `OperatingLocationType` and to differentiate it from other instances of `OperatingLocationType`.	`OperatingLocationType`	CDM UoF Product Usage Context
`operatingLocationTypeName`	NameType	`operatingLocationTypeName` is a name by which the `OperatingLocationType` is known and can be easily referenced.	`OperatingLocationType`	CDM UoF Product Usage Context

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
`orderEntryIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`orderEntryIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an `OrderEntry` and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of `OrderEntry`.	`OrderEntry`	S2000M Ordering
`orderEntryQuantity`	PropertyType	`orderEntryQuantity` indicates the number of items in a `OrderEntry` per `hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue`.	`OrderEntry`	S2000M Ordering
`orderIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`orderIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an `Order` and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of `Order`.	`Order`	S2000M Ordering
`orderRevisionIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`orderRevisionIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an `OrderRevision` and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of `OrderRevision`.	`OrderRevision`	S2000M Ordering
`paidValue`	PropertyType	`paidValue` is the actual value for a number of individual invoices transferred to the bank account as per the BankDetails.	`PaymentRevision`	S2000M Payment
`paidValueForThisInvoice`	PropertyType	`paidValueForThisInvoice` is the actual value (reduced by any discount) for an individual invoice transferred to the bank account as per the BankDetails.	`PaymentEntry`	S2000M Payment
`partChangeabilityStrategy`	ClassificationType	`partChangeabilityStrategy` is the third part of the partMaintenanceSolution. It indicates the lowest Maintenance Level allowed to remove or replace of the part.	`PartMaintenanceSolution`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`partDefinitionIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`partDefinitionIdentifier` is an identifier that identifies the design standard to which the serialized part adheres.	`SoftwarePartAsReleased`	CDM UoF Part As Realized
`partDemilitarizationClass`	ClassificationType	`partDemilitarizationClass` identifies items of supply with respect to special measures to be taken when they are being disposed of: in order to render them useless for military purposes, in order to destroy any indications of military purposes or performance characteristics,in order to prevent them being passed on to unauthorised persons, or in order to guarantee compliance with legal requirements of other provisions.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData`	S2000M Part Definition Data

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		MLI= Munition List Item (this is initially a term used in the United States, but other countries can have prepared national lists or many have adopted the US list). SLI= Strategic List Item. The use of `partDemilitarizationClass` is optional and is to be agreed between the contractor and customer at commencement of the project.		
`partIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`partIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a `PartAsDesigned` and to differentiate it from other instances of `PartAsDesigned`. **Note** Part identification includes drawing, model, type or source controlling numbers. **Example** – "12345-501"	`PartAsDesigned`	CDM UoF Part Definition
`partName`	NameType	`partName` is a name by which the `PartAsDesigned` is known and can be easily referenced.	`PartAsDesigned`	CDM UoF Part Definition
`partNationalSpecificClassification`	ClassificationType	`partNationalSpecificClassification` is the sixth part of the partMaintenanceSolution. Its value is allocated by individual users for internal management purposes.	`PartMaintenanceSolution`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`partOverhaulabilityStrategy`	ClassificationType	`partOverhaulabilityStrategy` is the fourth part of the partMaintenanceSolution. It indicates whether the part is to be repaired and if it so, what the lowest Maintenance Level capable of performing the repair is.	`PartMaintenanceSolution`	S2000M Part Definition Data
`partRecoverabilityStrategy`	ClassificationType	`partRecoverabilityStrategy` is the fifth part of the partMaintenanceSolution. It determines which action for the removed or broken material is necessary and at which level it is carried out.	`PartMaintenanceSolution`	S2000M Part Definition Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
partsDataMatrix	ClassificationType	partsDataMatrix is a data structure to hold and exchange all important information regarding the applicability, the nature and the possible usage of a spare part and its related data. **Example** – N - Non-procurable Marker. – O - Repairable Item Marker. – R - Redundant Item Marker. – X - Obsolete / Obsolescence.	HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData	S2000M Part Supply Data
partSensitiveItemClass	ClassificationType	partSensitiveItemClass is a code supplied by the customer to indicate security classification of and/or security risk or pilferage controls for storage and retrieval of physical assets. The use of this data element and the terms for its application are to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project. The partSensitiveItemClass will only be provided for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0. In NATO Codification procedures the partSensitiveItemClass is known as 'Controlled Inventory Item Code'. The range of values comes from a Table, taken from NATO Manual On Codification ACodP-1: Sensitive Items Code. Material which required a high degree of protection and control due to statutory requirements or regulations, such as narcotics and drug abuse items, precious metals, items which are of high value, highly technical, hazardous, small arms, ammunition, explosives and demolition material.	HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData	S2000M Part Definition Data
partSourcingStrategy	ClassificationType	partSourcingStrategy is the first and second part of the PMS. It indicates the means of acquiring support for the part. The first part is always "P" (procurable).	PartMaintenanceSolution	S2000M Part Definition Data
partUsageConsumptionRate	umlInteger	partUsageConsumptionRate is number of times that an item is replaced in 100 repairs of the next higher assembly.	FigureItemRealizationDesignData	S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		The use of this data element and its application to structural items has to be agreed between contractor and customer at the start of the project. For certain items (eg easily damageable parts) the `partUsageConsumptionRate` given can be in excess of 100. The `partUsageConsumptionRate` is to be provided against items which have a repairabilityStrategy of 1.		
partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure	PropertyType	`partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure` is the unfactored, predicted interval, expressed in a specific measurement unit, between failures of an item. A failure is any primary malfunction of a system, sub system, equipment or component which requires correction by unscheduled maintenance work. The `partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure` is to be provided against items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0 and a `hardwarePartRepairability` of 6 for those items subject to `partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure` (i.e. items that are LSA-Candidates).	FigureItemRealizationDesignData	S2000M Figure Item Realization Data
partyAddressDuration	DateRange	`partyAddressDuration` is the period of time during which the address of a Party is valid.	PartyAddress	S2000M Party
partyAddressType	ClassificationType	`partyAddressType` is a <<classification>> describing the type of relationship between a Party and an Address.	PartyAddress	S2000M Party
partyContactDataDetails	DescriptorType	`partyContactDataDetails` is a description that provides further details on the contact data of a Party.	PartyContactData	S2000M Party
partyContactDataType	ClassificationType	`partyContactDataType` is a <<classification>> that allows to qualify the PartyContactData.	PartyContactData	S2000M Party
partyRelationshipDescription	DescriptorType	`partyRelationshipDescription` is a textual narrative statement explaining the association between two Parties.	PartyRelationship	S2000M Party

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
partyRelationshipDuration	DateRange	partyRelationshipDuration is the date range during which the association between two parties exists.	PartyRelationship	S2000M Party
partyRelationshipType	ClassificationType	partyRelationshipType is a relationship describing how two Parties are associated. **Example** – Is associated with – Is department of – Is legal succcessor of – Is subsidiary of – Works for	PartyRelationship	S2000M Party
paymentDate	DateTimeType	paymentDate is the date by which settlement of the Invoice has been or will be performed, ie the date by which the actual payment has been made or will be made.	PaymentRevision	S2000M Payment
paymentEntryIdentifier	IdentifierType	paymentEntryIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an PaymentEntry and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of PaymentEntry.	PaymentEntry	S2000M Payment
paymentIdentifier	IdentifierType	paymentIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an Payment and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of Payment.	Payment	S2000M Payment
paymentPartyType	ClassificationType	paymentPartyType is a classification that identifies the role of the associated Party of payment process. **Example** – Collector – Payer	PaymentParty	S2000M Payment
paymentRevisionIdentifier	IdentifierType	paymentRevisionIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an PaymentRevision and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of PaymentRevision.	PaymentRevision	S2000M Payment

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
plannedAvailabilityOfObservationDate	DateType	plannedAvailabilityOfObservationDate indicates the planned date when the observations from customers have to be available for correction of Master Provisioning Data or, in case of extended process, for preparation of PreAssessment Meeting in the planned timescale.	ProvisioningProject	S2000M Product and Project
plannedPreAssessmentMeetingDate	DateType	plannedPreAssessmentMeetingDate indicates the planned date when the PreAssessment Meeting or Technical Meeting will be started (only for the extended process).	PreAssessmentMeeting	S2000M Product and Project
plannedQuantityOfLineItems	umlInteger	plannedQuantityOfLineItems indicates the planned Number of Line Items of the Provisioning Data or Provisioning Data with Change Authority Identifier.	ProvisioningProjectDelivery	S2000M Provisioning Program
plannedSubmissionDate	DateType	plannedSubmissionDate indicates the planned date of submission of Draft Provisioning Data for the extended process.	ProvisioningProjectDelivery	S2000M Provisioning Program
plannedTimeForCollection	DateTimeRange	plannedTimeForCollection shows either the planned date and time of collection of goods or a time frame within which the goods are planned to be collected. Enables the contractor/customer to prepare the goods or, in case of disagreement, negotiate a new time/time frame.	ShipmentRevision	S2000M Shipment
plannedTimeForDelivery	DateTimeType	plannedTimeForDelivery is a date and time of the scheduled delivery.	Delivery	S2000M Delivery
postalCode	umlString	postalcode is a string of characters that represents a short code used by the postal service to identify a geographical area.	StreetAddress	CDM UoF Location
precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability	ClassificationType	precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability together with the succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability indicate the interchangeability of two or more items at the same location either for the same configuration or, when a partIdentifier change is involved, across two different Configuration Standards.	FigureItemRealizationContextData	S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		The interchangeability code will only be applied when two or more interchangeable items are presented at the same location.		
		The numeric interchangeability codes will only be used where interchangeability conditions have been positively identified.		
		As the interchangeability of different Configuration Standards will be defined by the Change Authority introducing the change, the level of breakdown to which the interchangeability code can be applied will be dependent upon that which is expressed by the Change Authority. It can, therefore, not be possible to identify the interchangeability condition down to full breakdown level in all cases.		
		When applied across different configuration standards, the interchangeability is to be read in conjunction with the serialNumberLowerBound and the serialNumberUpperBound.		
		The `precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability` shall always be presented with and read in conjuction with the `succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability`.		
		The `precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability` code will be provided only foritems which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.		
		If this attribute is absent indicates that the interchangeability condition cannot be positively identified or represented. Items presented at the same location with interchangeability 'blank' can, or cannot, be interchangeable. The use of interchangeability 'blank' will only have application for items presented at different Configuration Standards.		
`priorityRequirement`	ClassificationType	`priorityRequirement` is a code indicating the urgency and nature of a customer's requirement.	OrderEntry	S2000M Ordering
`productDefinitionIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`productDefinitionIdentifier` is an identifier that identifies the Product of which the serialized product variant is a realization.	SerializedProductVariant	CDM UoF Serialized Product Variant Configuration

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
productIdentifier	IdentifierType	`productIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a `Product` and to differentiate it from other instances of `Product`.	`Product`	CDM UoF Product and Project
productName	NameType	`productName` is a name by which the `Product` is known and can be easily referenced.	`Product`	CDM UoF Product and Project
productVariantDefinitionIdentifier	IdentifierType	`productVariantDefinitionIdentifier` is an identifier that identifies the `Product` variant of which the serialized product variant is a realization.	`SerializedProductVariant`	CDM UoF Serialized Product Variant Configuration
productVariantIdentifier	IdentifierType	`productVariantIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a `ProductVariant` and to differentiate it from other instances of `ProductVariant`.	`ProductVariant`	CDM UoF Product and Project
productVariantName	NameType	`productVariantName` is a name by which the `ProductVariant` is known and can be easily referenced.	`ProductVariant`	CDM UoF Product and Project
progressPaymentMilestoneIdentifier	IdentifierType	`progressPaymentMilestoneIdentifier` is a unique identifier to define payment milestone numbers or payment plan dates in accordance with the terms of a contract.	`ProgressPaymentMilestone`	S2000M Invoicing
progressPaymentPlanIdentifier	IdentifierType	`progressPaymentPlanIdentifier` is a unique identifier of a progress payment, a payment plan, milestone payment plan or any other plan related payment. The identifier has to be unique within a contractor, Prime `Contract` Number and/ or `Document` Number to which the invoice refers to.	`ProgressPaymentPlan`	S2000M Invoicing
projectIdentifier	IdentifierType	`projectIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a `Project` and to differentiate it from other instances of `Project`.	`Project`	CDM UoF Product and Project
projectName	NameType	`projectName` is a name by which the `Project` is known and can be easily referenced.	`Project`	CDM UoF Product and Project

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
provisioningProgramPlanDescription	DescriptorType	provisioningProgramPlanDescription is a description that provides further details on IP Program Plan.	ProvisioningProgramPlan	S2000M Provisioning Program
provisioningProgramPlanTitle	NameType	provisioningProgramPlanTitle is a name by which the ProvisioningProgramPlan is known and can be easily referenced.	ProvisioningProgramPlan	S2000M Provisioning Program
provisioningProjectCoveredChapter	DescriptorType	provisioningProjectCoveredChapter shows the chapter, sub-chapter and sub-sub-chapter in accordance with ASD S1000D related to an IPP. Depending on the depth of breakdown, only chapter or chapter and sub-chapter can be used. The use of the provisioningProjectCoveredChapter is to be agreed between the customer and the contractor at the start of the Project.	ProvisioningProject	S2000M Product and Project
provisioningProjectIdentifier	IdentifierType	provisioningProjectIdentifier is allocated to break down the complete Provisioning Data task into manageable sections thus identifying separate spares lists and regulating all processes relating to each individual list. The Provisioning Data presentation for a Product will be broken down into several Provisioning Data packages each allocated its own IPP. The separate Provisioning Data presentations for equipment will each receive one provisioningProjectIdentifier and will usually cover all variants of the equipment in a single Provisioning Data presentation. A provisioningProjectIdentifier, once assigned, will not be changed, even if at some later stage the responsibility for a provisioningProjectIdentifier is moved from one Company to another.	ProvisioningProject	S2000M Product and Project

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		The allocation of `provisioningProjectIdentifier`'s and the division of the Provisioning Data presentation for the `Product` will be jointly agreed between the contractor and customer. This agreement can also include the allocation of significant serial numbers (an Format) to relate Provisioning Data projects to weapon systems or to group projects into specific categories. The `provisioningProjectIdentifier` is to be unique within an MFC of the responsible contractor; see Data Element Sheet for `partIdentifier`. Position one to five: The COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT ENTITY of the contractor who is responsible for providing the IPP data to the customer; see Data Element sheet for partIdentifier (PID). Position six to nine: Project serial number allocated by the responsible contractor. The provisioningProjectIdentifiers for Part-Oriented messages are to be allocated differently than those for any other Provisioning Data presentation. In particular it has to be avoided that the same provisioningProjectIdentifier is used for both a Part-Oriented message and a CSN-Oriented message.		
`provisioningProjectStatus`	IdentifierType	`provisioningProjectStatus` identifies the issue status and serial number of each Initial Provisioning List presentation and updating message for a specific `provisioningProjectIdentifier`. **Example** – CA (Cancelled for a deleted IPP in the IP-Programme). – D1 (First Draft issue). – D2 (Second Draft issue). – F1 (First Formal issue). – M1 (First Master issue).	`ProvisioningProjectDelivery`	S2000M Provisioning Program
`provisioningProjectSubject`	DescriptorType	`provisioningProjectSubject` describes the subject for which the `provisioningProjectIdentifier` is assigned.	`ProvisioningProject`	S2000M Product and Project

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
`provisioningProjectTypeOfPresentation`	ClassificationType	`provisioningProjectTypeOfPresentation` identifies whether the data relates to a chapterized or non-chapterized Provisioning Data project contained in the message.	`ProvisioningProject`	S2000M Product and Project
`provisioningRecommendedSparesQuantity`	PropertyType	`provisioningRecommendedSparesQuantity` indicates the recommended quantity of the item which is required to support an agreed level of maintenance to the usage pattern and period notified by the customer. The agreed level of maintenance is indicated through the preparationUpToMaintenanceLevel. The `recommendedSparesQuantity` will be presented with and has to be read in conjunction with the preparationUpToMaintenanceLevel. The `provisioningRecommendedSparesQuantity` is provided in accordance with the customer's maintenance concept. In the 'normal' Catalogue Sequence Number orientated Provisioning process the `recommendedSparesQuantity` represents the quantity required for use at the location at which the item is recommended. In the Part Number oriented Provisioning process the `recommendedSparesQuantity` represents the 'total' recommended quantity for use in the end item for which the ProvisioningProjectIdentifier is allocated and is based upon the quantity provided in the total quantity. The use and application of this data element is to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project.	`PartInProvisioningProject`	S2000M Part Oriented Provisioning Project
`quantityInNextHigherAssembly`	PropertyType	`quantityInNextHigherAssembly` indicates the number of times an item is fitted in one unit of the next higher assembly. Use of the `quantityInNextHigherAssembly` value 'AR': - For items where the quantity is indefinite as with shims, oversize/ undersize parts, the letters AR (as required) have to be used.	`FigureItemRealizationContextData`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		- AR is also to appear where an item's quantity cannot be established.		
		- For Select on Test items the first item in the range will carry the actual quantity (usually 1) and the remainder will be AR.		
		- For Select on Fit items the quantity will usually be AR for the whole range.		
		Use of the `quantityInNextHigherAssembly` value 'REF':		
		- In general REF is to appear where an item is listed for reference only. The 'top' items of all figures are reference items.		
		- Exceptions to this general rule can apply and are to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of a project. For example REF can be not allowed when the relevant position (location) has an RTX with a breakdown.		
`quotationEffectiveDate`	DateType	`quotationEffectiveDate` is the date on which the validity of a `Quotation` becomes effective.	`QuotationTiming`	S2000M Pricing
`quotationEntryIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`quotationEntryIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an `QuotationEntry` and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of `QuotationEntry`.	`QuotationEntry`	S2000M Pricing
`quotationEntryQuantity`	PropertyType	`quotationEntryQuantity` indicates the number of items in a `QuotationEntry` per `hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue`.	`QuotationEntry`	S2000M Pricing
`quotationExpiryDate`	DateType	`quotationExpiryDate` is the date on which the validity of a `Quotation` expires.	`QuotationTiming`	S2000M Pricing
`quotationIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`quotationIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an `Quotation` and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of `Quotation`.	`Quotation`	S2000M Pricing
`quotationRevisionIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`quotationRevisionIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an `QuotationRevision` and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of `QuotationRevision`.	`QuotationRevision`	S2000M Pricing

Applicable to: All

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Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
receiptDate	DateTimeType	receiptDate signifies the date of physical receipt by the recipient.	Delivery	S2000M Delivery
recommendationDescription	DescriptorType	recommendationDescription is the Recommendation provided by the contractor to a customer concerning previously transmitted observations.	Observation	S2000M Observation
recommendedSparesQuantity	PropertyType	recommendedSparesQuantity indicates the recommended quantity of the item which is required to support an agreed level of maintenance to the usage pattern and period notified by the customer. The agreed level of maintenance is indicated through the preparationUpToMaintenanceLevel. The recommendedSparesQuantity will be presented with and has to be read in conjunction with the preparationUpToMaintenanceLevel. The recommendedSparesQuantity is provided in accordance with the customer's maintenance concept. In the 'normal' Catalogue Sequence Number orientated Provisioning process the recommendedSparesQuantity represents the quantity required for use at the location at which the item is recommended. In the Part Number oriented Provisioning process the recommendedSparesQuantity represents the 'total' recommended quantity for use in the end item for which the ProvisioningProjectIdentifier is allocated and is based upon the quantity provided in the total quantity. The use and application of this data element is to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project.	MaintenanceSolutionAndSparesRecommendation	S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution
referencedDocumentPortion	DescriptorType	referencedDocumentPortion is a description that provides a reference to the portion of a document which is of interest in a specific usage.	ReferencedDocument	CDM UoF Document
referencedDocumentRole	ClassificationType	referencedDocumentRole is a classification that identifies the function of the established relationship.	ReferencedDocument	CDM UoF Document

Applicable to: All

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Chap 6.1

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		Example – Design document reference – Directive – Document reference – Drawing reference – Source – Verification		
referenceDesignator	IdentifierType	referenceDesignator is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a location within the overall Product, and to differentiate it from other locations. **Note** Reference designators serve as a cross reference between parts contained in wiring diagrams, hydraulic systems etc. and eg, the Illustrated Parts Data (IPD).	BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown	CDM UoF Breakdown Structure
referenceNumberCategory	ClassificationType	referenceNumberCategory indicates the relationship of a Reference Number (partIdentifier) to the item of supply. The referenceNumberCategory will be allocated to items which have a NATO STOCK NUMBER. Each Reference Number or portion of a Reference Number shall be coded to indicate the relationship of the Reference Number to the item of supply. When determination cannot be made as to whether or not a Reference Number is the 'design control reference', it shall be considered the 'design control reference' until positive determination can be made. However, only one Reference Number shall be considered as the 'design control reference' for each Type 1A, 1B, 4A or 4B Item Identification. In addition, only one Reference Number shall be considered as the 'design control reference' for each item of production included in the concept of a Type 1, Type 2 or Type 4 Item Identification. All actions against Reference Numbers given in reply to SR-1 or SR-5 on Item Identification Cards shall be in accordance with national regulations.	NatoCodification	S2000M Part Supply Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		Reference Numbers assigned `referenceNumberCategory` D will always be submitted with a variation CODE REFERENCE NUMBER VARIATION CODE of 9.		
		Reference Numbers assigned `referenceNumberCategory` C will always be submitted with a variation code of 1.		
		The code values of this attribute has been taken from the NATO Manual on Codification ACodP-1.		
`referenceNumberVariant`	ClassificationType	`referenceNumberVariant` indicates whether or not a Reference Number is item-identifying or for information only. The referenceNumberVariant will be allocated to items which have a `NatoStockNumber` (NSN). Each Reference Number or portion of a Reference Number, shall be coded as follows: The Reference Number for a Manufacturer's source or a specification controlling reference for a Type 1, 2, or 4 Item Identification shall always contain the Variation Code '2'. For Type 1A, 1B, 4A or 4B Item Identification the Reference Number for a related non-definitive specification or standard Reference Number shall always contain the Variation Code '1'. For a Type 1A or 4A Item Identification, the 'design control reference' cited on the Item Identification Card shall always be item-identifying of the production and this Reference Number shall always contain the Variation Code '2'. Additional Reference Numbers related to Type 1A or 4A Item Identifications other than the Reference Number cited on the Item Identification Card, can contain a Variation Code of '1' or '2' depending on whether or not the Reference Number shall be supplemented in order to identify the same item of production. An activity submitting such an additional Reference Number to a Type 1A or 4 Item Identification which requires the variation code '1' shall be prepared to furnish data substantiating that the submitted Reference Number with stated modifications or changes, represents the same item of production as the Reference Number cited on the Item Identification Card.	NatoCodification	S2000M Part Supply Data

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		For a Type 1B or 4B Item Identification, the 'design control reference' cited on the Item Identification Card shall always be the type which requires supplementary data to identify the item of production and this Reference Number shall always contain the variation code '1'. Additional Reference Numbers related to a Type 1B or 4B Item Identification, other than the Reference Number cited on the Item Identification Card can contain a variation code of '1' or '2' depending on whether or not the Reference Number shall be supplemented in order to identify the same item of production. An activity submitting an additional Reference Number for a Type 1B or 4B Item Identification which does not require the variation code '1' shall be prepared to furnish data substantiating that the submitted Reference Number represents the same item of production represented by the 'design control reference' and the content of the differentiatingcharacteristic(s) cited on the applicable Item Identification Card.		
		For a Type 2 Item Identification, the 'design control reference' for each item of production included in the Type 2 concept shall always be item-identifying of the item of production and shall always contain the variation code '2'. Where an additional reference is known to represent the same item of production as the 'design control reference', the reference (always containing Reference Number Category code 5) can contain the variation code '1' or '2' depending on whether or not the number shall be supplemented in order to identify the item of production. Where an additional reference is coded Reference Number Category code '4', the variation code shall always be '1'.		
		When a definitive specification or standard designator reference (Reference Number Category Code 2) constitutes the only available reference related to a proposed Type 2 Item Identification, and this reference has the effect of fully identifying the item of supply, such a Reference Number shall be submitted for assignment of an NSN. In such a case, the Reference Number shall contain the variation code '2'.		
remarkText	DescriptorType	`remarkText` is a description that provides the text of the additional information.	Remark	CDM UoF Remark
remarkType	ClassificationType	`remarkType` is a classification that defines the purpose of the remark.	Remark	CDM UoF Remark

Applicable to: All

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Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		Example – Internal note – Technical fact		
requirementsDefinitionDescription	DescriptorType	requirementsDefinitionDescription is a description that provides further details on the requirement that the associated part fulfills.	PartRequirementsDefinition	S2000M Part Definition Data
requirementsDefinitionNumber	IdentifierType	requirementsDefinitionNumber identifies the Aerospace Ground Equipment Requirement Data (AGERD) document which defines the maintenance function for which an item of Support Equipment is used. For certain major Projects and with agreement between Industry and the customer, an AGERD Documentation System can be used to identify each maintenance function for which Ground Equipment is required. Where an AGERD System is in use, it will be applied only to items having a hardwarePartProvisioningCategory code of AG. It should be noted that an AGERD identifies a maintenance function but it does not always uniquely identify a Support Equipment item. Item identification is achieved by the item partIdentifier.	PartRequirementsDefinition	S2000M Part Definition Data
requirementsDefinitionTitle	NameType	requirementsDefinitionTitle is a name by which the PartRequirementsDefinition is known and can be easily referenced.	PartRequirementsDefinition	S2000M Part Definition Data
second	umlInteger	second is an Integer that represents the second within a minute expressed as a value between '0' and '59'.	TimeType	S2000M_Compound_Attributes_001-00
securityClassificationAuthority	Organization	securityClassificationAuthority identifies the Organization that is the authoritative source for the defined SecurityClassification.	SecurityClassification	CDM UoF Security Classification
securityClassificationDate	DateType	securityClassificationDate is a date when the security classification is declared.	SecurityClassification	CDM UoF Security Classification

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
securityClassValue	NameType	securityClassValue is a name that defines the level of confidentiality. **Example** – Company confidential – Confidential – Restricted – Secret – Top secret – Unclassified	SecurityClass	CDM UoF Security Classification
selectOrManufactureFromReference	IdentifierType	selectOrManufactureFromReference identifies the range of items to be used for the selection, manufacture, rework or repair of the item which carries a figureItemSelectCondition. Enter location details (using 'from/to' where applicable) expressed by: - Complete figureItemIdentifier if the range is in a different Chapter, Sub-Chapter or Sub-Sub-Chapter to the subject figureItemSelectCondition item. - Only Figure and Item Number if the range is within the same Sub-Sub-Chapter, but in a different Figure. - Only the Item Number when the range is within the same Figure. - Or enter the partIdentifier of the "reworked from" item when the figureItemSelectCondition is filled with "R".	FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom	S2000M Figure Item Realization Reference
serializedHardwarePartManufacturingDate	DateType	serializedHardwarePartManufacturingDate is the date when the item was manufactured.	SerializedHardwarePart	S2000M Specializations
serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement	ClassificationType	serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement identifies by a unique serial number. In addition it can be indicated which of the serialised items require Unique Identification (UID) in accordance with STANAG 2290 'NATO Unique Identification of Items' and why they require this identification.	HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData	S2000M Part Definition Data

Applicable to: All

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		This data would only be provided for items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0. The use of `serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement` for UID purposes and the rule(s) to be applied in case more than one `serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement` code can apply to the same item are to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of the project.		
`serializedProductVariantIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`serializedProductVariantIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a `SerializedProductVariant` and to differentiate it from other instances of `SerializedProductVariant`.	`SerializedProductVariant`	CDM UoF Serialized Product Variant Configuration
`serviceConsumerRole`	ClassificationType	`serviceConsumerRole` is a classification that identifies the role of the associated service consumer.	`ServiceConsumer`	S2000M Service Applicability Statement
`serviceTypeValue`	NameType	`serviceTypeValue` is an unique identifier that allows to uniquely identify a type of service from any other one.	`ServiceType`	S2000M Service Applicability Statement
`shipmentConsignmentNumber`	IdentifierType	`shipmentConsignmentNumber` is a unique identifier of a `Shipment`/Consignment.	`Shipment`	S2000M Shipment
`shipmentEntryIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`shipmentEntryIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an `ShipmentEntry` and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of `ShipmentEntry`.	`ShipmentEntry`	S2000M Shipment
`shipmentPartyType`	ClassificationType	`shipmentPartyType` is a classification that identifies the role of the associated `Party` of shipment process. **Example** – To	`ShipmentParty`	S2000M Shipment
`shipmentRevisionIdentifier`	IdentifierType	`shipmentRevisionIdentifier` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an `ShipmentRevision` and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of `ShipmentRevision`.	`ShipmentRevision`	S2000M Shipment

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
sizeOfHandlingUnit	ThreeDimensional	sizeOfHandlingUnit shows the dimensions and its unit of measurement of one handling unit.	HandlingUnit	S2000M Shipment
softwareReleaseIdentifier	IdentifierType	softwareReleaseIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a software build and to differentiate it from other instances of software build.	SoftwarePartAsReleased	CDM UoF Part As Realized
sparePartsListEntryIdentifier	IdentifierType	sparePartsListEntryIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an SparePartsListEntry and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of SparePartsListEntry.	SparePartsListEntry	S2000M Spare Parts List
sparePartsListIdentifier	IdentifierType	sparePartsListIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an SparePartsList and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of SparePartsList.	SparePartsList	S2000M Spare Parts List
sparePartsListRevisionIdentifier	IdentifierType	sparePartsListRevisionIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an SparePartsListRevision and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of SparePartsListRevision.	SparePartsListRevision	S2000M Spare Parts List
standardHandlingUnitFormat	ClassificationType	standardHandlingUnitFormat is a code agreed in a project to define different standard handling unit Formats if required. It enables the participating parties to define the most common handling unit sizes without the need to transmit the exact measurements of the handling units every time. There are no limits to the potential content of a project specific defined standardHandlingUnitFormat, so any information can be transmitted if defined before. The use and application of additional codes is to be agreed between the customer and contractor.	HandlingUnit	S2000M Shipment

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		The code 0 is used for not previously defined package (handling unit) Formats. In that case the size of the package shall be defined by using the attribute `sizeOfHandlingUnit`. This Data Element can also define the MAXIMUM OF STACKING HEIGHT of a handling unit at the same time. In this instance there will not be the need to use `maximumOfStackingHeight` additionally if `standardHandlingUnitFormat` is used.		
`statusAdviceCode`	ClassificationType	`statusAdviceCode` is used to convey status or advisory information concerning transactions to a pre-determined Format.	`StatusAdvisory`	S2000M Message Structure
`statusAdviceId`	IdentifierType	`statusAdviceId` is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a `StatusAdvisory` and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of `StatusAdvisory`.	`StatusAdvisory`	S2000M Message Structure
`statusAdviceRemarks`	DescriptorType	`statusAdviceRemarks` is used to provide a facility for the transmission of clear text.	`StatusAdvisory`	S2000M Message Structure
`streetName`	NameType	`streetName` is the name by which a road is officially known and can be easily referenced. **Example** – E-2561 Road – Main Street	`StreetAddress`	CDM UoF Location
`streetNumber`	umlString	`streetNumber` is a string of characters that represents the position along a street **Example** – 35.5 km – 4	`StreetAddress`	CDM UoF Location
`succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability`	ClassificationType	`succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability` together with the `precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability` indicate the interchangeability of two or more items at the same location either for the same configuration or, when a	`FigureItemRealizationContextData`	S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		`partIdentifier` change is involved, across two different Configuration Standards.		
		The interchangeability code will only be applied when two or more interchangeable items are presented at the same location.		
		The numeric interchangeability codes will only be used where interchangeability conditions have been positively identified.		
		As the interchangeability of different Configuration Standards will be defined by the Change Authority introducing the change, the level of breakdown to which the interchangeability code can be applied will be dependent upon that which is expressed by the Change Authority. It can, therefore, not be possible to identify the interchangeability condition down to full breakdown level in all cases.		
		When applied across different configuration standards, the interchangeability is to be read in conjunction with the serialNumberLowerBound and the serialNumberUpperBound.		
		The `succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability` shall always be presented with and read in conjunction with the `precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability`.		
		The `succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability` code will be provided only for items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0.		
		If this attribute is absent indicates that the interchangeability condition cannot be positively identified or represented. Items presented at the same location with interchangeability 'blank' can be interchangeable or not. The use of interchangeability 'blank' will only have application for items presented at different Configuration Standards.		

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
tableOfAllowance Item	umlBoolean	tableOfAllowanceItem is used for the identification of items, which have been selected during Provisioning list processing and which will be incorporated in the material list/ Annex to Table of Allowance. It contains a value allocated by individual users for internal management purposes. The customer can require the contractor to propose this data. The final assignment is the responsibility of the customer. The use and application of this data element is to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project.	FigureItemReali zationCustomerF urnishedData	S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution
taxCode	ClassificationType	taxCode is a code to indicate the type of tax and applicability.	InvoiceRevision	S2000M Invoicing
taxPercentageRat e	PropertyType	taxPercentageRate indicates the applicable percentage of the TAX. The type of tax is identified by TAX CODE. TAX PERCENTAGE RATES can depend on the TAX POINT DATE but are ultimately the subject of National tax legislation.	InvoiceRevision	S2000M Invoicing
timeBetweenOverh aul	PropertyType	timeBetweenOverhaul is the interval, expressed in a specific measurement unit, between the scheduled overhauls of an item. The timeBetweenOverhaul is to be provided against items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0 and a hardwarePartRepairability of 6.	HardwarePartAsD esignedSupportD ata	S2000M Part Supply Data
timeBetweenSched uledShopVisits	PropertyType	timeBetweenScheduledShopVisits is the interval, expressed in a specific measurement unit, between the scheduled shop visits of an item for the purpose of maintenance action other than overhaul. Note: A shop visit is removal of the relevant material from the Product in order to perform a maintenance action on that material.	HardwarePartAsD esignedSupportD ata	S2000M Part Supply Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
		The `timeBetweenScheduledShopVisits` is to be provided against those items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0 and a `hardwarePartRepairability` of 6.		
`totalQuantityInProvisioningProject`	PropertyType	`totalQuantityInProvisioningProject` identifies the number of times an item is fitted within the `provisioningProjectIdentifier` and is used in the calculation of the recommendations given in the recommendedSparesQuantities. The `totalQuantityInProvisioningProject` is provided only in the Part Number-orientated Provisioning Data presentation.	`PartInProvisioningProject`	S2000M Part Oriented Provisioning Project
`typeOfPrice`	ClassificationType	`typeOfPrice` defines the availability of an item price or repair cost/price value and the type of that price/ value: UNIT PRICE, ADDITIVE UNIT PRICE, PRICE BREAK DATA, ADJUSTABLE COST. In addition codes FA to FN are permissible in S2000M, but their use and meaning are specific to French regulations (refer to GAM-LOG-01A). The use and meaning of each code is to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of a project. For Provisioning, the `typeOfPrice` shall be provided for all items which have a `figureItemReasonForSelection` other than 0. When `typeOfPrice` 05 or 07 is quoted no further pricing data is needed. For all Chapters, subject to special contractual agreements, other `typeOfPrice` in accordance with national governmental regulations or internationally agreed arrangements can be used. In this case, this data field will be used to identify these `typeOfPrice` by the use of different Coding agreed by all parties concerned.	`HardwarePartAsDesignedCommerceData`	S2000M Part Supply Data

Attribute Name	Type	Definition	Class Name	UoF
upperBound	umlString	upperBound is a string of characters that represents the upper limit of the range.	SerialNumberRange	S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00
upperLimitSalesQuantity	umlInteger	upperLimitSalesQuantity indicates a hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice valid for an individual, specified range of buy quantities. The upperLimitSalesQuantity shall always be presented with and read in conjunction with the lowerLimitSalesQuantity and a hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice. If absent, there is no upper quantity limit to which the price is applicable.	PriceBreakInformation	S2000M Part Supply Data
weightOfHandlingUnit	PropertyType	weightOfHandlingUnit shows the gross weight and its unit of measurement of one handling unit.	HandlingUnit	S2000M Shipment

4 Data element valid values

The full list of S2000M attribute valid values is provided in Table 4. This includes valid values from SX002D used by S2000M but defined in SX001G. Note that the specification does not yet define valid values for all classification types and identifiers that can require one. Similarly, it should be highlighted that the valid values are recommended values and not mandatory.

Note

In addition to the values below, all classification attributes include the following values:

- "N/A" (Not applicable value)
- "/EMPTY" (Non-shared value)
- "/NULL" (Currently unknown value)

Table 4 List of S2000M valid values

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
`adjustableCostCode`	A1F	SX001G:provisionalToFixedPriceAdjustmentFixed
	A1P	SX001G:provisionalToFixedPriceAdjustmentProvisional
	A2F	SX001G:reconciliationAdjustmentFixed
	A2P	SX001G:reconciliationAdjustmentProvisional
	B1F	SX001G:downPaymentsFixed
	B1P	SX001G:downPaymentsProvisional
	B2F	SX001G:stagePaymentsFixed
	B2P	SX001G:stagePaymentsProvisional
	B3F	SX001G:liquidatedDamagesFixed
	B4F	SX001G:freeOfChargeFixed
	B4P	SX001G:freeOfChargeProvisional
	B5F	SX001G:alreadyInvoicedFixed
	B5P	SX001G:alreadyInvoicedProvisional
	B6F	SX001G:escalationFactorFixed
	B6P	SX001G:escalationFactorProvisional
	M1F	SX001G:discountFixed
	M1P	SX001G:discountProvisional
	MCF	SX001G:miscellaneousChargeFixed
	MCP	SX001G:miscellaneousChargeProvisional
	RCF	SX001G:reimbursementCostFixed
	RCP	SX001G:reimbursementCostProvisional
	U1F	SX001G:transportChargeFixed
	U1P	SX001G:transportChargeProvisional
	U2F	SX001G:chamberOfCommerceFixed

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	U3F	SX001G:insuranceChargeFixed
	U3P	SX001G:insuranceChargeProvisional
	U4F	SX001G:freightChargeFixed
	U4P	SX001G:freightChargeProvisional
	U5F	SX001G:handlingChargeContractorFixed
	U5P	SX001G:handlingChargeContractorProvisional
	U6F	SX001G:handlingCharge1StLevelSubContractorFixed
	U6P	SX001G:handlingCharge1StLevelSubContractorProvisional
	U7F	SX001G:handlingCharge2NdLevelSubContractorFixed
	U7P	SX001G:handlingCharge2NdLevelSubContractorProvisional
	U8F	SX001G:packagingCostFixed
	U8P	SX001G:packagingCostProvisional
	U9F	SX001G:cancellationChargesFixed
	U9P	SX001G:cancellationChargesProvisional
allowedProductConfigurationIdentifier	ID	SX001G:allowedProductConfigurationIdentifier
applicabilityStatementIdentifier	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
bankCode	ID	SX001G:bankCode
breakdownElementEssentiality	1	SX001G:criticalBreakdownElement
	2	SX001G:partialCriticalBreakdownElement
	3	SX001G:nonCriticalBreakdownElement
breakdownElementIdentifier	ASD	SX001G:asdSystemHardwareIdentificationCode
	CSN	SX001G:figureItemIdentifier
	ID	SX001G:breakdownElementIdentifier
	LCN	SX001G:fullLogisticsSupportAnalysisControlNumber
	SNS	SX001G:standardNumberingSystemIdentifier
breakdownElementUsageIdentifier	ID	SX001G:breakdownElementUsageIdentifier
businessIdentifierCode		Refer to bankCodeValues valid value library, Para 5
changeAuthorizationIdentifier	AMN	SX001G:changeAmendmentNumber
	CAN	SX001G:changeAuthorizationNumber

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	ID	SX001G:changeAuthorizationIdentifier
changeNotificationType	A	SX001G:applicabilityChangeNotification
	E	SX001G:editorialChangeNotification
	M	SX001G:markupChangeNotification
	T	SX001G:technicalChangeNotification
classifier	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
conditionInstanceIdentifier	ID	SX001G:conditionInstanceIdentifier
	SB	SX001G:serviceBulletinIdentifier
conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValueComparisonOperator		Refer to comparisonOperatorCode valid value library, Para 5
contractIdentifier	ID	SX001G:contractIdentifier
contractPartyRole	AGNT	SX001G:contractAgent
	CTR	SX001G:contractor
	CUS	SX001G:customer
	ESCR	SX001G:escrowHolder
	SUB	SX001G:subContractor
	USER	SX001G:user
contractRelationshipType	EXTC	SX001G:extendsContract
	RELC	SX001G:relatedContract
	REPC	SX001G:replacesContract
	SUBC	SX001G:subContractOf
deliveryCondition		Refer to incotermsCodes valid value library, Para 5
deliveryIdentifier	ID	SX001G:deliveryIdentifier
deliveryPartyType	ORIG	SX001G:deliveryOriginator
	UDES	SX001G:deliveryUltimateDestination
documentIdentifier	ID	SX001G:documentIdentifier
documentIssueIdentifier	ID	SX001G:documentIssueIdentifier
documentIssueStatus	A	SX001G:ApprovedDocumentIssueStatus
	C	SX001G:CancelledDocumentIssueStatus
	IN	SX001G:InititedDocumentIssueStatus
	IP	SX001G:InProgressDocumentIssueStatus

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	R	SX001G:ReleasedDocumentIssueStatus
	S	SX001G:SuspendedDocumentIssueStatus
documentType	DRW	SX001G:drawingDocument
	PCAT	SX001G:partsCatalogueDocument
	SPEC	SX001G:specificationDocument
	STD	SX001G:standardsDocument
	TMAN	SX001G:technicalManual
	TR	SX001G:technicalReport
evaluationByAssertionRole	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
facilityIdentifier	ID	SX001G:facilityIdentifier
	L	SX001G:legalFacilityIdentifier
	O	SX001G:ownerAssignedFacilityIdentifier
figureIdentifier	ID	SX001G:figureIdentifier
figureItemAcronymCode	A	SX001G:assemblyA
	B	SX001G:assemblyB
	C	SX001G:assemblyC
	D	SX001G:assemblyD
	E	SX001G:assemblyE
	F	SX001G:assemblyF
	G	SX001G:assemblyG
	H	SX001G:assemblyH
	I	SX001G:assemblyI
	J	SX001G:assemblyJ
	K	SX001G:assemblyK
	L	SX001G:assemblyL
	M	SX001G:assemblyM
	N	SX001G:assemblyN
	O	SX001G:assemblyO
	P	SX001G:assemblyP
	Q	SX001G:assemblyQ
	R	SX001G:assemblyR

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	S	SX001G:assemblyS
	T	SX001G:assemblyT
	U	SX001G:assemblyU
	V	SX001G:assemblyV
	W	SX001G:assemblyW
	X	SX001G:assemblyX
`figureItemAttachingStorageOrShippingItem`	1	SX001G:attachingPart
	2	SX001G:storagePart
	3	SX001G:shippingPart
`figureItemEssentiality`	1	SX001G:criticalItem
	2	SX001G:partialCriticalItem
	3	SX001G:nonCriticalItem
`figureItemIdentifier`	ID	SX001G:figureItemIdentifier
`figureItemIpsReference`	ID	SX001G:figureItemIpsReference
`figureItemNationalSpecificClassification`	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
`figureItemReasonForSelection`	0	SX001G:notRecommendedSparePart
	1	SX001G:wearPart
	2	SX001G:subjectToMaintenanceDamagePart
	3	SX001G:subjectToLossPart
	4	SX001G:subjectToVibrationPart
	5	SX001G:subjectToCorrosionPart
	6	SX001G:subjectToDeteriorationPart
	7	SX001G:subjectToExtremeTemperaturePart
	8	SX001G:noDefinedReasonForSelectionAsSparePart
	9	SX001G:subjectToAccidentalDamagePart
`figureItemRecoverabilityStrategy`	A	SX001G:specialHandling
	D	SX001G:condemnAtDepotOrIndustryLevelItem
	F	SX001G:condemnAtIntermediateLevelItem
	O	SX001G:condemnAtOrganizationalLevelItem
	Z	SX001G:condemnAtAnyMilitaryLevelItem
	B	SX001G:reconditionItem

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
`figureItemRepairabilityStrategy`	D	SX001G:limitedRepairAtLowerLevelOverhaulAtDepotLevelItem
	F	SX001G:repairAtIntermediateLevelItem
	L	SX001G:repairAtIndustryLevelItem
	O	SX001G:repairAtOrganizationalLevelItem
	Z	SX001G:noRepairItem
`figureItemReplaceabilityStrategy`	D	SX001G:removeAndReplaceAtDepotLevelItem
	F	SX001G:removeAndReplaceAtIntermediateLevelItem
	O	SX001G:removeAndReplaceAtOrganizationalLevelItem
`figureItemSelectCondition`	F	SX001G:selectOnFitPart
	M	SX001G:manufactureFromPart
	P	SX001G:repairedFromPart
	R	SX001G:reworkedFromPart
	T	SX001G:selectOnTestPart
`figureItemSequenceNumber`	ID	SX001G:figureItemSequenceNumber
`figureItemSourcingStrategy`	AD	SX001G:assemblyAtDepotLevelItem
	AF	SX001G:assemblyAtIntermediateLevelItem
	AO	SX001G:assemblyAtOrganizationalLevelItem
	KB	SX001G:componentOfARepairKitAtBothLevelItem
	KD	SX001G:componentOfARepairKitAtDepotLevelItem
	KF	SX001G:componentOfARepairKitAtIntermediateLevelItem
	MD	SX001G:manufacturAtDepotLevelItem
	MF	SX001G:manufacturAtIntermediateLevelItem
	MO	SX001G:manufacturAtOrganizationalLevelItem
	PA	SX001G:procurableStockedItem
	PB	SX001G:procurableInsuranceItem
	PC	SX001G:procurableDetoriativeItem
	PE	SX001G:procurableSupportEquipmentStockedItem
	PF	SX001G:procurableSupportEquipmentNonStockedItem
	PG	SX001G:procurableLifeOfSystemSupportItem
	XA	SX001G:nonProcurableRequisitionItem

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	XB	SX001G:nonProcurableReclamationRequisitionByPartNumberItem
	XC	SX001G:nonProcurableManufactureDrawingItem
figureItemUsableOnCode	A	SX001G:assemblyA
	B	SX001G:assemblyB
	C	SX001G:assemblyC
	D	SX001G:assemblyD
	E	SX001G:assemblyE
	F	SX001G:assemblyF
	G	SX001G:assemblyG
	H	SX001G:assemblyH
	I	SX001G:assemblyI
	J	SX001G:assemblyJ
	K	SX001G:assemblyK
	L	SX001G:assemblyL
	M	SX001G:assemblyM
	N	SX001G:assemblyN
	O	SX001G:assemblyO
	P	SX001G:assemblyP
	Q	SX001G:assemblyQ
	R	SX001G:assemblyR
	S	SX001G:assemblyS
	T	SX001G:assemblyT
	U	SX001G:assemblyU
	V	SX001G:assemblyV
	W	SX001G:assemblyW
	X	SX001G:assemblyX
figureReferenceDesignator	DOOR	SX001G:door
	EXFIN	SX001G:exactFin
	FYFIN	SX001G:finFamily
	PANEL	SX001G:accessPanel
	RFD	SX001G:referenceDesignator
geographicalAreaType	ADM	SX001G:administrativeRegion
	CITY	SX001G:city

Applicable to: All   **DMC-S2000M-A-06-01-0000-00A-040A-D**

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	CON	SX001G:continent
	CTYG	SX001G:countryGroup
	DES	SX001G:desert
	ISL	SX001G:island
	LAN	SX001G:landmass
	LND	SX001G:landmark
	MOU	SX001G:mountainRange
	MUL	SX001G:multiGeographicalArea
	OCE	SX001G:ocean
	REG	SX001G:geographicalRegion
	SEA	SX001G:sea
handlingUnitNumber	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
hardwarePartExportTradeControl	0	SX001G:notECControlledItem
	1	SX001G:itarControlledItem
	2	SX001G:earControlledItem
	3	SX001G:ec3ControlledItem
	4	SX001G:ec4ControlledItem
	5	SX001G:ec5ControlledItem
hardwarePartFitmentRequirement	1	SX001G:operationalLevelFitmentPart
	M	SX001G:depotLevelFitmentPart
hardwarePartHazardousClass	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
hardwarePartPackagingRequirement	0	SX001G:noPackagingRequirement
	1	SX001G:oneYearOutdoorsPackagingRequirement
	2	SX001G:threeYearsOutdoorsPackagingRequirement
	3	SX001G:fiveYearsIndoorsPackagingRequirement
	4	SX001G:oneYearIndoorPackagingRequirement
	5	SX001G:tradePackPackagingRequirement
	7	SX001G:oneYearOutdoorsCategoryOnePackagingRequirement
	8	SX001G:threeYearsOutdoorsCategoryOnePackagingRequirement
	9	SX001G:fiveYearsIndoorsCategoryOnePackagingRequirement

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
`hardwarePartPilferageClass`	$	SX001G:usefulToCriminalsAndTerroristsPart
	%	SX001G:valuableAndPilferageAttractivePart
	I	SX001G:pilferageAircraftEnginePart
	J	SX001G:pilferageControlledPart
	M	SX001G:pilferageHandtoolOrShopEquipment
	N	SX001G:pilferageFireArms
	P	SX001G:pilferageAmmunitionOrExplosives
	V	SX001G:pilferageIndividualClothingOrEquipment
	W	SX001G:pilferageOfficeMachine
	X	SX001G:pilferagePhotographicEquipmentOrSupply
	Y	SX001G:pilferageCommunicationEquipmentOrPart
	Z	SX001G:pilferageVehicularEquipmentOrPart
`hardwarePartProvisioningCategory`	AG	SX001G:supportEquipment
	AK	SX001G:accessoryPart
	BD	SX001G:breakdownPart
	BM	SX001G:buildingMaterial
	BR	SX001G:breakdownReassurancePart
	C1	SX001G:categoryOneContainer
	CS	SX001G:consumable
	DO	SX001G:documentation
	DS	SX001G:dataStorageMedium
	DV	SX001G:device
	EA	SX001G:engineAccessoryPart
	HC	SX001G:commercialOfTheShelfHardwarePart
	HW	SX001G:nonCommercialOfTheShelfHardwarePart
	LR	SX001G:lineReplacableItem
	MC	SX001G:medicalChemical
	MD	SX001G:module
	ME	SX001G:explosives
	MG	SX001G:dangerousSubstanceAmmunition
	ML	SX001G:modificationLeaflet
	MM	SX001G:medicalSupply
	MS	SX001G:modificationSet

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	MU	SX001G:ammunition
	NP	SX001G:notProcurable
	NS	SX001G:normAndStandardPart
	OS	SX001G:obsoleteItem
	PA	SX001G:packaging
	RE	SX001G:roleEquipment
	RM	SX001G:rawMaterial
	RT	SX001G:rotablePart
	SB	SX001G:serviceBulletin
	SC	SX001G:commercialOfTheShelfSoftware
	SM	SX001G:splitDesignModule
	ST	SX001G:standardTool
	SW	SX001G:nonCommercialOfTheShelfSoftware
	TE	SX001G:testEquipment
	TP	SX001G:technicalPublication
`hardwarePartRepairability`	1	SX001G:discardPart
	6	SX001G:repairPart
	N	SX001G:nonRepairablePart
	P	SX001G:partialRepairablePart
	R	SX001G:repairablePart
`hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction`	C	SX001G:upgradeAction
	CO	SX001G:checkInspectOrTestAction
	CT	SX001G:upgradeAndOverhaulAction
	L	SX001G:testInLaboratoryAction
	RD	SX001G:replaceDeterioratedComponentsAction
	RJ	SX001G:testWithFluidsAction
	RN	SX001G:testWithFluidsInAccordanceWithSpecificationAction
	S9	SX001G:saftyItemAction
	SA	SX001G:salvageAction
	SB	SX001G:cannibalizationAction
	T	SX001G:testFollowedByReplacmentOfDeterioratedComponentsAction
	UU	SX001G:disposeAction

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	X	SX001G:testAction
hardwarePartShelfLifeType	0	SX001G:notShelfLifeLimitedPart
	1	SX001G:shelfLifeLimitedPart
	2	SX001G:extendableShelfLifeLimitedPart
hardwarePartUnitOfIssue	AA	SX001G:twoHundredAndFiftyUnitOfIssue
	AM	SX001G:ampouleUnitOfIssue
	AT	SX001G:assortmentUnitOfIssue
	AX	SX001G:twentyUnitOfIssue
	AY	SX001G:assemblyUnitOfIssue
	BA	SX001G:ballUnitOfIssue
	BB	SX001G:bobbinUnitOfIssue
	BC	SX001G:blockUnitOfIssue
	BD	SX001G:bundleUnitOfIssue
	BE	SX001G:baleUnitOfIssue
	BF	SX001G:boardFootUnitOfIssue
	BG	SX001G:bagUnitOfIssue
	BK	SX001G:bookUnitOfIssue
	BL	SX001G:barrelUnitOfIssue
	BO	SX001G:boltUnitOfIssue
	BR	SX001G:barUnitOfIssue
	BT	SX001G:bottleUnitOfIssue
	BX	SX001G:boxUnitOfIssue
	CA	SX001G:cartridgeUnitOfIssue
	CB	SX001G:carboyUnitOfIssue
	CC	SX001G:cubicCentimetreUnitOfIssue
	CD	SX001G:cubicYardUnitOfIssue
	CE	SX001G:coneUnitOfIssue
	CF	SX001G:cubicFootUnitOfIssue
	CG	SX001G:centiGramUnitOfIssue
	CI	SX001G:cubicInchUnitOfIssue
	CK	SX001G:cakeUnitOfIssue
	CL	SX001G:coilUnitOfIssue
	CM	SX001G:centiMetreUnitOfIssue

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	CN	SX001G:canUnitOfIssue
	CO	SX001G:containerUnitOfIssue
	CP	SX001G:capsuleUnitOfIssue
	CS	SX001G:caseUnitOfIssue
	CT	SX001G:cartonUnitOfIssue
	CV	SX001G:cubicDecimetreUnitOfIssue
	CY	SX001G:cylinderUnitOfIssue
	CZ	SX001G:cubicMetreUnitOfIssue
	DA	SX001G:decaMetreUnitOfIssue
	DB	SX001G:decaLitreUnitOfIssue
	DC	SX001G:decaGramUnitOfIssue
	DE	SX001G:deciMetreUnitOfIssue
	DF	SX001G:dozenFeetUnitOfIssue
	DG	SX001G:deciGramUnitOfIssue
	DK	SX001G:cardUnitOfIssue
	DL	SX001G:deciLitreUnitOfIssue
	DM	SX001G:dramUnitOfIssue
	DP	SX001G:dozenPairsUnitOfIssue
	DR	SX001G:drumUnitOfIssue
	DY	SX001G:dozenYardsUnitOfIssue
	DZ	SX001G:dozenTwelveUnitOfIssue
	EA	SX001G:eachUnitOfIssue
	FF	SX001G:sixHundredFeetUnitOfIssue
	FH	SX001G:fourHundredFeetUnitOfIssue
	FM	SX001G:fathomUnitOfIssue
	FT	SX001G:footUnitOfIssue
	FV	SX001G:fiveUnitOfIssue
	FY	SX001G:fiftyUnitOfIssue
	FZ	SX001G:fluidOunceUnitOfIssue
	GB	SX001G:gallonImperialUnitOfIssue
	GC	SX001G:gillImperialUnitOfIssue
	GL	SX001G:gallonUSUnitOfIssue
	GM	SX001G:gramUnitOfIssue

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	GN	SX001G:grainUnitOfIssue
	GP	SX001G:groupUnitOfIssue
	GR	SX001G:grossUnitOfIssue
	GY	SX001G:grossYardsUnitOfIssue
	HC	SX001G:hundredCubicMetresUnitOfIssue
	HD	SX001G:hundredUnitOfIssue
	HF	SX001G:hundredFeetUnitOfIssue
	HG	SX001G:hectoGramUnitOfIssue
	HK	SX001G:hankUnitOfIssue
	HL	SX001G:hectoLitreUnitOfIssue
	HM	SX001G:hectoMetreUnitOfIssue
	HS	SX001G:hundredSquareUnitOfIssue
	HW	SX001G:hundredWeightUnitOfIssue
	HY	SX001G:hundredYardsUnitOfIssue
	IN	SX001G:inchUnitOfIssue
	IU	SX001G:unitUnitOfIssue
	JR	SX001G:jarUnitOfIssue
	KE	SX001G:kegUnitOfIssue
	KG	SX001G:kiloGramUnitOfIssue
	KM	SX001G:kiloMetreUnitOfIssue
	KP	SX001G:copUnitOfIssue
	KT	SX001G:kitUnitOfIssue
	KW	SX001G:kiloWattsUnitOfIssue
	LB	SX001G:poundUnitOfIssue
	LF	SX001G:fiftyFeetUnitOfIssue
	LG	SX001G:lengthUnitOfIssue
	LI	SX001G:litreUnitOfIssue
	LL	SX001G:fiftyUnitOfIssue
	LM	SX001G:linearMetreUnitOfIssue
	LO	SX001G:lotUnitOfIssue
	LT	SX001G:longTonUnitOfIssue
	MC	SX001G:thousandCubicFeetUnitOfIssue
	ME	SX001G:mealUnitOfIssue

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	MF	SX001G:thousandFeetUnitOfIssue
	MG	SX001G:milliGramUnitOfIssue
	MI	SX001G:mileUnitOfIssue
	ML	SX001G:milliLitreUnitOfIssue
	MM	SX001G:milliMetreUnitOfIssue
	MN	SX001G:squareMillimetreUnitOfIssue
	MR	SX001G:metreUnitOfIssue
	MX	SX001G:thousandUnitOfIssue
	OT	SX001G:outfitUnitOfIssue
	OZ	SX001G:ounceUnitOfIssue
	PB	SX001G:pintImperialUnitOfIssue
	PC	SX001G:pieceUnitOfIssue
	PD	SX001G:padUnitOfIssue
	PG	SX001G:packageUnitOfIssue
	PK	SX001G:packUnitOfIssue
	PM	SX001G:plateUnitOfIssue
	PO	SX001G:pouchUnitOfIssue
	PR	SX001G:pairUnitOfIssue
	PT	SX001G:pintUSUnitOfIssue
	PZ	SX001G:packetUnitOfIssue
	QB	SX001G:quartImperialUnitOfIssue
	QC	SX001G:squareCentimetreUnitOfIssue
	QD	SX001G:squareDecimetreUnitOfIssue
	QK	SX001G:quarterKilogramUnitOfIssue
	QN	SX001G:quintalUnitOfIssue
	QR	SX001G:quireUnitOfIssue
	QT	SX001G:quartUnitOfIssue
	RA	SX001G:rationUnitOfIssue
	RL	SX001G:reelUnitOfIssue
	RM	SX001G:reamUnitOfIssue
	RO	SX001G:rollUnitOfIssue
	SA	SX001G:sachetUnitOfIssue
	SD	SX001G:skidUnitOfIssue

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	SE	SX001G:setUnitOfIssue
	SF	SX001G:squareFootUnitOfIssue
	SH	SX001G:sheetUnitOfIssue
	SI	SX001G:squareInchUnitOfIssue
	SK	SX001G:skeinUnitOfIssue
	SL	SX001G:spoolUnitOfIssue
	SM	SX001G:squareMetreUnitOfIssue
	SO	SX001G:shotUnitOfIssue
	SP	SX001G:stripUnitOfIssue
	SV	SX001G:serviceUnitOfIssue
	SX	SX001G:stickUnitOfIssue
	SY	SX001G:squareYardUnitOfIssue
	TD	SX001G:twentyFourUnitOfIssue
	TE	SX001G:tenUnitOfIssue
	TF	SX001G:twentyFiveUnitOfIssue
	TH	SX001G:thermUnitOfIssue
	TI	SX001G:tinUnitOfIssue
	TL	SX001G:thousandLitreUnitOfIssue
	TM	SX001G:metricTonUnitOfIssue
	TN	SX001G:tonUnitOfIssue
	TO	SX001G:troyOunceUnitOfIssue
	TR	SX001G:trayUnitOfIssue
	TS	SX001G:thirtySixUnitOfIssue
	TT	SX001G:tabletUnitOfIssue
	TU	SX001G:tubeUnitOfIssue
	TZ	SX001G:twoOuncesUnitOfIssue
	VC	SX001G:fiveHundredfivehundredUnitOfIssue
	VI	SX001G:vialUnitOfIssue
	XF	SX001G:tenFeetUnitOfIssue
	XX	SX001G:tenUnitOfIssue
	YD	SX001G:yardUnitOfIssue
	ZC	SX001G:twoHundredUnitOfIssue
	ZD	SX001G:fourHundredUnitOfIssue

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	ZE	SX001G:twothousandUnitOfIssue
	ZF	SX001G:twoHundredFeetUnitOfIssue
	ZV	SX001G:syphonUnitOfIssue
informationControlNumber	ID	SX001G:informationControlNumber
informationExportTradeControl	0	SX001G:notECControlledData
	1	SX001G:itarControlledData
	2	SX001G:earControlledData
	3	SX001G:ec3ControlledData
	4	SX001G:ec4ControlledData
	5	SX001G:ec5ControlledData
inventoryManagementClass	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
invoiceClass	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
invoiceEntryIdentifier	ID	SX001G:invoiceEntryIdentifier
invoiceIdentifier	ID	SX001G:invoiceIdentifier
invoicePartyType	INVSE	SX001G:invoiceSender
	INVTO	SX001G:invoiceTo
	SOLDT	SX001G:soldTo
	TAXCU	SX001G:taxableCustomer
	TAXOR	SX001G:taxableOrganisation
invoiceRelationshipType	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
invoiceRevisionIdentifier	ID	SX001G:invoiceRevisionIdentifier
maintenanceLevelIdentifier	ID	SX001G:maintenanceLevelIdentifier
messageBusinessType	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
messagePartyType	F	SX001G:messageForwarder
	R	SX001G:messageReceiver
	S	SX001G:messageSender
messageRelationshipType	A	SX001G:acknowledgementOfMessage
	O	SX001G:observationOnMessage
	R	SX001G:replyToMessage
	U	SX001G:updateToMessage
	POM	SX001G:figureItemPostModification

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
`modificationType`	PRM	SX001G:figureItemPreModification
`natoItemIdentificationNumber`	ID	SX001G:`natoItemIdentificationNumber`
`natoItemNameCode`	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
`natoSupplyClass`		Refer to natoSupplyClassCodes valid value library, [Para 5](#)
`observationIdentifier`	ID	SX001G:observationIdentifier
`openingTimesDay`	ALL	SX001G:allWeekDays
	FRI	SX001G:friday
	MON	SX001G:monday
	SAT	SX001G:saturday
	SUN	SX001G:sunday
	THU	SX001G:thursday
	TUE	SX001G:tuesday
	WED	SX001G:wednesday
`operatingLocationTypeIdentifier`	ID	SX001G:operatingLocationTypeIdentifier
`orderEntryIdentifier`	ID	SX001G:orderEntryIdentifier
`orderIdentifier`	ID	SX001G:orderIdentifier
`orderRevisionIdentifier`	ID	SX001G:orderRevisionIdentifier
`partChangeabilityStrategy`	D	SX001G:removeReplaceDepot
	F	SX001G:removeReplaceIntermediateBase
	O	SX001G:removeReplaceOrganizationalShip
`partDefinitionIdentifier`	ID	SX001G:partDefinitionIdentifier
	NSN	SX001G:natoStockNumber
	OEM	SX001G:originalEquipmentManufacturerPartNumber
	REF	SX001G:partReferenceNumber
	STD	SX001G:standardsReferenceDesignator
	SUP	SX001G:supplierPartNumber
`partDemilitarizationClass`	A	SX001G:demilitarizationNotRequiredPart
	B	SX001G:tradeSecurityControlAtDisposalPart
	C	SX001G:keyPointsDemilitarizationPart
	D	SX001G:mutilationDemilitarizationPart
	E	SX001G:nationalFurnishedDemilitarizationPart

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	F	SX001G:managerFurnishedDemilitarizationPart
	G	SX001G:demilitarizationPriorToTransferPart
	P	SX001G:securityClassifiedItem
	Q	SX001G:importCertficationAndDeliveryVerificationPart
	R	SX001G:specificInstructionsDemilitarizationPart
	Y	SX001G:specificInstructionsDemilitarizationCryptoMaterial
partIdentifier	ID	SX001G:partIdentifier
	OEM	SX001G:originalEquipmentManufacturerPartNumber
	REF	SX001G:partReferenceNumber
	STD	SX001G:standardsReferenceDesignator
	SUP	SX001G:supplierPartNumber
partNationalSpecificClassification	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
partOverhaulabilityStrategy	B	SX001G:noRepairRecondition
	D	SX001G:limitedRepairLevelFO
	F	SX001G:repairLevelF
	L	SX001G:repairLevelL
	O	SX001G:repairLevelO
	Z	SX001G:noRepair
partRecoverabilityStrategy	A	SX001G:SpecialHandling
	D	SX001G:repairableDepot
	F	SX001G:repairableIntermediateBaseDepot
	O	SX001G:repairableOrganizationalShipFieldDepot
	Z	SX001G:notRepairable
partsDataMatrix	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
partSensitiveItemClass	1	SX001G:highestSensitiveCategoryOneNonNuclearMissileAndRocketItem
	2	SX001G:highSensitiveCategoryTwoArmsAmmunitionAndExplosivesItem
	3	SX001G:moderateSensitiveCategoryThreeArmsAmmunitionAndExplosivesItem
	4	SX001G:lowSensitiveCategoryFourArmsAmmunitionAndExplosivesItem

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	5	SX001G:highestSensitiveCategoryOneSecretArmsAmmunitionAndExplosivesItem
	6	SX001G:highestSensitiveCategoryOneConfidentialArmsAmmunitionAndExplosivesItem
	8	SX001G:highestSensitiveCategoryTwoConfidentialArmsAmmunitionAndExplosivesItem
	Q	SX001G:scheduleThreeFourOrFiveSubstanceItem
	R	SX001G:scheduleOneOrTwoSubstanceItem
partSourcingStrategy	PA	SX001G:procurableStocked
	PB	SX001G:procurableInsurance
	PC	SX001G:procurableDeteriorative
	PE	SX001G:procurableSEStocked
	PF	SX001G:procurableSENonStocked
	PG	SX001G:procurableLifeSystemSupport
partyAddressType	A	SX001G:alternateAddress
	M	SX001G:mainAddress
partyContactDataType	E	SX001G:eMail
	F	SX001G:fax
	P	SX001G:phone
partyRelationshipType	ASC	SX001G:isAssociatedWith
	BEL	SX001G:belongsTo
	CUS	SX001G:isCustomerOf
	OWN	SX001G:owns
	SUB	SX001G:isSubcontractorOf
	SUP	SX001G:isSupplierOf
	WOR	SX001G:worksFor
paymentEntryIdentifier	ID	SX001G:paymentEntryIdentifier
paymentIdentifier	ID	SX001G:paymentIdentifier
paymentPartyType	CLTOR	SX001G:collector
	PAYER	SX001G:payer
paymentRevisionIdentifier	ID	SX001G:paymentRevisionIdentifier
precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability	0	SX001G:notInterchangableItem
	2	SX001G:fullyInterchangablePreferredItem
	4	SX001G:fullyInterchangableItem

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	5	SX001G:oneWayInterchangableItem
	6	SX001G:qualifiedInterchangableItem
	7	SX001G:obsoleteItem
	9	SX001G:identicalItem
priorityRequirement	A01	SX001G:productInoperability
	A02	SX001G:anticipatedInoperability14Days
	A03	SX001G:anticipatedInoperability30Days
	A04	SX001G:anticipatedInoperability90Days
productDefinitionIdentifier	EIAC	SX001G:endItemAcronymCode
	ID	SX001G:productDefinitionIdentifier
	MOI	SX001G:modelIdentificationCode
productIdentifier	EIAC	SX001G:endItemAcronymCode
	ID	SX001G:productIdentifier
	MOI	SX001G:modelIdentificationCode
productVariantDefinitionIdentifier	ID	SX001G:productVariantDefinitionIdentifier
	MOI	SX001G:modelIdentificationCode
	MOV	SX001G:modelVersionIdentifier
	UOC	SX001G:usableOnCode
productVariantIdentifier	ID	SX001G:productVariantIdentifier
	MOI	SX001G:modelIdentificationCode
	MOV	SX001G:modelVersionIdentifier
	UOC	SX001G:usableOnCode
progressPaymentMilestoneIdentifier	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
progressPaymentPlanIdentifier	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
projectIdentifier	ID	SX001G:projectIdentifier
	MOI	SX001G:modelIdentificationCode
provisioningProjectIdentifier	ID	SX001G:provisioningProjectIdentifier
provisioningProjectStatus	CA	SX001G:cancelled
	D	SX001G:draft
	F	SX001G:formal
	M	SX001G:master
	R	SX001G:restatement

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
`provisioningProjectTypeOfPresentation`	S	SX001G:chapterizedProvisioningProject
	T	SX001G:nonChapterizedProvisioningProject
`quotationEntryIdentifier`	ID	SX001G:quotationEntryIdentifier
`quotationIdentifier`	ID	SX001G:quotationIdentifier
`quotationRevisionIdentifier`	ID	SX001G:quotationRevisionIdentifier
`referencedDocumentRole`	DES	SX001G:designDocumentReference
	DIR	SX001G:directiveDocumentReference
	DRW	SX001G:drawingDocumentReference
	REF	SX001G:generalDocumentReference
	REQ	SX001G:requirementsDocumentReference
	RES	SX001G:resultDocumentReference
	SRC	SX001G:sourceDocumentReference
	VAL	SX001G:validationDocumentReference
	VER	SX001G:verificationDocumentReference
`referenceDesignator`	RFD	SX001G:referenceDesignator
`referenceNumberCategory`	1	SX001G:sourceControlReferenceNumber
	2	SX001G:definitiveGovernmentReferenceNumber
	3	SX001G:designControlReferenceNumber
	4	SX001G:nonDefinitiveGovernmentReferenceNumber
	5	SX001G:secondaryReferenceNumber
	6	SX001G:informativeReferenceNumber
	7	SX001G:specificationControlReferenceNumber
	8	SX001G:natoReproducedItemIdentificationNumber
	A	SX001G:designCategoryPackagingOrLogisticsDataReferenceNumber
	B	SX001G:nonDesignCategoryPackagingOrLogisticsDataReferenceNumber
	C	SX001G:itemOfProductionNumber
	D	SX001G:drawingReferenceNumber
`referenceNumberVariant`	1	SX001G:nonDefinitiveItemIdentifyingReferenceNumber
	2	SX001G:definitiveItemIdentifyingReferenceNumber
	3	SX001G:vendorReferenceNumber
	9	SX001G:outOfUseReferenceNumber

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
remarkType	INT	SX001G:internalRemark
	PUB	SX001G:publicRemark
	RSP	SX001G:responseToRemark
requirementsDefinitionNumber	ID	SX001G:requirementsDefinitionNumber
selectOrManufactureFromReference	ID	SX001G:selectOrManufactureFromReference
serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement	0	SX001G:notSerializedItem
	1	SX001G:serializedItem
	2	SX001G:importDutyWaiverSerializedItem
	3	SX001G:valuableSerializedItem
	4	SX001G:attractiveWaiverSerializedItem
	5	SX001G:itarSerializedItem
	6	SX001G:engineeringThroughLifeSerializedItem
serializedProductVariantIdentifier	ID	SX001G:serializedProductVariantIdentifier
serviceConsumerRole	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
shipmentConsignmentNumber	ID	SX001G:shipmentConsignmentNumber
shipmentEntryIdentifier	ID	SX001G:shipmentEntryIdentifier
shipmentPartyType	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
shipmentRevisionIdentifier	ID	SX001G:shipmentRevisionIdentifier
softwareReleaseIdentifier	ID	SX001G:softwareReleaseIdentifier
sparePartsListEntryIdentifier	ID	SX001G:sparePartsListEntryIdentifier
sparePartsListIdentifier	ID	SX001G:sparePartsListIdentifier
sparePartsListRevisionIdentifier	ID	SX001G:sparePartsListRevisionIdentifier
standardHandlingUnitFormat	-	No valid values defined for this attribute in current specification issue.
statusAdviceCode	1A	SX001G:outstandingOrderDetailsOnlyExcludingCancelledOrders
	1B	SX001G:outstandingOrderDetailsOnlyWithDiversionNumberAllocation
	1C	SX001G:orderAsShippedOrReadyForDispatchedButNotInvoiced
	1D	SX001G:orderDetailsWhichHaveBeenInvoiced
	1G	SX001G:orderDetailsWhichHaveNotBeenInvoiced

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	2B	SX001G:doNotDeliverBeforeCrd
	2C	SX001G:doNotBackOrder
	2D	SX001G:furnishExactQuantityRequested
	2E	SX001G:freeIssue
	2F	SX001G:nsnPnrObsoleteButStillRequiredForImmediateConsumption
	2G	SX001G:commonSparesPoolItemsOrder
	2H	SX001G:consolidationOfInitialProvisioningOrdersRequired
	2J	SX001G:dataOnThe2TransactionMustEqualOn1Transaction
	2M	SX001G:shipAvailableQuantityBackorderOutstanding
	2P	SX001G:uopMustBeOnOp2Transaction
	2Q	SX001G:newMsqNotAccepted
	2R	SX001G:cancellationDecreaseNotAcceptedWithoutFurtherReason
	2X	SX001G:ifUnableToShipAllFromStockBackorderAll
	2Y	SX001G:shipAvailableQuantityCancelOutstanding
	2Z	SX001G:cfdProvidedByOp2Op4Unacceptable
	3B	SX001G:overhaulAuthorized,AsDefinedInCustomerContractorContracts
	3D	SX001G:defectInvestigationToBeCarriedOut
	3E	SX001G:lifeSamplingRequestedInLineWithAgreedProgramme
	3G	SX001G:repairAndRetain
	4A	SX001G:nsnSpecifiedToBeSupplied
	4B	SX001G:nsnPnrSpecifiedMustBeSupplied
	4C	SX001G:nsnPnrObsoleteRequiredUnlessAuthorizedAlternativeIsDefined
	4E	SX001G:nsnPnrToBeSuppliedRequiredToSupportPostModItem
	4F	SX001G:shipOnlyLatestBuildStandardButAdviseInAdvanceOfShipment
	4G	SX001G:ignoreCompetitionAndProcessOrder
	4H	SX001G:partialLifeConsumedAcceptedAsRequiredForImmediateUse
	4J	SX001G:willAcceptTheTotalOrderQuantityOnlyInOneShipment

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	5A	SX001G:repairAuthorizedUpToCostLimit
	5B	SX001G:overhaulOnlyUpToCostLimit
	5C	SX001G:modEmbodimentUpToLatestPartNumberStandardAuthorized
	5D	SX001G:stripAndSurveyReportRequired
	5G	SX001G:repairByExchange
	5J	SX001G:strategicMissionRequiresNewestStockOnly
	5K	SX001G:strategicMissionRequiresLatestModelAndConfiguration
	5L	SX001G:stripAndSurveyReportRequiredInAdvanceRepairAuthorization
	5M	SX001G:repairOnlyToCostLimit
	5N	SX001G:modificationOnly
	5P	SX001G:specialScopeOfWork
	5Q	SX001G:repairModificationExceedingCostLimitsAuthorized
	5R	SX001G:contractorLiability
	5S	SX001G:scrapAuthorized
	5T	SX001G:noShipmentOfItem
	5X	SX001G:scheduledArising
	5Y	SX001G:scheduledOverfeedArising
	5Z	SX001G:unscheduledArisingNotInForecast
	6A	SX001G:theOrderingNationwillBearAllCostsRelatedToTheModification
	7B	SX001G:correctionTransactionNoAdditionalGoodsActuallyShipped
	7C	SX001G:correctionTransactionNoAdditionalGoodsActuallyReceived
	7D	SX001G:quantityIncreaseRequestToIncreaseOrderToCoverOverage
	7E	SX001G:newOrderPlacementRequestToIncreaseOrderToCoverOverage
	7F	SX001G:returnOfGoodsDueToOverDelivery
	7G	SX001G:returnOfGoodsDueToMisidentification
	7H	SX001G:transactionToRectifyPreviousDiscrepancySituation
	7J	SX001G:acceptRectificationOfPreviousDiscrepancySituation

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	7K	SX001G:newDeliveryMessagesWithoutPhysicalDelivery
	7P	SX001G:priceApprovalMayBeSubjectOfSeparatePricingTransactions
	A1	SX001G:hastenerForOverdueOp2Op3Transaction
	A2	SX001G:hastenerForOverdueCfdPromisedViaOp4Transaction
	A3	SX001G:cfdExpiredNewCfdRequired
	A9	SX001G:automaticHastenerForOutstandingTransactions
	AA	SX001G:nsnChangedDueToFormalCatalogueChange
	AB	SX001G:uoiChangedDueToFormalCatalogueChange
	AC	SX001G:requisitionedPnrHasBeenIdentifiedToBeReplaced
	AD	SX001G:otherDataChangesAsAResultOfSacAaAbAc
	AE	SX001G:itemNoLongerProcurableSubjectToRedundantItemList
	AF	SX001G:supplierHasOverDeliveredAgainstOrder
	AG	SX001G:orderReducedToDeliveredQuantityForCommercialOrSupplyReason
	AH	SX001G:orderRequiresAssembledInItemsForCompletion
	AJ	SX001G:itemSupersededSubjectToRedundantItemList
	AK	SX001G:shipToAddressIncorrect
	AL	SX001G:itemNotModelVariantOfOrderingNation
	B4	SX001G:cancelledByCustomerContractTerminationChargeWillBeMade
	BA	SX001G:itemBeingProcessedForReleaseAndShipmentTheCfdIsIndicated
	BB	SX001G:cfdRevisedCfdForReleaseOfMaterialToTheCustomerIsIndicated
	BC	SX001G:itemHasBeenBackordered
	BD	SX001G:orderIsDelayedDueToNeedToVerifyRequirements
	BF	SX001G:noRecordOfKeyDataFound
	BG	SX001G:requestedDataNotFound
	BS	SX001G:cannotMeetYourMssRequest

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	DI	SX001G:settlementOfDiscrepantDelivery
	E9	SX001G:cancellationRejectedItemInShippingProcess
	EU	SX001G:duplicateOfAnAlreadyAcknowledgedAcceptedOrder
	GO	SX001G:invoiceIsForGoods
	ID	SX001G:zeroInvoice
	IH	SX001G:invoiceFromInHouse
	IR	SX001G:invoiceResubmission
	IV	SX001G:invoiceFromVendor
	K1	SX001G:routeToContractorDoNotInterrogateCentralDatabase
	K2	SX001G:subjectToLowStockProgression
	K3	SX001G:orderNoLongerSubjectToLowStock
	K4	SX001G:contractorsLowStockSelection
	K5	SX001G:cfdSuppliedIsContractorsBestOffer
	K6	SX001G:orderAcceptedButCfdIsDifferentFromTheCrd
	K7	SX001G:cfdAgreedOfLowStockMeeting
	K8	SX001G:allocationAgreedAtLowStockMeeting
	K9	SX001G:agreedLowStockAllocation
	KA	SX001G:ifReductionEffectedLiabilityForCostsAlreadyIncurred
	KB	SX001G:cfdWillFollowOnOp4Transaction
	KC	SX001G:customerAcceptsLiabilityPreviouslyIndicatedByKaSac
	KD	SX001G:goodsHaveNotBeenReceivedAfter42DaysOfOd1Transaction
	KG	SX001G:orderRelatedPriceNotYetAgreedAutomaticIssueOfOa2Required
	KM	SX001G:changedDataElementInOa1WillResultInAQuantityChange
	KP	SX001G:plcAdjustmentRequired
	KU	SX001G:changedDataElementOa1HasResultedInAQuantityChange
	LI	SX001G:thisIsACfdProgressionMessage
	NC	SX001G:industryInternalCreditNote
	ND	SX001G:requestedForPayment

Applicable to: All

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Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	NO	SX001G:theOffsetValueIncludesAVatElement
	NV	SX001G:vatShownForTaxPurposesOnlyNotRequestedForPayment
	P2	SX001G:priceSubmissionDiffersFromNationalAuthorityAgreement
	P3	SX001G:agencyApprovalOfProvisionalPrice
	P4	SX001G:agencyApprovalOfFixedPrice
	P5	SX001G:quotationNumberReservedForRoleEquipmentOrBatchReleaseOrder
	P6	SX001G:itemPnrOrNsnNotFound
	P7	SX001G:requestForSubmissionOfCustomerPriceListForHandlingCharge
	P8	SX001G:oa1InvalidOrderSubjectToFurtherAmendment
	P9	SX001G:orderSubjectToModSetOrderingProcedure
	PA	SX001G:currentPriceAvailableInCpl
	PB	SX001G:nominatedSupplierIsUnableOrUnwillingToProvideNecessaryData
	PC	SX001G:noNpaAgreedPriceRoutePriceSubmissionToRelevantNpa
	PD	SX001G:npaApprovedPrice
	PE	SX001G:updateItemDataBase
	PF	SX001G:continuedUseForPriceFromCplWithExpiredValidity
	PG	SX001G:orderRelatedPriceNotAgreedAutomaticIssueOfOa2Required
	PH	SX001G:orderRelatedPriceApprovalNotAvailable
	PK	SX001G:procurementDataToBeUpdated
	PL	SX001G:priceApplicableAtDateOfDelivery
	PM	SX001G:transmittedItemsAreAdditionsToTheCpl
	PN	SX001G:transmittedItemsAreUpdatesToExistingItemsOnCpl
	PO	SX001G:priceApplicableAtDateOfOrder
	PQ	SX001G:orderIsSubjectToBatchRelease
	PR	SX001G:transmittedItemsAreDeletionsFromTheCpl
	PS	SX001G:qp1IssuedWithoutRequestByPreviousQr1
	PT	SX001G:priceReminderNpaPriceNotYetAgreed
	PU	SX001G:priceNotSubjectToNpaAgreement

Applicable to: All

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Chap 6.1

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	PV	SX001G:priceAlreadyNegotiatedOfflineWithAgency
	PX	SX001G:slippageOfCfdResultingAllocationPtyA01PriorityOrder
	PZ	SX001G:additionalQuotationForAlternativeItemSupplierInSeparatedQp1
	R1	PBL activity including transport from customer to contractor. Shipping costs and responsibility with customer.
	R2	PBL activity including transport from customer to contractor. Shipping costs and responsibility with contractor.
	R3	PBL activity at customer site defined with data element UDC. Labour and transport costs with customer.
	R4	PBL activity at customer site defined with data element UDC. Labour and transport costs with contractor.
	R8	PBL activity differs from PBL agreement; reference in REMARKS mandatory.
	R9	PBL activity not accepted; reference in REMARKS mandatory.
	RA	SX001G:holdingFactorCustomerSpares
	RB	SX001G:holdingFactorContractorSpares
	RC	SX001G:holdingFactorToolsTestSet
	RD	SX001G:holdingFactorModSet
	RE	SX001G:holdingFactorPriceAgreement
	RF	SX001G:holdingFactorContractorResources
	RG	SX001G:holdingFactorNqarAcceptance
	RH	SX001G:holdingFactorAuthorization
	RJ	SX001G:holdingFactorOthers
	RK	SX001G:holdingFactorModificationEmbodiment
	RM	SX001G:requestRepairModificationToCostLimit
	RN	SX001G:requestRepairModificationToFullCost
	RO	SX001G:requestOverhaul
	RP	SX001G:requestScrap
	RQ	SX001G:requestSpecificScopeOfWork
	RR	SX001G:requestAcceptedByNqar
	RS	SX001G:requestNotAcceptedByNqar
	RT	SX001G:contractorLiabilityRejected

Applicable to: All

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Chap 6.1

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
	RU	SX001G:contractorLiabilityAccepted
	SE	SX001G:invoiceIsForServices
	SM	SX001G:splitDesignModules
	XA	SX001G:itemNoLongerOnStock
	XB	SX001G:discrepancyInShipmentCaseNumbersReceivedAreQuoted
	XC	SX001G:compensationIsRequestedByGrantOfACredit
	XD	SX001G:repaymentOfTotalItemCostIncludingPackagingAndTransportation
	XE	SX001G:onLoanWithoutCharge
	XF	SX001G:replacementInKindOnLoan
	XG	SX001G:transferUnderMssAlreadyCarriedOut
	XH	SX001G:offerOfRedistributionExpiresAsOutlinedByTheQed
	XJ	SX001G:returnOfGoodsDueToExpiryOfLoan
	XK	SX001G:responseToStatusAdviceCodeA1
	XL	SX001G:responseToStatusAdviceCodeA2
	XM	SX001G:yourOfferIsNoLongerNeeded
	XN	SX001G:responseToStatusAdviceCodeKd
	XO	SX001G:obsoleteCannotOrdered
	XP	SX001G:responseToStatusAdviceCodeA3
	XS	SX001G:mssTransferAlreadyCarriedOutForRecordPurposesOnly
	XT	SX001G:discrepancyInShipmentCaseNumbersNotReceivedAreQuoted
	XU	SX001G:deliverySubjectToDiscrepancy
statusAdviceId	ID	SX001G:statusAdviceId
succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability	0	SX001G:notInterchangableItem
	1	SX001G:fullyInterchangableDeprecatedItem
	3	SX001G:oneWayInterchangableWithSucceedingItem
	4	SX001G:fullyInterchangableItem
	6	SX001G:qualifiedInterchangableItem
	7	SX001G:obsoleteItem
	9	SX001G:identicalItem

Attribute name	Valid value	Valid value name
`taxCode`	000	SX001G:notTaxable
	001	SX001G:standardVAT
	002	SX001G:freeExport
	003	SX001G:prefundedVAT
	004	SX001G:nonPrefundedVAT
	005	SX001G:exemptTax
	006	SX001G:separatedVAT
	007	SX001G:prefundedVATNotDue
	008	SX001G:onlyPayableVAT
	009	SX001G:transferredVAT
	010	SX001G:lowerVAT
	011	SX001G:higherVAT
`typeOfPrice`	01	SX001G:fixedDefinitePrice
	02	SX001G:firmPrice
	03	SX001G:maximumPrice
	04	SX001G:provisionalPrice
	05	SX001G:notAvailablePrice
	06	SX001G:indicativeEstimatePrice
	07	SX001G:quotationPrice
	08	SX001G:costReimbrusmentPrice
	09	SX001G:marketPrice
	10	SX001G:tenderPrice

5 Valid value libraries

The list of valid value libraries used by S2000M is provided in Table 5. These libraries include codes from international specifications. Refer to these specifications for a full list of valid value codes.

Table 5 List of S2000M valid value libraries

Library name	Valid value	Source or valid value name
bankCodeValues	-	The bank codes valid value XML schema for S2000M issue 7.0 lists Business Identifier Codes (BIC), also known as SWIFT codes, from ISO 9362. The library needs to include the ISO 9362 BIC codes that are used for a specific project.
comparisonOperatorCode	EQ	SX001G:equalToComparisonOperator

Applicable to: All **DMC-S2000M-A-06-01-0000-00A-040A-D**

Chap 6.1

Library name	Valid value	Source or valid value name
comparisonOperatorCode	GE	SX001G:greaterThanOrEqualToComparisonOperator
comparisonOperatorCode	GT	SX001G:greaterThanComparisonOperator
comparisonOperatorCode	IN	SX001G:withinRangeComparisonOperator
comparisonOperatorCode	LE	SX001G:lessThanOrEqualToComparisonOperator
comparisonOperatorCode	LT	SX001G:lessThanComparisonOperator
comparisonOperatorCode	NE	SX001G:notEqualToComparisonOperator
comparisonOperatorCode	OUT	SX001G:outsideRangeComparisonOperator
countryCodeValues	-	The country codes valid value XML schema for S2000M issue 7.0 lists 193 county codes from ISO 3166-1
incotermsCodes	-	The INCOTERMS codes valid value XML schema for S2000M issue 7.0 lists 11 INCOTERMS 2021 codes from the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).
languageCodeValues	-	The language codes valid value XML schema for S2000M issue 7.0 lists 136 language codes from ISO 639:1988
natoSupplyClassCodes	-	The NATO supply class codes valid value XML schema for S2000M issue 7.0 lists 673 codes from the NATO Classification (ACodP-2) and associated Item Names (ACodP-3).

Chapter 6.2

Data Dictionary for compound data elements (classes)

Table of contents

List of tables

References

Table 1 References

Chap No./Document No.	Title
None	

1 Data element name - ActualFigureItem

XML name   actualFig

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

ActualFigureItem is a <<class>> that identifies whether the item at the location is included in the illustration and if the item is attaching, storage or shipping item.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

notIllustratedFigureItem: umlBoolean

figureItemAttachingStorageOrShippingItem: ClassificationType

2 Data element name - AdjustableCostDetails

XML name   adjCostDet

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

AdjustableCostDetails is an <<attributeGroup>> that identifies adjustable cost with an adjustable cost code, a percentage rate and/ or the value of the cost, an adjustable cost description and the sequence of the calculation.

To enable an eventual automatic system validation of invoicing messages the calculation rules need to be commonly agreed within a project.

The usage of the adjustableCostSequence within adjustableCostDetails allows for flexible calculation of adjustable costs and, at the same time, communicates the applied calculation rules to the recipient.

The usage of the adjustableCostSequence must be agreed within a project/contract.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

adjustableCostSequence: umlInteger

adjustableCostValue: PropertyType [0..1]

adjustableCostPercentageRate: PropertyType [0..1]

adjustableCostDescription: DescriptorType

adjustableCostCode: ClassificationType

3 Data element name - AllowedProductConfigurationByConfigurationIdentifier

XML name   prodConf

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Product Design Configuration

Description

AllowedProductConfigurationByConfigurationIdentifier is a <<class>> that defines an AllowedProductConfiguration by means other than a part number.

Attributes

<<key>>

allowedProductConfigurationIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

4   Data element name - AlternatePartAsDesigned

XML name   *altPart*

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   CDM UoF Part Definition

Description

AlternatePartAsDesigned is a <<relationship>> that defines an alternate PartAsDesigned which can replace the base PartAsDesigned in all its usages ie, it is context independent, and is fit, form and function equivalent.

Attributes

5 Data element name - ApplicabilityStatement

XML name   applicDef

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

ApplicabilityStatement is a <<class>> that defines the situation or situations under which related items are valid.

Attributes

<<key>>

applicabilityStatementIdentifier: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

applicabilityStatementDateRange: DateRange [0..1]

applicabilityStatementDescription: DescriptorType [0..*]

6 Data element name - ApplicabilityStatementItem

XML name   applic

Type   Interface

Stereotype <<extend>>

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

ApplicabilityStatementItem is an <<extend>> interface that provides its associated data model to those classes which can have restricted validity as defined by an associated ApplicabilityStatement.

Attributes

7 Data element name - AuthorizedLife

XML name   opAul

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<compoundAttribute>>

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

AuthorizedLife is a <<compoundAttribute>> that identifies the maximum usage limit and upon reaching this limit any further usage of the item must be re-authorized.

Attributes

<<metadata>>

lifeAuthorizingOrganization: Organization [0..1]

<<characteristic>>

authorizedLifeValue: PropertyType [1..*]

8 Data element name - BankDetails

XML name   bankDetail

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

BankDetails is a <<class>> to contain the complete reference of the bank of the party item to be used for payment.

Attributes

<<key>>

bankCode: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

businessIdentifierCode: ClassificationType

9   Data element name - BreakdownElement

XML name   be

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Breakdown Structure

Description

BreakdownElement is a <<class>> defining a partition of a Product that is used in one or many instances of Breakdown.

Attributes

<<key>>

breakdownElementIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

breakdownElementEssentiality: ClassificationType [0..1]

breakdownElementName: NameType [0..*]

10   Data element name - BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown

XML name   *beUsage*

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Breakdown Structure

Description

BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown is a <<class>> that represents a member of a BreakdownRevision.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

breakdownElementUsageIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

referenceDesignator: IdentifierType [0..*]

breakdownElementUsageQuantity: PropertyType [0..*]

11 Data element name - ChangeAuthorization

XML name   chgAuth

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Change Information

Description

ChangeAuthorization is a <<class>> that is the record of the permission to modify product design, its procedures and/or associated product support data.

Attributes

<<key>>

changeAuthorizationIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

12 Data element name - ChangeControlledItem

XML name   *chgs*

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<extend>>

UoF   CDM UoF Change Information

Description

ChangeControlledItem is an <<extend>> interface that provides its associated data model to those classes that can be affected by a ChangeAuthorization.

Attributes

13　Data element name - ChangeNotification

XML name　chg

Type　Class

Stereotype　<<relationship>>

UoF　CDM UoF Change Information

Description

ChangeNotification is a <<relationship>> that identifies an item changed due to the associated ChangeAuthorization.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

changeNotificationType: ClassificationType [0..1]

changeNotificationDescription: DescriptorType [0..*]

14   Data element name - ClassificationType

XML name   classifType

Type   Class

Stereotype <<primitive>>

UoF   S_Series_Primitives_2-0_002-00

Description

ClassificationType is an S-Series ILS specifications defined <<primitive>> that represents a finite set of values which are used to characterize the associated information for a defined purpose.

Attributes

classifier: validValue

15 Data element name - ClassInstanceAssertItem

XML name   assertItem

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<select>>

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

ClassInstanceAssertItem is a <<select>> interface that

identifies classes from which an instance can be used as the
EvaluationByAssertionOfClassInstance assert item

Attributes

16 Data element name - ConditionDefinitionItem

XML name   condDef

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<select>>

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

ConditionDefinitionItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies classes from which an instance can be used as the EvaluationByAssertionOfCondition assert condition.

Attributes

17 Data element name - ConditionInstance

XML name   condInst

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

ConditionInstance is a <<class>> that defines an individual concept or object having the characteristics of a generic ConditionType.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

conditionInstanceIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

conditionInstanceDescription: DescriptorType [0..*]

conditionInstanceName: NameType [1..*]

18 Data element name - ConditionType

XML name   cond

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

ConditionType is a <<class>> that defines a concept or an object that needs to be included in applicability statements where the concept or object is not already represented in the data model.

Attributes

<<key>>

conditionTypeName: NameType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

conditionTypeDescription: DescriptorType [0..*]

19 Data element name - ConditionTypeAssertMember

XML name   condMemb

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

ConditionTypeAssertMember is <<class>> that defines a member for a given ConditionType which can be mapped to a Boolean expression and be evaluated to be either TRUE or FALSE.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

conditionTypeAssertMemberName: NameType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValueComparisonOperator: ClassificationType [0..1]

conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValue: PropertyType [0..1]

conditionTypeAssertMemberDescription: DescriptorType [0..*]

20   Data element name - Contract

XML name   contr

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

Contract is a <<class>> that represents a binding agreement between two or more parties.

Attributes

<<key>>

contractIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

contractName: NameType [0..*]

21 Data element name - ContractItem

XML name   contrItem

Type   Interface

Stereotype <<select>>

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

ContractItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies items which can be selected for the Contract.

Attributes

22   Data element name - ContractItemDetails

XML name   contrItemD

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

ContractItemDetails is a <<relationship>> that identifies an item which is the subject of the Contract.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

contractItemDetailsContractQuantity: PropertyType [0..1]

23　　Data element name - ContractParty

XML name　　contrPty

Type　　　　Class

Stereotype　<<relationship>>

UoF　　　　CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

ContractParty is a <<relationship>> that identifies a Contract stakeholder.

Attributes

<<relationshipKey>>

contractPartyRole: ClassificationType

24   Data element name - ContractRelationship

XML name   contrRel

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

ContractRelationship is a <<relationship>> where one Contract relates to another Contract.

Attributes

<<relationshipKey>>

contractRelationshipType: ClassificationType

25 Data element name - DatedClassification

XML name   datedClass

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<compoundAttribute>>

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

DatedClassification is a <<compoundAttribute>> that represents a classification in conjunction with its recording date.

Attributes

<<metadata>>

classificationDate: DateType

<<characteristic>>

classifier: validValue

26   Data element name - DateRange

XML name   dateRange

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<compoundAttribute>>

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

DateRange is a <<compoundAttribute>> that identifies an interval of dates.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

dateRangeEnd: DateType [0..1]

dateRangeStart: DateType [0..1]

27 Data element name - DateTimeRange

XML name   timeRange

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<compoundAttribute>>

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

DateTimeRange is a <<compoundAttribute>> that identifies an interval of date and times.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

dateTimeRangeEnd: DateTimeType [0..1]

dateTimeRangeStart: DateTimeType [0..1]

28 Data element name - DateType

XML name   dateType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<primitive>>

UoF   S_Series_Primitives_2-0_002-00

Description

DateType is an S-Series ILS specifications defined <<primitive> that represent calendar dates.

Attributes

dayComponent: umlInteger

monthComponent: umlInteger

yearComponent: umlInteger

29 Data element name - Delivery

XML name   delivery

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Delivery

Description

Delivery is a <<class>> that provides relevant information about the reception of dispatched goods.

Attributes

<<key>>

deliveryIdentifier: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

deliveryDate: DateTimeType [0..1]

receiptDate: DateTimeType [0..1]

deliveryCondition: ClassificationType [0..1]

plannedTimeForDelivery: DateTimeType [0..1]

30   Data element name - DeliveryParty

XML name   deliveryPty

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Delivery

Description

DeliveryParty is a <<relationship>> between a Delivery and a stakeholder for the Delivery.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

deliveryPartyType: ClassificationType

31 Data element name - DescriptorType

XML name   descrType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<primitive>>

UoF   S_Series_Primitives_2-0_002-00

Description

DescriptorType is an S-Series ILS specifications defined <<primitive>> that represents any form of textual data (free form) along with its core characterizations.

Attributes

descriptorProvidedDate: DateType [0..1]

descriptorProvidedBy: Organization [0..1]

descriptorLanguage: validValue [0..1]

descriptorText: umlString

32   Data element name - Document

XML name   *doc*

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Document

Description

Document is a <<class>> that represents a compiled set of information that serves a purpose.

Attributes

<<key>>

documentIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

documentType: ClassificationType [0..1]

documentTitle: NameType [0..*]

33 Data element name - DocumentIssue

XML name   doclss

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Document

Description

DocumentIssue is a <<class>> that represents a specific release of a Document

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

documentIssueIdentifier: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

documentIssueStatus: StateType [0..1]

documentIssueRationale: DescriptorType [0..*]

documentIssueDate: DateType [0..1]

34   Data element name - DocumentItem

XML name   docItem

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<select>>

UoF   CDM UoF Document

Description

DocumentItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies items which can be selected as Document.

Attributes

35   Data element name - DocumentReferencingItem

XML name   *docs*

Type   Interface

Stereotype <<extend>>

UoF   CDM UoF Document

Description

DocumentReferencingItem is an <<extend>> interface that provides its associated data model to those classes that implement it.

Attributes

36 Data element name - EvaluationByAssertionOfClassInstance

XML name assertInst

Type Class

Stereotype <<class>>

UoF S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

EvaluationByAssertionOfClassInstance is an EvaluationCriteria that identifies a class instance to be used as an assert item and be mapped to a Boolean expression which can be evaluated to be either TRUE or FALSE.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

evaluationByAssertionRole: ClassificationType [0..1]

37   Data element name - EvaluationByAssertionOfCondition

XML name   assertCond

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

EvaluationByAssertionOfCondition is an EvaluationCriteria that identifies a combination of a defined condition and a defined value to be used as an assert item and be mapped to a Boolean expression which can be evaluated to be either TRUE or FALSE.

Attributes

38   Data element name - EvaluationByAssertionOfSerializedItems

XML name   assertSi

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

EvaluationByAssertionOfSerializedItems is an EvaluationCriteria that identifies a class instance together with an associated serial number range to be used as an assert item and be mapped to a Boolean expression which can be evaluated to be either TRUE or FALSE.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

applicableSerialNumberRange: SerialNumberRange

39 Data element name - EvaluationByNestedApplicabilityStatement

XML name   nestedApplic

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

EvaluationByNestedApplicabilityStatement is an EvaluationCriteria that enables an ApplicabilityStatement to be reused as part of this EvaluationCritieria.

Attributes

40　Data element name - EvaluationCriteria

XML name　eval

Type　　　　　Class

Stereotype　<<class>>

UoF　　　　S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

　　EvaluationCriteria is a <<class>> that defines conditions that can be mapped to a Boolean expression which can be evaluated to be either TRUE or FALSE.

Attributes

41 Data element name - Facility

XML name   facility

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Facility

Description

Facility is a <<class> that represents a physically limited infrastructure which exists, or is intended to be built or installed, and is established to serve a particular purpose.

Attributes

<<key>>

facilityIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

facilityDescription: DescriptorType [0..*]

facilityName: NameType [0..*]

42   Data element name - Figure

XML name   fig

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

Figure is a <<class>> that identifies a provisioning hierarchical breakdown of a product or portion of a product.

Attributes

<<key>>

figureIdentifier: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

figureName: DescriptorType [0..1]

43   Data element name - FigureItem

XML name   figItem

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

FigureItem is a <<class>> that identifies a specific location within the provisioning hierarchical breakdown in the context of a figure and its illustrations.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

figureItemIdentifier: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

figureItemIndentureLevel: umlInteger

44 Data element name - FigureItemContainerLocation

XML name   figContLoc

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Reference

Description

FigureItemContainerLocation is a <<class>> that identifies the location at which the data record for the item's Category 1 Container is held.

The figureItemContainerLocation must be provided for those items for which a Category 1 Container is available/ required.

The record for the Category 1 Container will be situated at indentureLevel 1 at the end of the figure containing the item.

Attributes

45   Data element name - FigureItemDesignData

XML name   figDesign

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

FigureItemDesignData is an <<attributeGroup>> that establishes the design characteristics of a location within the breakdown.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

figureReferenceDesignator: IdentifierType [0..*]

figureItemEssentiality: ClassificationType

46 Data element name - FigureItemModification

XML name figMod

Type Class

Stereotype <<relationship>>

UoF S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

FigureItemModification is a <<relationship>> that groups information about modifications and amendments of a part at a given location.

See changeAuthorityIdentifier.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

modificationType: ClassificationType

47 Data element name - FigureItemPartRealization

XML name   figPartReal

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Reference

Description

FigureItemPartRealization is a <<class>> that identifies the part used in the location. It can also include references to other locations where the breakdown for the part is provided. Furthermore it can include references to container information for the part under consideration.

Attributes

48 Data element name - FigureItemRealization

XML name   fRealization

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

FigureItemRealization is a <<class>> that defines a specific part for a location within the provisioning breakdown in the context of a figure and its illustrations.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

figureItemSequenceNumber: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

figureItemDescription: DescriptorType [0..1]

49 Data element name - FigureItemRealizationContextData

XML name   figReaContxt

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

FigureItemRealizationContextData is an <<attributeGroup>> that documents the inter-relationships between parts within a provisioning project (e.g. interchangeability).

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

figureItemUsableOnCode: ClassificationType [0..24]

figureItemAcronymCode: ClassificationType [0..1]

figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject: PropertyType

quantityInNextHigherAssembly: PropertyType

succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability: ClassificationType [0..1]

precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability: ClassificationType [0..1]

50 Data element name - FigureItemRealizationCustomerFurnishedData

XML name   figReaCusFur

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Description

FigureItemRealizationCustomerFurnishedData is a <<relationship>> that identifies items which will be incorporated in the material list/ Annex to Table of Allowance.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

tableOfAllowanceItem: umlBoolean

51 Data element name - FigureItemRealizationDesignData

XML name   figReaDesign

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

FigureItemRealizationDesignData is an <<attributeGroup>> that establishes characteristics of a part that are typically defined during its design but are dependent upon its location.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

partUsageConsumptionRate: umlInteger [0..1]

partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure: PropertyType [0..1]

52 Data element name - FigureItemRealizationSupportData

XML name   figReaSup

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

FigureItemRealizationSupportData is an <<attributeGroup>> that justifies the selection of a spare and provides a link to other ILS disciplines for the spare.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

figureItemIlsReference: IdentifierType [0..*]

figureItemReasonForSelection: ClassificationType

53   Data element name - FigureItemReference

XML name   figRef

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Reference

Description

FigureItemReference is a <<class>> that provides a two way link between the two locations that an item has when it appears in the breakdown of one figure and is 'referred out' to a separate figure which is created to present the breakdown of that item. It also provides a one way link between an item, in its position within the breakdown of its next higher assembly, and its own separate Provisioning presentation.

When reference is made within the same Illustrated Parts Catalogue, enter the full figureItemIdentifier and figureItemSequenceNumber of the item's other location.

The Format is to be that defined for figureItemIdentifier and figureItemSequenceNumber.

When a position of the figureItemIdentifier of the item's other location is blank then it shall also be blank in the FigureItemReference.

When an item is 'referred out' to its own separate IP Project (ie it has a repairabilityStrategy of 6 then enter the ABBREVIATION 'IPP' followed by the provisioningProjectIdentifier, instead of figureItemIdentifier and figureItemSequenceNumber. In this case the link will be just one way.

When an item is 'referred out' to a Separate Equipment IPC (ie it has a repairabilityStrategy (SPC) of 6 and the Separate Equipment IPC is not to S2000M Specification, then enter the ABBREVIATION "IPP" followed by "NON-ASD".

Attributes

54 Data element name - FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom

XML name   figSelMfc

Type   Class

Stereotype <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Reference

Description

FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom is a <<class>> that provides a means to specify a part, which must be tested for fit or function, manufactured, re-worked or repaired prior to installation.

Attributes

<<key>>

selectOrManufactureFromReference: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

figureItemSelectCondition: ClassificationType

55   Data element name - GeographicalArea

XML name   *geoArea*

Type   Class

Stereotype   *<<class>>*

UoF   CDM UoF Location

Description

GeographicalArea is a <<class>> that represents a particular extent of space.

Attributes

<<key>>

geographicalAreaName: NameType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

geographicalAreaType: ClassificationType

geographicalAreaDescription: DescriptorType [0..*]

56   Data element name - HandlingUnit

XML name   hUnit

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

HandlingUnit is a <<class>> that represents a physical unit consisting of packaging materials (load carriers/packing material) and the goods contained on/in it. A handling unit is always a combination of products and packaging materials.

Attributes

<<key>>

handlingUnitNumber: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

weightOfHandlingUnit: PropertyType [0..1]

sizeOfHandlingUnit: ThreeDimensional [0..1]

maximumOfStackingHeight: umlInteger [0..1]

standardHandlingUnitFormat: ClassificationType [0..1]

volumeOfHandlingUnit: PropertyType [0..1]

57   Data element name - HardwareElementPartRealization

XML name   hwElemReal

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   CDM UoF Hardware Element

Description

HardwareElementPartRealization is a <<relationship>> where a HardwareElementRevision relates to an instance of HardwarePartAsDesigned which fulfills the HardwareElement specification.

Attributes

58   Data element name - HardwarePartAsDesigned

XML name   hwPart

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Part Definition

Description

HardwarePartAsDesigned is a PartAsDesigned that is to be realized as physical items, including non-countable material.

Attributes

59 Data element name - HardwarePartAsDesignedCommerceData

XML name hwPartCommce

Type Class

Stereotype <<class>>

UoF S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

HardwarePartAsDesignedCommerceData is a <<class>> that documents pricing information of a part based on its units of issue. The prices are used for planning purposes on customer side and reflect initial prices, provided by provisioning.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

typeOfPrice: ClassificationType

minimumSalesQuantity: umlInteger [0..1]

60 Data element name - HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData

XML name   hwPartContr

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData is an <<attributeGroup>> that establishes a level of control,assigned to the part and its disposal requirements.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

hardwarePartPilferageClass: ClassificationType [0..1]

partSensitiveItemClass: ClassificationType [0..1]

partDemilitarizationClass: ClassificationType [0..1]

61 Data element name - HardwarePartAsDesignedCustomerFurnishedData

XML name   hwPartCusFur

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

HardwarePartAsDesignedCustomerFurnishedData is an <<attributeGroup>> that documents part specific data, whose usage is defined by the customer. The usage has to be agreed between customer and contractor before the start of the project.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

inventoryManagementClass: ClassificationType [0..1]

62   Data element name - HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

XML name   hwPartDesign

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData is an <<attributeGroup>> that establishes characteristics of part, that are typically defined during its design.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

hardwarePartRadiationSensitive: umlBoolean [0..1]

hardwarePartSize: ThreeDimensional [0..1]

hardwarePartWeight: PropertyType [0..1]

hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement: umlBoolean [0..1]

hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible: umlBoolean [0..1]

hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive: umlBoolean [0..1]

serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement: ClassificationType [0..1]

hardwarePartMagneticSensitive: umlBoolean [0..1]

hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife: PropertyType [0..*]

hardwarePartSpecialStorageRequirement: umlBoolean [0..1]

hardwarePartHazardousClass: ClassificationType [0..*]

hardwarePartShelfLifeType: ClassificationType [0..1]

hardwarePartShelfLifeLimit: PropertyType [0..1]

hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction: ClassificationType [0..1]

hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit: PropertyType [0..1]

hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive: umlBoolean [0..1]

63 Data element name - HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

XML name	hwPartSupport
Type	Class
Stereotype	<<attributeGroup>>
UoF	S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData is an <<attributeGroup>> that establishes the maintainability characteristics of a part (eg, overhaul information) once removed from the end item.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

hardwarePartProcurementSource: Organization [0..1]

hardwarePartRepairability: ClassificationType [0..1]

hardwarePartFitmentLevel: ClassificationType [0..1]

hardwarePartScrapRate: PropertyType [0..1]

timeBetweenOverhaul: PropertyType [0..1]

timeBetweenScheduledShopVisits: PropertyType [0..1]

contractorRepairTurnAroundTime: PropertyType [0..1]

hardwarePartUnitOfIssue: ClassificationType [0..1]

hardwarePartProvisioningCategory: ClassificationType [0..1]

hardwarePartPackagingRequirement: ClassificationType [0..1]

partsDataMatrix: ClassificationType [0..*]

hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime: PropertyType [0..1]

hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate: umlBoolean [0..1]

obsoletePart: umlBoolean [0..1]

hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity: umlInteger [0..1]

hardwarePartPackagedSize: ThreeDimensional [0..1]

hardwarePartPackagedWeight: PropertyType [0..1]

contractualRepairTurnRoundTime: PropertyType [0..1]

hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue: PropertyType [0..1]

64   Data element name - HardwarePartDefinedContainer

XML name   hwPartDefCon

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

HardwarePartDefinedContainer is a <<relationship>> that identifies a specialized, reusable container (also termed Category 1 Container) that has to be used for shipping and storage for the part under consideration. The container is identified through its partIdentifier and partName.

Attributes

65   Data element name - HardwarePartItem

XML name   hwPartItem

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<select>>

UoF   S2000M Part As Realized

Description

        HardwarePartItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies a hardware part as designed, identified by its part number; or a hardware part as realized, identified by its serial number.

Attributes

66   Data element name - HeaderFigureItem

XML name   headerFig

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

HeaderFigureItem is a <<class>> that establishes header information for location without an actual part associated to it (e.g. rivet figure, consumable figure, raw material figure, etc.).

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

headerFigureItemDescription: DescriptorType

67   Data element name - IdentifierType

XML name   *idType*

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<primitive>>

UoF   S_Series_Primitives_2-0_002-00

Description

IdentifierType is an S-Series ILS specification defined <<primitive>> that represents any kind of identification along with its core characterizations.

Attributes

identifierSetBy: Organization [0..1]

identifierClassifier: validValue [0..1]

identifier: umlString

68   Data element name - Illustration

XML name   illustr

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

Illustration is a <<class>> that establishes the graphical representation of a product or a portion of a product.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

informationControlNumber: IdentifierType

69   Data element name - Invoice

XML name   invoice

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

Invoice is a <<class>> that covers the activities of the contractor and the customer to transmit/receive relevant and required information with regard to the financial regulation for delivered items, tasks, services etc.

Attributes

<<key>>

invoiceIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

70   Data element name - InvoiceContent

XML name   invoiceCont

Type   Class

Stereotype <<exchange>>

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

InvoiceContent is a <<exchange>> that covers the activities of the contractor and the customer to transmit/receive relevant and required information with regard to the financial regulation for delivered items, tasks, services etc.

Attributes

71 Data element name - InvoiceEntry

XML name   invoiceEntry

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

InvoiceEntry is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a PartAsDesigned in a Invoice.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

invoiceEntryIdentifier: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

invoiceDeliveryValueNett: PropertyType [0..1]

invoiceQuantity: PropertyType [0..1]

invoiceOrderValueNett: PropertyType [0..1]

72   Data element name - InvoiceParty

XML name   invoicePty

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

InvoiceParty is a <<relationship>> between a Invoice and a stakeholder for the Invoice.

Attributes

<<relationshipKey>>

invoicePartyType: ClassificationType

73   Data element name - InvoiceRelationship

XML name   invoiceRel

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

InvoiceRelationship is a <<relationship>> where one Invoice relates to another Invoice.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

invoiceRelationshipType: ClassificationType [0..1]

74 Data element name - InvoiceRevision

XML name invoiceRev

Type Class

Stereotype <<class>>

UoF S2000M Invoicing

Description

InvoiceRevision is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a Invoice.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

invoiceRevisionIdentifier: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

taxPercentageRate: PropertyType [0..1]

invoiceTotalTaxValue: PropertyType [0..1]

taxCode: ClassificationType

invoiceTotalValueGross: PropertyType

invoiceTotalValueNett: PropertyType

invoiceDate: DateTimeType

invoiceClass: ClassificationType

75 Data element name - LegalParty

XML name   *party*

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<select>>

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

LegalParty is a <<select>> interface identifies entities that has legal standing in the eyes of the law.

Attributes

76 Data element name - LocationOrientedProvisioningProjectContent

XML name   locOrnPPCont

Type   Class

Stereotype <<exchange>>

UoF   S2000M Location Oriented Provisioning Project

Description

LocationOrientedProvisioningProjectContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of complete data set (and update of data), for CSN-oriented presentation.

Attributes

77 Data element name - LogicalAND

XML name	and
Type	Class
Stereotype	<<class>>
UoF	S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

LogicalAND is an EvaluationCriteria that defines a Boolean operation where the results of all its associated EvaluationCriteria must be TRUE for the result to be TRUE, otherwise the result is FALSE.

Attributes

78   Data element name - LogicalNOT

XML name   not

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

LogicalNOT is an EvaluationCriteria that defines a Boolean operation where the result from its associated EvaluationCritera must be FALSE for the result to be TRUE, otherwise the result is FALSE.

Attributes

79   Data element name - LogicalOR

XML name   or

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

LogicalOR is an EvaluationCriteria that defines a Boolean operation where the result from at least one of its associated EvaluationCriteria must be TRUE for the result to be TRUE, otherwise the result is FALSE.

Attributes

80 Data element name - LogicalXOR

XML name   xor

Type   Class

Stereotype <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

LogicalXOR is an EvaluationCriteria that defines a Boolean operation where the result from one and only one of its associated EvaluationCriteria must be TRUE for the result to be TRUE, otherwise the result is FALSE.

Attributes

81 Data element name - MaintenanceLevel

XML name   *mlv*

Type   Class

Stereotype <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Product Usage Context

Description

MaintenanceLevel is a <<class>> that represents the definition of a set of maintenance capabilities which will be made available to support a defined Product.

Attributes

<<key>>

maintenanceLevelIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

maintenanceLevelCapabilityDescription: DescriptorType [0..*]

maintenanceLevelName: NameType [0..*]

82   Data element name - MaintenanceSolution

XML name   mntSol

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Description

MaintenanceSolution is a <<class>> that identifies in a structured manner the Maintenance and Overhaul activities that may be performed on an item.

The Maintenance Support Organisations are at three levels: Organizational, Intermediate, Depot / Industry.

The codes to be used will be agreed between the customer and the contractor at the start of a new Project.

The customer may require the contractor to propose this data. The final assignment is the responsibility of the customer.

Various sources outside S2000M are available that define MaintenanceSolution-codes are than those listed in below examples.

Some of these sources are: T.O.-00-25-195, AF Technical Order System Source, Maintenance and Recoverability Coding of Air Force Weapons, Systems and Equipments; OPNAVINST 4410.2, Joint Regulation Governing the Use and Application of Uniform Source Maintenance and Recoverability codes; AFR 66-45; MCO 4400.I20; DSAR 4I00.6.

Examples:

- PBODD

SOURCE: Item is Procurable (P) and stocked for insurance purposes (B).

MAINTENANCE USE: Item is Removed, Replaced and Used at Organizational Level (O).

MAINTENANCE REPAIR: The lowest Maintenance Level capable of a complete Repair/Overhaul is the Depot (D). At Organizational and Intermediate Level, only limited Repair may be authorised.

RECOVERABILITY: Only Depot Level is authorised to condemn this repairable item (D).

- PFFFFPF

SOURCE: Item is Procurable (P) and non-stocked (F), but obtainable on request.

MAINTENANCE USE: Item is Removed, Replaced and Used at Intermediate Level (F).

MAINTENANCE REPAIR: The lowest Maintenance Level capable of a complete Repair is the Intermediate (F). At Organizational Level, only limited Repair may be authorised.

RECOVERABILITY: Intermediate Level (F) or Depot Level (D) is authorised to condemn this repairable item.

- XA

SOURCE: Item is not Procurable nor stocked (X), because the requirement for the item would result in the replacement of the next higher assembly (A).

MAINTENANCE USE, REPAIR & RECOVERABILITY: Remaining characters are left blank as no maintenance, repair or recoverability is possible.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

figureItemSourcingStrategy: ClassificationType

83 Data element name - MaintenanceSolutionAndSparesRecommendation

XML name   mntSpareRec

Type   Class

Stereotype <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Description

MaintenanceSolutionAndSparesRecommendation is a <<class>> that indicates percentage of unscheduled removals as well as recommended spares quantities.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

recommendedSparesQuantity: PropertyType [0..1]

figureItemRemovalDistributionRate: PropertyType [0..1]

84   Data element name - Message

XML name   msg

Type   Class

Stereotype <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Specializations

Description

Message is a <<class>> that represents the collection of information brought together by a message sender for the purpose of communicating it to another party applicable to S2000M.

Attributes

<<key>>

messageIdentifier: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

messageBusinessType: ClassificationType [0..1]

messageContentType: ClassificationType [0..1]

messageContentStatus: StateType [0..1]

messageLanguage: ClassificationType [0..1]

messageCreationDateTime: DateTimeType [0..1]

85   Data element name - MessageContent

XML name   msgContent

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<exchange>>

UoF   CDM UoF Message

Description

MessageContent is a <<exchange>> definition that represents the collection of information that is the subject of the Message.

Attributes

86   Data element name - MessageContext

XML name   msgContext

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   CDM UoF Message

Description

MessageContext is a <<relationship>> between a Message and the context for which it is being provided.

Attributes

87 Data element name - MessageContextItem

XML name   *context*

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<select>>

UoF   CDM UoF Message

Description

MessageContextItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies items which can be selected as the context for a Message.

Attributes

88 Data element name - MessageParty

XML name   msgPty

Type   Class

Stereotype <<relationship>>

UoF   CDM UoF Message

Description

MessageParty is a <<relationship>> between a Message and a stakeholder for the Message.

Attributes

<<relationshipKey>>

messagePartyType: ClassificationType

89   Data element name - MessagePartyItem

XML name   *party*

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<select>>

UoF   CDM UoF Message

Description

MessagePartyItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies items which can be selected as the party for a Message.

Attributes

90   Data element name - MessageRelationship

XML name   relatedMsg

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   CDM UoF Message

Description

MessageRelationship is a <<relationship>> where one Message relates to another Message.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

messageRelationshipType: ClassificationType [0..1]

91   Data element name - NameType

XML name   nameType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<primitive>>

UoF   S_Series_Primitives_2-0_002-00

Description

NameType is an S-Series ILS specifications defined <<primitive>> that represents an informal identification.

Attributes

nameProvidedBy: Organization [0..1]

nameLanguage: validValue [0..1]

nameText: umlString

92   Data element name - NatoCodification

XML name   natoCod

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

NatoCodification is a <<class>> that documents the outcome of the NATO Codification process for a given part.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

referenceNumberVariant: ClassificationType

referenceNumberCategory: ClassificationType

natoItemNameCode: ClassificationType

natoItemName: DescriptorType

93   Data element name - NatoStockNumber

XML name   nsn

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

NatoStockNumber is an <<attributeGroup>> that provides a unique identification of an item of supply by a number assigned under the NATO Codification System to each approved Item Identification.

The natoStockNumber, when available, is required for all items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

When the natoStockNumber is provided, the data elements referenceNumberVariant and referenceNumberCategory shall also be provided in Provisioning documentation.

During the Provisioning process and prior to the allocation of a full natoStockNumber, it will be necessary for the contractor to complete the NATO SUPPLY CLASS instead of the full natoStockNumber.

When the natoItemIdentificationNumber has been allocated by the NCB, the full natoStockNumber must be used.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

natoItemIdentificationNumber: IdentifierType [0..1]

natoSupplyClass: ClassificationType

94 Data element name - Observation

XML name   obs

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Observation

Description

Observation is a <<class>> that defines a review on IP data which have been previously transmitted, and values for Customer provided data.

Attributes

<<key>>

observationIdentifier: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

decisionDescription: DescriptorType [0..1]

recommendationDescription: DescriptorType [0..1]

observationDescription: DescriptorType

95 Data element name - ObservationContent

XML name   obsCont

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<exchange>>

UoF   S2000M Observation

Description

ObservationContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of Observations.

Attributes

96   Data element name - ObservationItem

XML name   obsIt

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<select>>

UoF   S2000M Observation

Description

ObservationItem is a <<select>> interface that identifies items which can be selected as an allowed object of an observation.

Attributes

97 Data element name - OpeningTimes

XML name   openingTime

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

OpeningTimes is an <<attributeGroup>> that identifies the opening hours and related details for collection of goods or delivery of goods at the contractor's/ customer's premises.

The use of this data element and its possible contents shall be agreed between contractor and customer.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

openingTimesDay: ClassificationType [1..7]

openingTimesTo: TimeType

openingTimesFrom: TimeType

98 Data element name - OperatingLocationType

XML name   opLocType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Product Usage Context

Description

OperatingLocationType is a <<class>> that represents the definition of the nature of the environment in which a product will be operated.

Attributes

<<key>>

operatingLocationTypeIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

operatingLocationTypeDescription: DescriptorType [0..*]

operatingLocationTypeName: NameType [0..*]

99   Data element name - Order

XML name   order

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Ordering

Description

Order is a <<class>> enables the customer to place and to progress orders for items and all types of services.

Attributes

<<key>>

orderIdentifier: IdentifierType

100   Data element name - OrderContent

XML name   orderCont

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<exchange>>

UoF   S2000M Ordering

Description

OrderContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data that allows the customer to place and to progress orders for items and all types of services.

Attributes

101   Data element name - OrderEntry

XML name   orderEntry

Type   Class

Stereotype <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Ordering

Description

OrderEntry is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a PartAsDesigned in a Order.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

orderEntryIdentifier: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

priorityRequirement: ClassificationType [0..1]

contractorForecastDeliveryDate: DateType [0..1]

customerRequiredDeliveryDate: DateType [0..1]

orderEntryQuantity: PropertyType [0..1]

102 Data element name - OrderRevision

XML name   orderRev

Type   Class

Stereotype <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Ordering

Description

OrderRevision is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a Order.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

orderRevisionIdentifier: IdentifierType

103 Data element name - Organization

XML name   org

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Organization

Description

      Organization is a <<class>> that represents an administrative structure with a particular purpose belonging to a legal entity.

Attributes

104   Data element name - PartAsDesigned

XML name   *part*

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Part Definition

Description

     PartAsDesigned is a <<class>> that represents the definitional information for an artifact fullfilling a set of requirements, which can be produced or realized.

Attributes

     <<key>>

     partIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

     <<characteristic>>

     partName: NameType [1..*]

105 Data element name - PartInProvisioningProject

XML name   partPPrj

Type   Class

Stereotype <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Part Oriented Provisioning Project

Description

PartInProvisioningProject is a <<relationship>> that defines a complete data set for Part Number-oriented presentation.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

provisioningRecommendedSparesQuantity: PropertyType [0..*]

totalQuantityInProvisioningProject: PropertyType

106   Data element name - PartMaintenanceSolution

XML name   partMntSol

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

PartMaintenanceSolution is an <<attributeGroup>> that represents a structure in the same manner as MaintenanceSolution, but it is parts related and not location related. It describes the general statement about the maintenance solution without any restriction of location. This code is used to identify in a structured manner, the Maintenance and Overhaul activities that may be performed on a part. It provides information on Source, and instructions on Repair responsibilities, identifying methods of Repair (ie, Procure, Replace, and Manufacture) and instructions on disposal of unserviceable parts.

If an Item has different MaintenanceSolution codes at multiple locations, then the PartMaintenanceSolution should be to the lowest common factor. That means if the MaintenanceSolution-code differs per location then the PartMaintenanceSolution has to state the maximum requirement.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

partNationalSpecificClassification: ClassificationType

partRecoverabilityStrategy: ClassificationType

partOverhaulabilityStrategy: ClassificationType

partChangeabilityStrategy: ClassificationType

partSourcingStrategy: ClassificationType

107   Data element name - PartNumberChangeContent

XML name   pnrChgCont

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<exchange>>

UoF   S2000M Part Number Change

Description

PartNumberChangeContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data for Part Number Changes.

Attributes

108   Data element name - PartOrientedProvisioningProjectContent

XML name   pOrnPPCont

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<exchange>>

UoF   S2000M Part Oriented Provisioning Project

Description

PartOrientedProvisioningProjectContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of complete data set (and update of data), for Part Number-oriented presentation.

Attributes

109 Data element name - PartRequirementsDefinition

XML name   partReqDef

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

PartRequirementsDefinition is a <<class>> that establishes a reference to a specific set of requirements, that the part fulfills.

Attributes

<<key>>

requirementsDefinitionNumber: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

requirementsDefinitionDescription: DescriptorType [0..1]

requirementsDefinitionTitle: NameType [0..1]

110   Data element name - Party

XML name   *party*

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<select>>

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

Party is an <<interface>> representing an entity that is capable of signing a contract or carrying out actions by itself without being instructed to do so.

Attributes

111   Data element name - PartyAddress

XML name   *ptya*

Type   Class

Stereotype <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

PartyAddress is a <<relationship>> that defines the association between a Party and an Address.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

partyAddressDuration: DateRange [0..1]

partyAddressType: ClassificationType [0..1]

112 Data element name - PartyContactData

XML name ptycon

Type Class

Stereotype <<attributeGroup>>

UoF S2000M Party

Description

PartyContactData is an <<attributeGroup>> that provides the contact details for a Party.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

partyContactDataDetails: DescriptorType

partyContactDataType: ClassificationType

113   Data element name - PartyItem

XML name   *ptyItem*

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<extend>>

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

PartyItem is an <<extend>> interface that allows to provide additional capabilities to Organizations and Persons.

Attributes

114   Data element name - PartyRelationship

XML name   *ptyr*

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

PartyRelationship is a <<relationship>> existing between two Parties (organizations or people).

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

partyRelationshipDuration: DateRange [0..1]

partyRelationshipDescription: DescriptorType

partyRelationshipType: ClassificationType

115 Data element name - Payment

XML name *payment*

Type Class

Stereotype <<class>>

UoF S2000M Payment

Description

Payment is a <<class>> that provides the data related to settle the invoices.

Attributes

<<key>>

paymentIdentifier: IdentifierType

116   Data element name - PaymentContent

XML name   payCont

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<exchange>>

UoF   S2000M Payment

Description

　　PaymentContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data related to settle the invoices.

Attributes

117   Data element name - PaymentEntry

XML name   paymentEntry

Type   Class

Stereotype <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Payment

Description

   PaymentEntry is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a PartAsDesigned in a Payment.

Attributes

   <<compositeKey>>

   paymentEntryIdentifier: IdentifierType

   <<characteristic>>

   paidValueForThisInvoice: PropertyType

118   Data element name - PaymentParty

XML name   pmtPty

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Payment

Description

PaymentParty is a <<relationship>> between a Payment and a stakeholder for the Payment.

Attributes

<<relationshipKey>>

paymentPartyType: ClassificationType

119   Data element name - PaymentRevision

XML name   paymentRev

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Payment

Description

PaymentRevision is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a Payment.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

paymentRevisionIdentifier: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

paymentDate: DateTimeType

paidValue: PropertyType

120 Data element name - PreAssessmentMeeting

XML name   preAssMeet

Type   Class

Stereotype <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Product and Project

Description

PreAssessmentMeeting is a <<class>> that represents a meeting of IP specialists from industry and customer, and if required a representative from the Home National Codification Bureau and/or the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM), at which the Initial Provisioning Lists and Illustrations are reviewed and technical approval given by the customer.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

actualPreAssessmentMeetingDate: DateType [0..1]

plannedPreAssessmentMeetingDate: DateType [0..1]

121   Data element name - PriceBreakInformation

XML name   priceBrkInfo

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

PriceBreakInformation is an <<attributeGroup>> that defines a single price band: from lower to upper quantity, and the related hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice: PropertyType

upperLimitSalesQuantity: umlInteger [0..1]

lowerLimitSalesQuantity: umlInteger

122   Data element name - Product

XML name   prod

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

Product is a <<class>> that represents a family of items which share the same underlying design purpose.

Attributes

<<key>>

productIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

productName: NameType [0..*]

123   Data element name - ProductVariant

XML name   prodVar

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

ProductVariant is a <<class>> that defines a member of a Product family which is configured for a specific purpose and is made available to the market.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

productVariantIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

productVariantName: NameType [0..*]

124   Data element name - ProgressPaymentMilestone

XML name   pPayMilest

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

ProgressPaymentMilestone is a <<proxy>> that defines payment milestone numbers or payment plan dates in accordance with the terms of a contract.

Attributes

<<key>>

progressPaymentMilestoneIdentifier: IdentifierType

125   Data element name - ProgressPaymentPlan

XML name   pPayPlan

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

ProgressPaymentPlan is a <<proxy>> that defines a progress payment, a payment plan, milestone payment plan or any other plan related payment.

Attributes

<<key>>

progressPaymentPlanIdentifier: IdentifierType

126 Data element name - Project

XML name   proj

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

Project is a <<class>> that represents the overall set of ILS activities defined for a Product.

Attributes

<<key>>

projectIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

projectName: NameType [0..*]

127   Data element name - ProjectContract

XML name   projContr

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

ProjectContract is a <<relationship>> that establishes an association between a Project and a Contract.

Attributes

128   Data element name - PropertyType

XML name   *prpType*

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<primitive>>

UoF   S_Series_Primitives_2-0_002-00

Description

PropertyType is an S-Series ILS specifications defined <<primitive>> that represents a measurable characteristic.

Attributes

valueDetermination: validValue [0..1]

valueRecordingDateTime: DateTimeType [0..1]

129   Data element name - ProvisioningProgramContent

XML name   pPrgCont

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<exchange>>

UoF   S2000M Provisioning Program

Description

ProvisioningProgramContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data for presentation of the Baseline for a Product.

Attributes

130   Data element name - ProvisioningProgramContextItem

XML name   pPrgContext

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<select>>

UoF   S2000M Provisioning Program

Description

ProvisioningProgramContextItem is a <<select>> interface that provides the context of the product to which the provisioning relates.

Attributes

131   Data element name - ProvisioningProgramPlan

XML name   pPrgPlan

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Provisioning Program

Description

ProvisioningProgramPlan is a <<class>> that provides the Logistic Support Date for the complete product and is the major milestone for the planning of the IP Program.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

provisioningProgramPlanDescription: DescriptorType

provisioningProgramPlanTitle: NameType

logisticSupportStartDate: DateType

132   Data element name - ProvisioningProject

XML name   pProject

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Product and Project

Description

ProvisioningProject is a <<class>> that provides the basic data and planning data for each provisioningProjectIdentifier of a product.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

provisioningProjectIdentifier: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

lastOrderDate: DateType [0..1]

actualAvailabilityOfObservationDate: DateType [0..1]

plannedAvailabilityOfObservationDate: DateType [0..1]

logisticLeadTime: PropertyType [0..1]

lsaAvailabilityDate: DateType [0..1]

designDrawingAndBomAvailabilityDate: DateType

provisioningProjectCoveredChapter: DescriptorType [0..*]

provisioningProjectTypeOfPresentation: ClassificationType

provisioningProjectSubject: DescriptorType

133   Data element name - ProvisioningProjectDelivery

XML name   pPrjDelivery

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Provisioning Program

Description

ProvisioningProjectDelivery is a <<relationship>> that provides the planning information for the Provisioning Project delivery (in terms of delivery date for a certain status, Draft, Formal or Master standard) and management (in terms of volume of line items).

Attributes

<<relationshipKey>>

provisioningProjectStatus: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

actualSubmissionDate: DateType [0..1]

plannedSubmissionDate: DateType

actualQuantityOfLineItems: umlInteger [0..1]

plannedQuantityOfLineItems: umlInteger

134   Data element name - ProvisioningProjectMaintenanceLevel

XML name   pPrjMntLvl

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Product and Project

Description

ProvisioningProjectMaintenanceLevel is a <<relationship>> that set the agreed levels of maintenance to which the IP Data should be compiled.

The levels of maintenance and their codes have to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of the Project.

The use of the preparationUpToMaintenanceLevel for the IP Programme is to be agreed between the customer and the contractor at the start of the Project.

Attributes

135   Data element name - Quotation

XML name   quot

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Pricing

Description

Quotation is a <<class>> that covers all activities of the contractor and the customer to establish mutually agreed prices which are relevant for a subsequent binding ordering of items or a service.

Attributes

<<key>>

quotationIdentifier: IdentifierType

136   Data element name - QuotationContent

XML name   quotCont

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<exchange>>

UoF   S2000M Pricing

Description

QuotationContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data to establish mutually agreed prices which are relevant for a subsequent binding ordering of items or a service.

Attributes

137   Data element name - QuotationEntry

XML name   quotEntry

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Pricing

Description

QuotationEntry is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a PartAsDesigned in a Quotation.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

quotationEntryIdentifier: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

loanPeriod: DateRange [0..1]

quotationEntryQuantity: PropertyType [0..1]

138   Data element name - QuotationRevision

XML name   quotRev

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Pricing

Description

QuotationRevision is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a Quotation.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

quotationRevisionIdentifier: IdentifierType

139 Data element name - QuotationTiming

XML name   quotTime

Type   Class

Stereotype <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   S2000M Pricing

Description

QuotationTiming is a <<class>> that represents the date range whithin which the Quotation is valid.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

quotationExpiryDate: DateType [0..1]

quotationEffectiveDate: DateType [0..1]

140   Data element name - QuotationTimingItem

XML name   quotTimeItem

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<extend>>

UoF   S2000M Pricing

Description

QuotationTimingItem is an <<extend>> interface that provides a valid period of time during which the Quotation is valid.

Attributes

141 Data element name - ReferencedDocument

XML name   refDoc

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   CDM UoF Document

Description

ReferencedDocument is a <<relationship>> where one DocumentReferencingItem relates to a DocumentItem.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

referencedDocumentPortion: DescriptorType [0..*]

referencedDocumentRole: ClassificationType

142   Data element name - ReferencedItem

XML name   reflt

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<select>>

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Reference

Description

ReferencedItem is an <<select>> interface that identifies items which can be selected as an allowed item referenced in a figure.

Attributes

143   Data element name - Remark

XML name   rmk

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   CDM UoF Remark

Description

Remark is an <<attributeGroup>> that provides additional information about the associated item.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

remarkType: ClassificationType [0..1]

remarkText: DescriptorType [1..*]

144   Data element name - RemarkItem

XML name   rmks

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<extend>>

UoF   CDM UoF Remark

Description

RemarkItem is an <<extend>> interface that provides its associated data model to those classes that implement it.

Attributes

145 Data element name - SecurityClass

XML name   secClassDef

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Security Classification

Description

SecurityClass is a <<class>> that identifies a level of confidentiality which can be used to protect something against unauthorized access.

Attributes

<<key>>

securityClassValue: NameType

146 Data element name - SecurityClassification

XML name   *sec*

Type   Class

Stereotype <<relationship>>

UoF   CDM UoF Security Classification

Description

SecurityClassification is a <<relationship>> that associates a given SecurityClass with the item that must be protected against unauthorized access or distribution

Attributes

<<relationshipKey>>

securityClassificationAuthority: Organization

<<characteristic>>

securityClassificationDate: DateType [0..1]

147   Data element name - SecurityClassificationItem

XML name   *secs*

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<extend>>

UoF   CDM UoF Security Classification

Description

SecurityClassificationItem is an <<extend>> interface that provides its associated data model to those classes that implement it.

Attributes

148   Data element name - SerializedAssertItem

XML name   assertItem

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<select>>

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

SerializedAssertItem is a <<select>> interface that

identifies classes from which an instance can be used as the EvaluationByAssertionOfSerializedItems assert item

Attributes

149 Data element name - SerializedHardwarePart

XML name   serialPart

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Specializations

Description

SerializedHardwarePart is <<class>> that represent an actual physical part which can be identified as an individual.

Attributes

<<key>>

partDefinitionIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

serializedPartIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

<<characteristic>>

hardwarePartShelfExpirationDate: DateType [0..1]

serializedHardwarePartManufacturingDate: DateType [0..1]

150   Data element name - SerializedProductVariant

XML name   serialPV

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Serialized Product Variant Configuration

Description

SerializedProductVariant is <<class>> that represent an actual product variant which is identified as an individual.

Attributes

<<key>>

productDefinitionIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

productVariantDefinitionIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

serializedProductVariantIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

151   Data element name - SerialNumberRange

XML name   serNrRange

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<compoundAttribute>>

UoF   S-Series_Compound_**Attributes**_2-0_002-00

Description

SerialNumberRange is a <<compoundAttribute>> that identifies an interval of serialized items.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

upperBound: umlString [0..1]

lowerBound: umlString [0..1]

152   Data element name - ServiceApplicabilityItem

XML name   srvAppItem

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<extend>>

UoF   S2000M Service Applicability Statement

Description

ServiceApplicabilityItem is an <<extend>> interface that documents the customer of a part at a given location and the relevant user for that customer.

Attributes

153   Data element name - ServiceConsumer

XML name   srvConsumer

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Service Applicability Statement

Description

ServiceConsumer is a <<relationship>> that links a ServiceApplicabilityItem with a Consumer of this service.

Attributes

<<relationshipKey>>

serviceConsumerRole: ClassificationType

154   Data element name - ServiceType

XML name   srvType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Service Applicability Statement

Description

ServiceType is a <<class>> that defines the scope of the business related to a specific business process.

The codes/values and their meaning need to be specified and agreed at the beginning of a Project.

Attributes

<<key>>

serviceTypeValue: NameType [1..*]

155   Data element name - Shipment

XML name   shipmnt

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

Shipment is a <<class>> that provides the data related to transfer of data required to dispatch goods.

Attributes

<<key>>

shipmentConsignmentNumber: IdentifierType

---

156 Data element name - ShipmentContent

XML name   shipmntCont

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<exchange>>

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

ShipmentContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer of data required to dispatch goods.

Attributes

157   Data element name - ShipmentEntry

XML name   shipmntEntry

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

ShipmentEntry is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a PartAsDesigned in a Shipment.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

shipmentEntryIdentifier: IdentifierType

158   Data element name - ShipmentParty

XML name   shipmntPty

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

ShipmentParty is a <<relationship>> between a Shipment and a stakeholder for the Shipment.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

shipmentPartyType: ClassificationType [0..1]

159 Data element name - ShipmentRevision

XML name   shipmntRev

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

ShipmentRevision is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a Shipment.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

shipmentRevisionIdentifier: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

plannedTimeForCollection: DateTimeRange [0..1]

handOverDate: DateTimeType [0..1]

latestTimeForCollection: DateTimeType [0..1]

earliestTimeForCollection: DateTimeType

160   Data element name - SoftwareElementPartRealization

XML name   swElemReal

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationship>>

UoF   CDM UoF Software Element

Description

SoftwareElementPartRealization is a <<relationship>> where a SoftwareElementRevision relates to an instance of SoftwarePartAsDesigned which fulfills the SoftwareElement specification.

Attributes

161   Data element name - SoftwarePartAsReleased

XML name   swRelPart

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Part As Realized

Description

SoftwarePartAsReleased is <<class>> that represents actual build of a software which is delivered.

Attributes

<<key>>

softwareReleaseIdentifier: IdentifierType

partDefinitionIdentifier: IdentifierType [1..*]

162   Data element name - SourceMaintenanceAndRecoverability

XML name   srcMntRecov

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<attributeGroup>>

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Description

SourceMaintenanceAndRecoverability is an <<attributegroup>> that complements the means of acquiring support item by the Maintenance and Overhaul activities that may be performed on this item.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

figureItemNationalSpecificClassification: ClassificationType [0..1]

figureItemRecoverabilityStrategy: ClassificationType

figureItemRepairabilityStrategy: ClassificationType

figureItemReplaceabilityStrategy: ClassificationType

163 Data element name - SparePartsList

XML name   *sPList*

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Spare Parts List

Description

SparePartsList is a <<class>> that provides a set of parts data for material management and procurement for projects without the need of the full Initial Provisioning.

Attributes

<<key>>

sparePartsListIdentifier: IdentifierType

164   Data element name - SparePartsListContent

XML name   sPListCont

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<exchange>>

UoF   S2000M Spare Parts List

Description

SparePartsListContent is a <<exchange>> that represents the transfer parts data for material management and procurement for projects without the need exchange the full Initial Provisioning.

Attributes

165   Data element name - SparePartsListEntry

XML name   sPListEntry

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Spare Parts List

Description

SparePartsListEntry is a <<class>> that represents the inclusion of a PartAsDesigned in a SparePartsList.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

sparePartsListEntryIdentifier: IdentifierType

166   Data element name - SparePartsListRevision

XML name   sPListRev

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Spare Parts List

Description

SparePartsListRevision is <<class>> representing an iteration applied to a SparePartsList.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

sparePartsListRevisionIdentifier: IdentifierType

167   Data element name - StateType

XML name   stateType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<primitive>>

UoF   S_Series_Primitives_2-0_002-00

Description

StateType is an S-Series ILS specifications defined <<primitive>> that represents a particular condition that something is in at a particular time.

Attributes

stateRecordingDateTime: DateTimeType [0..1]

state: validValue

168 Data element name - StatusAdvisory

XML name   stAdvisory

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<class>>

UoF   S2000M Message Structure

Description

StatusAdvisory is an <<attributeGroup>> that provides a specific information and/or a observation about the status of an specific entry of a Material Supply list.

Attributes

<<key>>

statusAdviceId: IdentifierType

<<characteristic>>

statusAdviceRemarks: DescriptorType [0..1]

statusAdviceCode: ClassificationType [0..1]

169 Data element name - StatusAdvisoryItem

XML name   stAdvItem

Type   Interface

Stereotype   <<select>>

UoF   S2000M Message Structure

Description

StatusAdvisoryItem is an <<extend>> interface that provides information and/or observations about the status of an specific entry of a Material Supply list.

Attributes

170   Data element name - StreetAddress

XML name   strAddr

Type   Class

Stereotype <<class>>

UoF   CDM UoF Location

Description

StreetAddress is a <<class>> that represents a locatable position along a road.

Attributes

<<compositeKey>>

postalCode: umlString

cityName: NameType

streetNumber: umlString

streetName: NameType

<<characteristic>>

additionalAddressInformation: DescriptorType [0..*]

171   Data element name - ThreeDimensional

XML name   threeD

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<compoundAttribute>>

UoF   S-Series_Compound_**Attributes**_2-0_002-00

Description

ThreeDimensional is a <<compoundAttribute>> that represents spatial magnitudes.

Attributes

172 Data element name - TimeStampedClassification

XML name   timeClass

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<compoundAttribute>>

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

TimeStampedClassification is <<compoundAttribute>> that represents a classification in conjunction with its recording time stamp.

Attributes

<<metadata>>

classificationDateTime: DateTimeType

<<characteristic>>

classifier: validValue

173   Data element name - TimeType

XML name   timeType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<compoundAttribute>>

UoF   S2000M_Compound_Attributes_001-00

Description

TimeType is a <<compoundAttribute>> indicating the time of a day.

Attributes

<<characteristic>>

second: umlInteger [0..1]

minute: umlInteger

hour: umlInteger

174   Data element name - umlBoolean

XML name   *umlBool*

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<umlPrimitive>>

UoF   S_Series_Primitives_2-0_002-00

Description

umlBoolean is a UML-defined primitive that is used for logical expressions, consisting of the predefined values true and false.

Attributes

value: Boolean

---

175 Data element name - umlInteger

XML name   *umlInt*

Type   Class

Stereotype <<umlPrimitive>>

UoF   S_Series_Primitives_2-0_002-00

Description

umlInteger is a UML-defined primitive type representing integer values.

Attributes

value: Integer

176   Data element name - umlReal

XML name   umlReal

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<umlPrimitive>>

UoF   S_Series_Primitives_2-0_002-00

Description

umlReal is a UML-defined primitive type representing the mathematical concept of real.

Attributes

value: Real

177   Data element name - umlString

XML name   *umlStr*

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<umlPrimitive>>

UoF   S_Series_Primitives_2-0_002-00

Description

umlString is a UML-defined sequence of characters in some suitable character set used to display information about the model. Character sets may include non-Roman alphabets and characters

Attributes

value: String

178   Data element name - umlUnlimitedNatural

XML name   umlUnltd

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<umlPrimitive>>

UoF   S_Series_Primitives_2-0_002-00

Description

umlUnlimitedNatural is a UML-defined primitive type representing unlimited natural values.

Attributes

value: UnlimitedNatural

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Chapter 6.3

Data Dictionary for simple data elements (attributes)

Table of contents

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List of tables

References

Table 1 References

Chap No./Document No.	Title
Chap 1.0	Provisioning
S1000D	International specification for technical publications using a common source database

1   General

This chapter gives details of the simple data elements that are in the S2000M data dictionary.

2 Data element name - actualPreAssessmentMeetingDate

XML Name   actualDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PreAssessmentMeeting

UoF   S2000M Product and Project

Description

actualPreAssessmentMeetingDate indicates the actual date when the Pre Assessment Meeting / Technical Meeting has been started (only for the extended process).

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

3   Data element name - actualQuantityOfLineItems

XML Name   actLineItem

Type   umlInteger

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ProvisioningProjectDelivery

UoF   S2000M Provisioning Program

Description

actualQuantityOfLineItems indicates the actual Number of Line Items of the Provisioning Data or Provisioning Data with Change Authority Identifier.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

4 Data element name - actualSubmissionDate

XML Name   actSubmDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ProvisioningProjectDelivery

UoF   S2000M Provisioning Program

Description

actualSubmissionDate indicates the actual date of submission of Draft Provisioning Data for the extended process.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

5   Data element name - additionalAddressInformation

XML Name   addInfo

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name StreetAddress

UoF   CDM UoF Location

Description

additionalAddressInformation is a description that provides additional information to further locate an address.

Range of Values

--

Examples

First floor, apartment 7

Suite 204

Building 7 in campus

6 Data element name - adjustableCostCode

XML Namecode

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   AdjustableCostDetails

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

adjustableCostCode identifies the nature of adjustable cost.

Range of Values

A1F: Provisional to fixed price adjustment (relating to UNIT PRICE) - fixed.

A1P: Provisional to fixed price adjustment (relating to UNIT PRICE) - provisional.

A2F: Reconciliation Adjustment - fixed.

A2P: Reconciliation Adjustment - provisional.

B1F: Down Payments - fixed.

B1P: Down Payments - provisional.

B2F: Stage Payments - fixed.

B2P: Stage Payments - provisional.

B3F: Liquidated Damages - fixed.

B4F: Free of Charge - fixed.

B4P: Free of Charge - provisional.

B5F: Already invoiced - fixed.

B5P: Already invoiced - provisional.

B6F: Escalation Factor - fixed.

B6P: Escalation Factor - provisional.

M1F: Discount - fixed.

M1P: Discount - provisional.

MCF: Miscellaneous Charge - fixed.

MCP: Miscellaneous Charge - provisional.

RCF: Reimbursement Cost - fixed.

RCP: Reimbursement Cost - provisional.

U1F: Transport Charge - fixed.

U1P: Transport Charge - provisional.

U2F: Chamber of Commerce - fixed.

U3F: Insurance Charge - fixed.

U3P: Insurance Charge - provisional.

U4F: Freight Charge - fixed.

U4P: Freight Charge - provisional.

U5F: Handling Charge Contractor - fixed.

U5P: Handling Charge Contractor - provisional.

U6F: Handling Charge 1st Level Sub Contractor - fixed.

U6P: Handling Charge 1st Level Sub Contractor - provisional.

U7F: Handling Charge 2nd Level Sub Contractor - fixed.

U7P: Handling Charge 2nd Level Sub Contractor - provisional.

U8F: Packaging Cost - fixed.

U8P: Packaging Cost - provisional.

U9F: cancellation Charges - fixed.

U9P: cancellation Charges - provisional.

Examples

--

7 Data element name - adjustableCostDescription

XML Name   description

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name AdjustableCostDetails

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

adjustableCostDescription describes miscellaneous adjustable cost.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

8 Data element name - adjustableCostPercentageRate

XML Name   percentage

Type   PropertyType (relativeUnit)

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name AdjustableCostDetails

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

adjustableCostPercentageRate indicates the coefficient expressed as percentage rate for adjustable cost.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

9　　Data element name - adjustableCostSequence

XML Name　sequence

Type　　　umlInteger

Stereotype　<<characteristic>>

Class name　AdjustableCostDetails

UoF　　　　S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

adjustableCostSequence indicates the sequence of the calculation of the adjustable costs within the repeating group AdjustableCostDetails.

Range of Values

　　--

Examples

　　--

10 Data element name - adjustableCostValue

XML Name	value
Type	PropertyType (currencyUnit)
Stereotype	<<characteristic>>
Class name	AdjustableCostDetails
UoF	S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

adjustableCostValue indicates the value of adjustable cost.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

11   Data element name - allowedProductConfigurationIdentifier

XML Name   prodConfId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   AllowedProductConfigurationByConfigurationIdentifier

UoF   CDM UoF Product Design Configuration

Description

allowedProductConfigurationIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a AllowedProductConfigurationByConfigurationIdentifier and to differentiate it from other instances of AllowedProductConfigurationByConfigurationIdentifier.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

12   Data element name - applicabilityStatementDateRange

XML Name   applicDates

Type   DateRange

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ApplicabilityStatement

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

applicabilityStatementDateRange is a date range that defines the date interval for when the applicabillity evaluation can result in a TRUE result.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

13   Data element name - applicabilityStatementDescription

XML Name   applicDescr

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ApplicabilityStatement

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

applicabilityStatementDescription is a description that provides a human readable expression of the defined rule.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

14   Data element name - applicabilityStatementIdentifier

XML Name   applicId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   ApplicabilityStatement

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

applicabilityStatementIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an ApplicabilityStatement and to differentiate it from other instances of ApplicabilityStatement.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

15 Data element name - applicableSerialNumberRange

XML Name   snRange

Type   SerialNumberRange

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   EvaluationByAssertionOfSerializedItems

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

applicableSerialNumberRange is a serial number range that identifies a limited effectivity with respect to a given interval of serialized items.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

16 Data element name - authorizedLifeValue

XML Name   aul

Type   PropertyType (timeCycleUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   AuthorizedLife

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

authorizedLifeValue is a property that specifies the maximum usage limit.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

17 Data element name - bankCode

XML Name   bankCode

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<key>>

Class name BankDetails

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

bankCode contains the bank account number of the party item to be used for the payment.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

18   Data element name - breakdownElementEssentiality

XML Name   esc

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   BreakdownElement

UoF   CDM UoF Breakdown Structure

Description

breakdownElementEssentiality is a classification that identifies the operational importance of the BreakdownElement at the Product level.

Range of Values

1: critical breakdown element.

2:    Partial critical breakdown element.

3:    Non critical breakdown element.

Examples

--

19 Data element name - breakdownElementIdentifier

XML Name   beId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   BreakdownElement

UoF   CDM UoF Breakdown Structure

Description

breakdownElementIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a BreakdownElement and to differentiate it from other instances of BreakdownElement.

Range of Values

ASD: Asd system hardware identification code.

cSN: Figure item identifier.

LCN: Full logistics support analysis control number.

SNS: Standard numbering system identifier.

Examples

The combination of logistics support analysis control number and alternate logistics support analysis

control number within GEIA-STD-0007.

The Standard Numbering System defined by S1000D.

20 Data element name - breakdownElementName

XML Name   beName

Type   NameType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name BreakdownElement

UoF   CDM UoF Breakdown Structure

Description

breakdownElementName is a name by which the BreakdownElement is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

21   Data element name - breakdownElementUsageIdentifier

XML Name   beUsageId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown

UoF   CDM UoF Breakdown Structure

Description

breakdownElementUsageIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown and to differentiate it from other instances of BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

22   Data element name - breakdownElementUsageQuantity

XML Name   qty

Type   PropertyType (countUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown

UoF   CDM UoF Breakdown Structure

Description

breakdownElementUsageQuantity is a property that specifies the amount of the BreakdownElement used in its parent BreakdownElement.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

23   Data element name - businessIdentifierCode

XML Name   bic

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   BankDetails

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

businessIdentifierCode contains the ISO 9362 business identifier code of the party item's bank.

Range of Values

Library 'bankCodeValues'.

Examples

--

24 Data element name - changeAuthorizationIdentifier

XML NamechgId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class namechangeAuthorization

UoF   CDM UoF Change Information

Description

changeAuthorizationIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an ChangeAuthorization and to differentiate it from other instances of ChangeAuthorization

Range of Values

AMN: change amendment number.

CAN: change authorization number.

Examples

--

25   Data element name - changeNotificationDescription

XML NamechgDescr

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class namechangeNotification

UoF   CDM UoF Change Information

Description

changeNotificationDescription is a description providing a summary of affects made to the related item due to a ChangeAuthorization.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

26 Data element name - changeNotificationType

XML NamechgType

Type   Class

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class namechangeNotification

UoF   CDM UoF Change Information

Description

changeNotificationType is a classification that identifies a change effect as belonging to a group of change effects sharing a particular characteristic or set of characteristics.

Range of Values

A: Applicability change notification.

E: Editorial change notification.

M: Markup change notification.

T: Technical change notification.

Examples

--

27 Data element name - chemicalBiologicalRadiologicalNuclearRegulations

XML Name   nbc

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

chemicalBiologicalRadiologicalNuclearRegulations identifies items which are controlled by any national and/or international regulation/standard regarding material(s) with the following attributes:

- chemical.

- biological.

- radiological.

- nuclear.

- any other ionizing/emitting radiation.

Agree on the use and which regulation(s)/standard(s) is (are) taken into account.

Examples of national and/or international regulations/standards are:

- Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR).

- Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

- Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP).

- Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

- Chemical Agents Directive (CAD).

- Prior Informed Consent (PIC).

- Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CASRN).

- Gefahrgutverordnung See (GGVSee).

- Gefahrgutverordnung Eisenbahn (GGVE).

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

--

28   Data element name - cityName

XML NamecityName

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   StreetAddress

UoF   CDM UoF Location

Description

cityName is a name by which an incorporated municipal unit is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

29   Data element name - classificationDate

XML Name   date

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<metadata>>

Class name   DatedClassification

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

classificationDate is a calendar date that identifies when the classification was recorded.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

30   Data element name - classificationDateTime

XML NameclassDate

     Type   DateTimeType

     Stereotype   <<metadata>>

     Class name   TimeStampedClassification

     UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

classificationDateTime is a calendar date and time that identifies when the classification was recorded.

Range of Values

     --

Examples

     --

31   Data element name - classifier

XML Namecode

Type   validValue

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   DatedClassification

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

classifier is a word or code that represents the term used for classification.

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

--

32 Data element name - conditionInstanceDescription

XML Name   instDescr

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class nameconditionInstance

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

conditionInstanceDescription is a description that gives more information on the meaning of the ConditionInstance.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

33 Data element name - conditionInstanceIdentifier

XML Name   instId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<compositeKey>>

Class nameconditionInstance

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

conditionInstanceIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a ConditionInstance and to differentiate it from other instances of ConditionInstance.

Range of Values

SB: Service bulletin identifier.

Examples

--

34   Data element name - conditionInstanceName

XML Name   instName

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class nameconditionInstance

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

conditionInstanceName is a name by which the ConditionInstance is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

35   Data element name - conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValue

XML Name   membVal

Type   PropertyType (unit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class nameconditionTypeAssertMember

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValue is a numerical property that specifies values which can be used to further characterize the ConditionTypeAssertMember.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

36 Data element name - conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValueComparisonOperator

XML Name   valueOp

Type   Class

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class nameconditionTypeAssertMember

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValueComparisonOperator is a classification that identifies a mathematical operation to be applied when testing a value against a defined conditionTypeAssertMemberAssertValue.

Range of Values

Library 'comparisonOperatorCode'.

Examples

Greater than

Less than

37   Data element name - conditionTypeAssertMemberDescription

XML Name   membDescr

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class nameconditionTypeAssertMember

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

conditionTypeAssertMemberDescription is a description that gives more information on meaning of the condition type assert member.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

38   Data element name - conditionTypeAssertMemberName

XML Name   membName

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class nameconditionTypeAssertMember

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

conditionTypeAssertMemberName is a name that identifies a condition type member assert value.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

39   Data element name - conditionTypeDescription

XML NamecondDescr

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class nameconditionType

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

conditionTypeDescription is a description that gives more information on the meaning of the condition type.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

40   Data element name - conditionTypeName

XML NamecondName

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class nameconditionType

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

conditionTypeName is a name by which the ConditionType is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

maintenanceEnvironment

serviceBulletin

ashoreOrAfloat

operationalEnvironment

41 Data element name - contractIdentifier

XML NamecontrId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class namecontract

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

contractIdentifier is an identifer that establishes a unique designator for a Contract and to differentiate it from other instances of Contract.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

42 Data element name - contractItemDetailsContractQuantity

XML Name   qty

Type   PropertyType (quantityUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class namecontractItemDetails

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

contractItemDetailsContractQuantity is a property that identifies the number of contract items that are included in the Contract

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

43   Data element name - contractName

XML NamecontrName

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class namecontract

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

contractName is a name by which the Contract is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

44   Data element name - contractorForecastDeliveryDate

XML NameconDelivDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   OrderEntry

UoF   S2000M Ordering

Description

contractorForecastDeliveryDate is the first date when the contractor is able to finish the item/ the service.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

45 Data element name - contractorRepairTurnAroundTime

XML NameconRepTime

Type   PropertyType (timeUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

contractorRepairTurnAroundTime indicates a mean time between receipt of an item by the contractor and its despatch after repair.

The contractorRepairTurnAroundTime is to be provided against those items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0 and a hardwarePartRepairabilityStrategy of 6.

Range of Values

    --

Examples

    --

46 Data element name - contractPartyRole

XML Name   role

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationshipKey>>

Class namecontractParty

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

contractPartyRole is a classification that defines the purpose of the association between a ContractParty and the Contract.

Range of Values

AGNT: contract agent.

CTR: contractor.

CUS: customer.

ESCR: Escrow holder.

SUB: Sub contractor.

USER: User.

Examples

customer

contractor

Subcontractor

Supplier

Escrow holder

47 Data element name - contractRelationshipType

XML Name   relType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationshipKey>>

Class namecontractRelationship

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

contractRelationshipType is a classification that identifies the meaning of the established relationship.

Range of Values

EXTC: Extends contract.

RELC: Related contract.

REPC: Replaces contract.

SUBC: Sub contract of.

Examples

replaces

extends

subcontract

associated

48 Data element name - contractualRepairTurnRoundTime

XML NamecontrRepTime

Type   PropertyType (timeUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

contractualRepairTurnRoundTime defines a period contractually agreed between customer and contractor within which the goods will be delivered after MRO activities.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

49   Data element name - crud

XML Namecrud

Type   validValue

Stereotype

Class name   BaseObject

UoF   S_Series_Base_Object_Definition_2-0_003-00

Description

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

50   Data element name - customerRequiredDeliveryDate

XML NamecusDelivDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name OrderEntry

UoF   S2000M Ordering

Description

customerRequiredDeliveryDate is the date of the required availability of the ordered goods.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

51 Data element name - dateRangeEnd

XML Name   endDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   DateRange

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

dateRangeEnd is a date that represents the conclusion of the range.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

52   Data element name - dateRangeStart

XML Name   startDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name DateRange

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

dateRangeStart is a date that represents the beginning of the range.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

53 Data element name - dateTimeRangeEnd

XML Name   endTime

Type   DateTimeType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name DateTimeRange

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

dateTimeRangeEnd is a calendar date and time that represents the culmination of the range.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

54   Data element name - dateTimeRangeStart

XML Name   startTime

Type   DateTimeType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   DateTimeRange

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

dateTimeRangeStart is a calendar date and time that represents the beginning of the range.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

55   Data element name - decisionDescription

XML Name   decision

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name Observation

UoF   S2000M Observation

Description

decisionDescription is the decision provided by the customer to a contractor concerning recommendations received on previously transmitted observations.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

56 Data element name - deliveryCondition

XML Namecondition

Type	Class
Stereotype	<<characteristic>>
Class name	Delivery
UoF	S2000M Delivery

Description

deliveryCondition defines specific delivery conditions related to the contractor/customer contracts or linked to specific order situations.

Range of Values

Library 'incotermsCodes'.

Examples

--

57   Data element name - deliveryDate

XML Name   deliveryDate

Type   DateTimeType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Delivery

UoF   S2000M Delivery

Description

deliveryDate is the date when the delivery was made.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

58 Data element name - deliveryIdentifier

XML Name   deliveryId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   Delivery

UoF   S2000M Delivery

Description

deliveryIdentifier identifies the delivery and inspection note and the originator of the delivery and inspection note number.

The inspection note number must be unique within the originator. The resulting deliveryIdentification must be unique across all originators.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

59 Data element name - deliveryPartyType

XML Name   partyType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   DeliveryParty

UoF   S2000M Delivery

Description

deliveryPartyType is a classification that identifies the role of the associated Party of the Delivery.

Range of Values

ORIG: Delivery Originator.

UDES: Delivery Ultimate Destination.

Examples

UltimateDestination

Originator

60   Data element name - designDrawingAndBomAvailabilityDate

XML Name   drawBomDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ProvisioningProject

UoF   S2000M Product and Project

Description

designDrawingAndBomAvailabilityDate indicates the date of availability of Design Drawings and Bill of Material.

The use of the designDrawingAndBomAvailabilityDate is to be agreed between the customer and the contractor at the start of the Project.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

61 Data element name - documentIdentifier

XML Name	docId
Type	IdentifierType
Stereotype	<<key>>
Class name	Document
UoF	CDM UoF Document

Description

documentIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a Document and to differentiate it from other instances of Document.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

62   Data element name - documentIssueDate

XML Name	issDate
Type	DateType
Stereotype	<<characteristic>>
Class name	DocumentIssue
UoF	CDM UoF Document

Description

documentIssueDate is a date that defines when a specific issue of a document was released.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

63   Data element name - documentIssueIdentifier

XML Name   docIssId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   DocumentIssue

UoF   CDM UoF Document

Description

documentIssueIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a DocumentIssue and to differentiate it from other instances of DocumentIssue.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

64   Data element name - documentIssueRationale

XML Name   docIssRtnle

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   DocumentIssue

UoF   CDM UoF Document

Description

documentIssueRationale is a description that gives more information on the justification for revising the Document.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

65 Data element name - documentIssueStatus

XML Name   docIssStatus

Type   StateType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name DocumentIssue

UoF   CDM UoF Document

Description

documentIssueStatus is a state that identifies the maturity of a DocumentIssue.

Range of Values

A: Approved document issue status.

c: cancelled document issue status.

IN: Initited document issue status.

IP: In progress document issue status.

R: Released document issue status.

S: Suspended document issue status.

Examples

--

66   Data element name - documentTitle

XML Name   docTitle

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Document

UoF   CDM UoF Document

Description

documentTitle is a name by which the Document is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

67 Data element name - documentType

XML Name   docType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Document

UoF   CDM UoF Document

Description

documentType is a classification that identifies the category of the Document.

Range of Values

DRW: Drawing document.

PCAT: Parts catalogue document.

SPEC: Specification document.

STD: Standards document.

TMAN: Technical manual.

TR: Technical report.

Examples

--

68 Data element name - earliestTimeForCollection

XML Name   firstTimColl

Type   DateTimeType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ShipmentRevision

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

earliestTimeForCollection identifies the earliest date of availability for collection of goods at the contractor's/ customer's premises expressed in UTC / Greenwich Mean Time.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

69 Data element name - evaluationByAssertionRole

XML Name   assertRole

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   EvaluationByAssertionOfClassInstance

UoF   S2000M Applicability Statement

Description

evaluationByAssertionRole is a classification that defines the context in which the EvaluationByAssertionOfClassInstance is being referenced.

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

--

70   Data element name - facilityDescription

XML Name   fcltyDescr

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Facility

UoF   CDM UoF Facility

Description

facilityDescription is a description that gives more information on capabilities provided by the Facility.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

71 Data element name - facilityIdentifier

XML Name   fcltyId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<key>>

Class name Facility

UoF   CDM UoF Facility

Description

facilityIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a Facility and to differentiate it from other instances of Facility.

Range of Values

L: Legal facility identifier.

O: Owner assigned facility identifier.

Examples

--

72   Data element name - facilityName

XML Name   fcltyName

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Facility

UoF   CDM UoF Facility

Description

facilityName is a name by which the Facility is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

73 Data element name - figureIdentifier

XML Name   figId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<key>>

Class name Figure

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

figureIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an Figure and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of Figure.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

74   Data element name - figureItemAcronymCode

XML Name   fac

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemRealizationContextData

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

figureItemAcronymCode identifies assembly variants and configurations, and provides the means of relating the applicability of breakdown parts to specific variants/configurations.

Against the variants and configurations (V/C), enter a single alpha code to identify a specific variant/configuration.

Mirrored assemblies should be treated as assembly variants.

The figureItemAcronymCode will only be provided at the indenture level 1 of a Product. The data element is not to be transmitted if there is only one build standard.

figureItemAcronymCode can be applied to a maximum of twenty-four (24) V/Cs.

Against the breakdown parts, to identify their applicability to their respective V/C, enter the figureItemUsableOnCode's of the V/Cs to which the breakdown part relates.

When a breakdown part is applicable to all the V/Cs then no code is assigned.

Range of Values

A: Assembly variant A.

B: Assembly variant B.

c: Assembly variant C.

D: Assembly variant D.

E: Assembly variant E.

F: Assembly variant F.

G: Assembly variant G.

H: Assembly variant H.

I: Assembly variant I.

J: Assembly variant J.

K: Assembly variant K.

L: Assembly variant L.

M: Assembly variant M.

N: Assembly variant N.

O: Assembly variant O.

P: Assembly variant P.

Q: Assembly variant Q.

R: Assembly variant R.

S: Assembly variant S.

T: Assembly variant T.

U: Assembly variant U.

V: Assembly variant V.

W: Assembly variant W.

X: Assembly variant X.

Examples

--

75 Data element name - figureItemAttachingStorageOrShippingItem

XML Name   attStorage

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ActualFigureItem

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

figureItemAttachingStorageOrShippingItem indicates an item to be an Attaching, Storage or Shipping Part at a specific figureItemIdentifier.

Storage and Shipping Parts are parts of the equipment which are removed before installation. Packaging, whether specific or not, is not considered as a Shipping Part.

Storage Parts are those items used to protect the item from the ingress of foreign matter. Shipping Parts are those items used for protection of the whole or portions of items whilst they are in transit.

Attaching Parts are those items required for the attachment of accessories and main components/ assemblies/ sub-assemblies and single parts. They should be listed immediately beneath the assembly they attach and precede any detail parts of the assembly. Rivets should not be considered as Attaching Parts.

Range of Values

1:     Attaching Part.

2:     Storage Part.

3:     Shipping Part.

Examples

Plastic blank cap for a hydraulic line (Storage Part).

Attaching screw on the instrument panel of the Airspeed Indicator (Attaching Part).

Base plate holding a motor to its frame (Shipping Part).

76   Data element name - figureItemDescription

XML Name   description

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemRealization

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

figureItemDescription provides descriptive data which supplements the partName and identifies specific details which relate to the location at which the data is provided.

The language used in the figureItem**Description** should be that defined by the MessageLanguage of the IPP Presentation. Data which is applicable to a part for all its locations should be held in the partName, not in the figureItem**Description**.

The partName plus the figureItem**Description** will together form the basis of the **Description** which appears in the Provisioning Data and the Illustrated Parts Catalogue.

Where figureItemReasonForSelection is coded 8, an explanation has to be given in figureItem**Description**.

Where a qualified interchangeability situation exists shown by an interchangeability 6, the conditions associated with this situation are to be given in figureItem**Description**.

Where an Assembly/Sub-Assembly is not broken down completely because some detailed parts cannot be identified by unique part numbers, it should be broken down to the lowest identifiable level using the appropriate indentureLevels. The bracketed information (INCOMPLETE BREAKDOWN) should be included in figureItem**Description**.

Range of Values

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Examples

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77 Data element name - figureItemEssentiality

XML Name   essentiality

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemDesignData

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

figureItemEssentiality indicates whether a part is essential to the operation of a Product.

This data element is to be used for spares Provisioning only.

The use and application of this data element is to be agreed at the beginning of the Project. When its use is agreed it has to be provided for all items with figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

1:    Product cannot be operated with the part unserviceable.

2:    Product can sometimes be operated with the part unserviceable.

3:    Product can always be operated with the part unserviceable.

Examples

--

78 Data element name - figureItemIdentifier

XML Name   figItemId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   FigureItem

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

figureItemIdentifier identifies the location of the item within the Illustrated Parts Catalogue (IPC) according to the Standard Numbering System. It is also used with the figureItemSequenceNumber as the key of each record in the Provisioning Dataa presentation of data.

It is codified as follows:

- Position one: Material Item Category Code (alpha/numeric).

- Positions two and three: Product Chapter Number (alpha/numeric).

- Position four: Section (alpha/numeric).

- Position five: Sub Section (alpha/numeric).

- Positions six to nine: Subject (alpha/numeric).

- Positions ten and eleven: Figure Number (alpha/numeric).

- Position twelve: Figure Number Variant (Alpha-except 'I' & 'O').

- Positions thirteen to fifteen: Item Number (numeric).

- Position sixteen: Item Number Variant (Alpha-except 'I' & 'O').

The use of the Material Item Category Code (MICC) and the Chapterization is to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of the project.

The MICC is described in S1000D, Chap. 4.3.3.

The "Chapterization" allocated to Support Equipment, Tools and Test Equipment in S1000D consists of special alpha characters and is not used in the construction of the S2000M figureItemIdentifier. The rules for the compilation of Support Equipment, Tools and Test Equipment are given in Chap 1-0.

When an item appears in the IP presentation (and IPC) for the Product, the whole of this data element is to be provided. When the Material Item Category Code is not used and /or a shortened version of Subject is agreed, positions not used are to be left blank. When an item is contained in the separate IP presentation of equipments then only the last seven positions are applicable and the first nine are to be left blank.

The data entered in the first four positions of the figureItemIdentifier is to be taken from the Standard Numbering System for the Product chapterization defined by S1000D.

The data entered in the succeeding positions will be allocated by the contractor in such a way to give clarity of presentation, considering the complexity and data presentation requirements of each Sub-Chapter or Sub-Sub-Chapter or Unit.

The following rules for Figure and Item Number allocation will apply:

(a) Figure Number allocation

In the Product IP presentation, numerical Figure Numbers are to be allocated sequentially commencing with 01. The allocated range of Figure Numbers will be within the same Chapter, Sub-Chapter, Sub-Sub-Chapter and Unit and, when a change to these first nine characters of the CSN is encountered, a new figure range starting with 01 is to be started.

In the separate IP presentation of equipment, only one figure range will be created. This will allow for 99 numerical figures to be allocated. If the breakdown of an equipment requires more than 99 figures to adequately present the data, the first character of the Figure Number is to be allocated as an alpha. The range, in these circumstances, will commence A1 to A9 then B1 to B9 and so on until Z9. This will allow for 234 different figures to be allocated.

Within a single IP presentation the two methods of figure allocation must not be mixed. When an IP presentation requires more than 99 figures then the first figure must be identified as A1. It is not permissible to commence with 01 and later to progress to the alphanumeric figure range.

On the initial presentation of data, the Figure Number Variant is to be left blank. The Figure Number Variants are to be reserved for inserting new Figures which may have been omitted from, or, through some subsequent action, need to be added to the data which has already been presented.

When changes occur subsequent to the initial presentation of data they will normally be incorporated into the existing figures. However, if the change is as a result of a modification to the figure's top item and the post modification breakdown of the item is incompatible with the pre-modification breakdown, it may be necessary to create a new figure to maintain a comprehensive presentation of the pre and post modification data. In these circumstances, the new figure will be allocated the next consecutive Figure Number Variant to the existing figure being modified. If the existing figure has no Figure Number Variant, the new figure will be allocated Variant 'A'.

b) Item Number Allocation

The top item of a figure, representing the illustrated item, is to be allocated Item Number 000 and from there on, the numbers are allocated consecutively (starting with 001) in an uninterrupted numerical sequence throughout the figure. This uninterrupted sequence, which will exist when the data is compiled, can subsequently become interrupted when changes are introduced or customized extractions are made.

The Item Number Variants are to be reserved for inserting new items which may have been omitted from, or, through some subsequent action, need to be added to the data which has already been presented.

If, subsequent to the initial presentation of data, an item is introduced which completely replaces, or is a different configuration standard of, an existing item, this new item will be presented with the same Item Number (see paragraph on Variants/ Different Configuration Standards later).

When an additional new item is to be inserted, the Item Number Variant should be allocated so as to divide the remaining available Alpha range to permit the greatest flexibility for future insertions at this location. As a general rule this would result in the insertion splitting the Alpha range equally, however, where functional relationships ensure that no additional inserts would arise between the two items, the next consecutive Alpha may be allocated.

Whenever an item appears more than once at the same figureItemIndentureLevel in an illustrated assembly or sub-assembly, it should be given just one Item Number and be listed just once, with its quantityInNextHigherAssembly reflecting the multiple occurrence. If an item appears in different sub-assemblies, it must not be allocated the same Item Number.

Certain items are to be listed at the same Item Number with different figureItemSequenceNumber, to indicate their applicability to a particular location in a figure and

their relationship to the illustrated item. The different types of items which should be listed at the same Item Number are as follows:

(1) Variants/Different Configuration Standards

When a Change is introduced by a modification, the pre and post modified items are to be listed at the same Item Number.

When different item variants or different item configuration standards are included in the same IP presentation to utilize a common breakdown, the relationship of the breakdown items with their respective equipment or assembly should be identified by the figureItemUsableOnCode.

(2) Interchangeability

When two or more items are interchangeable they should be listed at the same Item Number and each should carry its relevant interchangeability code.

(3) Select on Fit or Test items

When the range of Select-on-Test or Select-on-Fit items is presented at the location at which the item is used, and not held in a separate General Tolerance Figure, the whole of this range is to be listed with the same Item Number. Each item in the range will also carry the appropriate figureItemSelectCondition.

(4) Mirrored Items

When two like items have a mirrored application in a Left Hand/Right Hand, Upper/Lower or Fore/Aft relationship and have a like or similar engineering breakdown, that breakdown may be shown as a single Figure. In these circumstances the relationship of the breakdown items to their respective mirrored item must be through the figureItemUsableOnCode.

(5) Special Repair Parts

When a special repair part is a one-for-one replacement with another item they should be listed together, at the same Item Number. The repair part will be identified as '(Repair Part)' in the figureItemDescription and the item it replaces will have a figureItemSelectCondition of 'P'.

(6) Special Spares Condition

When a Special Spares item carries a different partIdentifier to the production build item it should be listed together with the production build item at the same Item Number. The Special Spares condition item will be the recommended spare whilst the production build item will be listed as a non-recommended item.

(7) Different QNA and/or different versions

When two or more items need to be listed due to different quantityInNextHigherAssembly and/or different versions then the breakdown of the item will be repeated in line with the next higher Assembly.

Range of Values

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Examples

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79   Data element name - figureItemIpsReference

XML Name   ilsRef

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemRealizationSupportData

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

figureItemIpsReference provides an interdisciplinary key which allows cross referencing of items between different areas of Integrated Product Support (also known as Integrated Logistics Support).

The use of this data element and the terms for its application are to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project.

Range of Values

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Examples

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80 Data element name - figureItemIndentureLevel

XML Name   indentLevel

Type   umlInteger

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name FigureItem

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

figureItemIndentureLevel indicates the level, in the hierarchy of a breakdown within a figure, to which an item is allocated. It corresponds to the indentation that the item will be given within the Illustrated Parts Catalogue.

Attaching parts are to be listed with the same indentureLevel as the item they attach. Local manufacture items listed at the end of a figure are to be assigned figureItemIndentureLevel 1.

The location and Indenture of shipping parts will be dictated by the Bill of Material (BOM), but if they are not part of the BOM they are to be listed at the end of the figure at figureItemIndentureLevel 1.

When presenting CSN oriented IP data, it is necessary to identify the range of indentureLevel levels which makes the presentation comprehensible. This may include items which are not procurable.

Range of Values

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Examples

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81 Data element name - figureItemNationalSpecificClassification

XML Name   natClass

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   SourceMaintenanceAndRecoverability

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Description

figureItemNationalSpecificClassification forms the sixth position of the maintenanceSolution. It is reserved for user and contains a value allocated by individual users for internal management purposes.

See MaintenanceSolution.

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

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82   Data element name - figureItemReasonForSelection

XML Name   reason

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemRealizationSupportData

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

figureItemReasonForSelection indicates the basic reason for selection as a potential spare part.

The codes to be used will be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of a project. This will include the rules for allocation of these codes, including the order of preference of the various codes if multiple codes may apply.

Range of Values

0:    Not a Recommended Spare. Parts will not normally require replacement for the life of the using unit but are included in the Provisioning data for continuity and completeness.

1:    Wear. Applies to those items which contain moving parts or are themselves moving during their designed operational functions (eg valve assemblies, actuators, motors, bearings etc). Applies to non-moving parts which are considered subject to bumping or rubbing through normal usage by an adjacent part or foreign object (eg carpets, seats, door seals, retainers, turbine buckets, turbine blades, etc). Applies to parts required for replacement due to secondary damage (eg failure of adjacent parts).

2:    Maintenance Damage. Identifies parts which are:

− a) Accidentally damaged during normal maintenance or overhaul of the using unit or adjacent unit (eg nuts, bolts, shims etc.).
− b) Subject to replacement or are expended during overhaul or repair of individual units (eg gaskets, packings, O-rings, nuts, bolts, cotterpins etc.).
− c) Subject to damage during normal servicing operational functions (eg refueling, passenger and baggage loading etc.).

3:    Loss. Parts normally required due to loss during maintenance or overhaul of an individual unit (eg small springs, pins, screws, nuts etc.).

4:    Vibration. Parts that are subject to damage due to vibration.

5: corrosion. Parts which, if not maintained by cleaning and/or adequate protective coating, will require replacement because of oxidation or chemical action of a foreign substance.

6:    Deterioration. Parts which degenerate or have their efficiency impaired as a result of normal (other than wear) functioning (eg parts with cure date, instruments, electrical equipment etc.).

7:    Extreme Temperature. Parts installed in areas subject to extreme temperature and those which within themselves generate abnormal temperatures.

8:    Other. Provide explanation within asterisks in the figureItemDescription.

9:    Accidental Damage (Insurance) Parts which are lost or damaged for reasons other than those defined in codes 1 to 7 and which are only recommended as spares on the basis of insurance against unforeseen loss or damage.

Examples

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83 Data element name - figureItemRecoverabilityStrategy

XML Name   recover

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   SourceMaintenanceAndRecoverability

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Description

figureItemRecoverabilityStrategy forms the fifth position of the maintenanceSolution. It contains the. RECOVERABILITY CODE which indicates the disposal action to be taken on unserviceable items.

See MaintenanceSolution.

Range of Values

A: Special Handling.

D: Repairable, condemn at Depot Level or Industrial Maintenance Organisation.

F: Repairable, condemn at the level of intermediate/base (or depot).

O: Repairable, at the level of organizational/ship (or field, or depot).

Z: Not repairable, condemn at all Level.

Examples

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84 Data element name - figureItemRemovalDistributionRate

XML Name   remDistRate

Type   PropertyType (relativeUnit)

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name MaintenanceSolutionAndSparesRecommendation

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Description

figureItemRemovalDistributionRate indicates the percentage of the unscheduled removals estimated for Organisational and Intermediate Maintenance for those items which may be removed both for Organisational and Intermediate Maintenance and for Depot Level Repair. The difference between 100%, representing the total of unscheduled removals, and the figureItemRemovalDistributionRate value, is to be repaired at Depot Level Repair.

The difference between 100%, representing the total of unscheduled removals, and the figureItemRemovalDistributionRate value, is to be repaired at Depot Level.

The figureItemRemovalDistributionRate must be provided for all items which have a MaintenanceSolution fourth character of D, and will be provided only for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

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Examples

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85   Data element name - figureItemRepairabilityStrategy

XML Name   repair

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   SourceMaintenanceAndRecoverability

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Description

figureItemRepairabilityStrategy forms the fourth position of the maintenanceSolution. It contains the MAINTENANCE CODE which indicates whether the item is to be repaired and defines the lowest Maintenance Level capable of performing the Repair.

See MaintenanceSolution.

Range of Values

B:	No Repair Recondition.
D:	Limited repair at level "F" or "O".
F:	Repair at level "F".
L:	Repair at level "L".
O:	Repair at level "O".
Z:	No Repair.

Examples

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86   Data element name - figureItemReplaceabilityStrategy

XML Name   replace

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   SourceMaintenanceAndRecoverability

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Description

figureItemReplaceabilityStrategy forms the third position of the maintenanceSolution. It contains the MAINTENANCE CODE which indicates the lowest Maintenance Level allowed to Remove, Replace, or Use the item.

See MaintenanceSolution.

Range of Values

D: Remove/Replace at Depot Level.

F: Remove/Replace at Intermediate Level.

O: Remove/Replace at Organizational Level.

Examples

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87   Data element name - figureItemSelectCondition

XML Name   selectCond

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Reference

Description

figureItemSelectCondition indicates that an item's installation at a given location is conditional, and requires a selection to be made from a range of items to meet variation in physical dimension or electrical characteristics, or that an item can be locally manufactured or produced by reworking a premodified item, or that an item can be repaired.

The Select on Fit and Test range of items will usually be listed at the same location as the item's installation and need only the figureItemSelectCondition to identify them. However, where a separate figure is used to hold the range, or when the item is a 'manufacture from', a 'reworked from' or a 'repaired from', the data element selectOrManufactureFromReference shall also be provided to identify the locations at which the associated items are listed.

Range of Values

F: Select on Fit. Applied against items which vary in physical dimension (eg washers, shims, oversize/undersize parts).

M: Manufacture from. Applied against items which can be locally manufactured or programmed.

P: Repaired from. Applied against items which can be repaired from Special Repair Parts, Repair Kits or Part Kits.

R: Reworked from. Applied against items which can be produced by the reworking of a pre-modified item.

T: Select on Test. Applied against items which vary in electrical Characteristics (eg resistors, capacitors).

Examples

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88 Data element name - figureItemSequenceNumber

XML Name   isn

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<compositeKey>>

Class name FigureItemRealization

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

figureItemSequenceNumber together with the figureItemIdentifier provides the key for each record in the Provisioning Data presentation of data. It is also the key to the sequence within the Item Number in which records will be presented in the Illustrated Parts Catalogue.

The codification of the element is:

- Position one & two Enter the numeric sequence number starting 00.

- Position three Enter variant number starting A through to Z then 0 through to 9 (except alpha I and O).

Enter 00A where only one item is listed at a particular Item Number.

Enter 00A for the first item, of several, listed at the same Item Number.

In determining the identity of an Item Number, the Item Number Variant must also be considered. For Example 20, 20J and 20R are all different Item Numbers. The allocation of figureItemSequenceNumbers beyond the first item is dependent upon the type of items listed at the Item Number and must be carried out under the following rules:

(1) VARIANTS

Variants are different versions of a Product or Equipment which because of their high degree of commonality of breakdown may, for the purpose of efficiency, be presented together in a single Provisioning Data/Illustrated Parts Catalogue. Variants of equipment will normally be included in the same Product at different locations or in the same location on different Product Variants and will each have its configuration standard independently maintained. A configuration change introduced to equipment or equipment variant at the same location is not considered to be introducing a new variant. Such a change is considered as a 'different configuration standard', for which the ISN allocation is described in paragraph (2).

Variants are liable to modification changes which will result in the need to add additional line entries between pre allocated ISNs. For this reason the ISN allocation against Variants is designed to leave a large range of available ISNs between the variants. This allocation is to apply both to the range of variants when presented in the Provisioning Data and also to any subsequent addition of a variant, which is a new item (not simply a differently configured standard of an existing variant).

The ISN is to be allocated with the numerical sequence number increasing in steps of five.

For example:

Variant A - Item Number: 0. figureItemSequenceNumber: 00A.

Variant B - Item Number: 0. figureItemSequenceNumber: 05A.

Variant C - Item Number: 0. figureItemSequenceNumber: 10A.

(2) DIFFERENT CONFIGURATION STANDARDS

Configuration standard changes should not normally be subject to subsequent interposing action, however, it is possible for the classification of a modification to demand that the mod is presented ahead of its natural configuration progression and in these circumstances (and possibly others) this interposing action will be necessary. The gap to be left in the allocation of the ISNs therefore need only be sufficient to provide a safety margin in case the need to interpose a record arises.

The ISN is to be allocated with the Variant number increasing in steps of five.

For example:

partIdentifier: A (pre mod 1). Item Number: 6. figureItemSequenceNumber: 00A.

partIdentifier: B (post mod 1) (pre mod 2). Item Number: 6. figureItemSequenceNumber: 00F.

partIdentifier: C (post mod 2). Item Number: 6. figureItemSequenceNumber: 00L.

Subsequent ISN allocations, should further modification action take place, would be: 00R, 00W, 001, 006, 01A, 01F, etc.

(3) INTERCHANGEABILITY

The presentation of two or more interchangeable items, at the same Configuration Standard will not be subject to subsequent changes, which require interposing action. The reason for this is because when a change is applied to interchangeable items, it must not break the link between them instead the result should be a pre-change group of interchangeable items followed by a post-change group. The allocation of ISNs for interchangeable items, which are presented at the same Configuration Standard, can therefore be consecutive, because the need will not arise to interpose an item between them.

For example:

partIdentifier: A. PIY/SIY: -4. Item Number: 21. figureItemSequenceNumber: 00A.

partIdentifier: B. PIY/SIY: 44. Item Number: 21. figureItemSequenceNumber: 00B.

partIdentifier: C. PIY/SIY: 4-. Item Number: 21. figureItemSequenceNumber: 00C.

The allocation of consecutive ISNs for interchangeable items only applies to those items presented at the same Configuration Standard. When items which are presented at different Configuration Standards also attract interchangeability codes, these items should be allocated ISNs according to the rules of the previous paragraph (2) -Different Configuration Standards- which states allocate the Variant number in steps of five.

(4) SELECT-ON-TEST (SOT). SELECT-ON-FIT (SOF)

As with Variants, these items are also subject to configuration changes, but they will not attract the same intensity of modifications. The allocation of ISNs therefore is to be consecutive through the numerical sequence number.

For example:

partIdentifier: X. figureItemSelectCondition: T. Item Number: 13. figureItemSequenceNumber: 00A.

partIdentifier: Y. figureItemSelectCondition: T. Item Number: 13. figureItemSequenceNumber: 01A.

partIdentifier: Z. figureItemSelectCondition: T. Item Number: 13. figureItemSequenceNumber: 02A.

(5) MIRRORED ITEMS

As with Variants, the presentation of Mirrored Items utilises the figureItemUsableOnCode (UOC) and a combined breakdown to avoid duplication and inefficient data presentation.

Also, the Mirrored Items may attract the same intensity of modifications that is associated with Variants. For this reason the rules for allocating the ISN are the same as for Variants: allocate with the numerical sequence number increasing in steps of five.

For example:

Mirrored item (left hand) - Item Number: 0. figureItemSequenceNumber: 00A.

Mirrored item (right hand) - Item Number: 0. figureItemSequenceNumber: 05A.

(6) SPECIAL REPAIR PARTS, SPECIAL SPARES CONDITION ITEM

Special Repair Parts, Special Spares Condition Items and their associated Production Build items will also attract configuration changes, but as a general rule, these changes should not require interposing action between the Production Build item and its Special Repair Parts or Special Spares Condition counterpart. This is because there will usually be a need to maintain the link between the Production Build item and its Special Repair Parts or Special Spares Condition counterpart and the application of a modification will result in a pre-modification linked pair and a post-modification linked pair. Nevertheless, the requirement for this linking cannot be guaranteed and therefore the ISN allocation needs to allow gaps between the items. The same rules as those given for SOT and SOF items are to be used: allocate consecutive numerical sequence numbers.

For example:

'Production' item - Item Number: 22. figureItemSequenceNumber: 00A.

Repair Part - Item Number: 22. figureItemSequenceNumber: 01A.

'Production' item - Item Number: 53. figureItemSequenceNumber: 00A.

Special Spares Condition - Item Number: 53. figureItemSequenceNumber: 01A.

(7) REWORKED ITEM

If an item can be reworked through the in-service application of a Modification Kit and the resulting reworked item attracts a different partIdentifier from the production line post modification standard, it should be listed and identified with an SMF code of R. This reworked item should be given the same Item Number as the 'pre-modification' item and the partIdentifier of the 'pre-modification' item should be provided in the MFM. If a production line post-modification standard of the item is also presented, then the sequence in which these three items should appear is, pre-modification, reworked, post-modification, and all three items should have the same Item Number. As with 'Different Configuration Standards', the ISN is to be allocated with the ISN variant number increasing in steps of five.

Subsequent ISN allocations, should further modifications take place, would be: 00R, 00W, 001, 006, 01A, 01F etc.

For example, assuming the pre mod and post mod are not interchangeable:

Item Number: 23. ISN: 00A. partIdentifier: A (pre mod 1). SMF:"". MFM: "". PIY/SIY: -0.

Item Number: 23. ISN: 00F. partIdentifier: A1 (post mod 1). SMF: R. MFM: A. PIY/SIY: 01.

Item Number: 23.ISN: 00L. partIdentifier: B (post mod 1). SMF:"". MFM: "". PIY/SIY: 2-.

Where ISN = figureItemSequenceNumber, SMF= figureItemSelectCondition, MFM= SelectOrManufactureFromReference, PIY/SIY= precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability/succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability.

For example, assuming the pre mod and post mod are one-way interchangeable:

Item Number: 23. ISN: 00A. partIdentifier: A (pre mod 1). SMF:"". MFM: "". PIY/SIY: -3.

Item Number: 23. ISN: 00F. partIdentifier: A1 (post mod 1). SMF: R. MFM: A. PIY/SIY: 51.

Item Number: 23.ISN: 00L. partIdentifier: B (post mod 1). SMF:"". MFM: "". PIY/SIY: 2-.

Where ISN = figureItemSequenceNumber, SMF= figureItemSelectCondition, MFM= SelectOrManufactureFromReference, PIY/SIY= precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability/succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability.

Range of Values

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Examples

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89   Data element name - figureItemSourcingStrategy

XML Name   sourcing

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   MaintenanceSolution

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Description

figureItemSourcingStrategy forms the first and second positions of the maintenanceSolution. They contain the SOURCE CODE which indicates the means of acquiring support items.

See MaintenanceSolution.

Range of Values

AD: Assembly at Depot Level Item.

AF: Assembly at Intermediate Level Item.

AO: Assembly at organizational Level Item.

KB: component of a Repair Kit at Both Levels Item.

KD: component of a Repair Kit at Depot Level Item.

KF: component of a Repair Kit at Intermediate Level Item.

MD: Manufacturing at Depot Level Item.

MF: Manufacturing at Intermediate Level Item.

MO: Manufacturing at Organizational Level Item.

PA: Procurable Stocked Item.

PB: Procurable Insurance Item.

PC: Procurable Detoriative Item.

PE: Procurable Support Equipment Stocked Item.

PF: Procurable Support Equipment Non Stocked Item.

PG: Procurable Life of System Support Item.

XA: Non Procurable Requisition Item.

XB: Non Procurable Reclamation Requisition by Part Number Item.

XC: Non Procurable Manufacturing Drawing Item.

Examples

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90 Data element name - figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject

XML Name   initialQty

Type   PropertyType (quantityUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemRealizationContextData

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject identifies the number of times an item is used at the location which the data represents, within the end item for which the Provisioning list is prepared. The location is defined by the figureItemIdentifier and the figureItemSequenceNumber.

The figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject is calculated by taking the quantityInNextHigherAssembly of the item and multiplying it by the figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject of its next higher assembly, where both values are numeric.

If figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject of the next higher assembly is alphanumeric, then for calculation purposes it assumes the value of 1.

If figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject of the next higher assembly is 'REF', then for calculation purposes it assumes the value of 1. In the majority of cases, the use of value '1' provides the correct calculation of the figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject. However, an agreement may be reached to use the figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject of the next higher assembly in its referred to location (shown in FigureItemReference).

Because of the complex nature of this data element and the extent to which its calculation can or should be carried through the hierarchy of the next higher assemblies, the calculation rule of the figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject should be agreed between customer and contractor.

Range of Values

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Examples

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91 Data element name - figureItemUsableOnCode

XML Name   uoc

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemRealizationContextData

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

figureItemUsableOnCode provides the means of relating the applicability of breakdown parts to their respective assembly variants and configurations.

Against the breakdown parts, to identify their applicability to their respective V/Cs, enter the figureItemUsableOnCode's of the V/Cs to which the breakdown part relates by repeating the figureItemUsableOnCode for the number of times needed.

When a breakdown part is applicable to all the V/Cs then no code is assigned.

Since figureItemAcronymCode can be applied up to a maximum of twenty-four (24) products variants and configurations V/Cs, figureItemUsableOnCode can be repeated up to a maximum of twenty-four (24) times.

The figureItemUsableOnCode should be used only in those cases where the resulting presentation gives a clear relationship between part and product variants and configurations (V/C).

Where a clear relationship between part and product variants and configurations (V/C) cannot be provided, or in cases where more than twenty-four (24) V/Cs exist, the breakdowns should be presented separately or in smaller groups.

Range of Values

A: Assembly variant A.

B: Assembly variant B.

c: Assembly variant C.

D: Assembly variant D.

E: Assembly variant E.

F: Assembly variant F.

G: Assembly variant G.

H: Assembly variant H.

I: Assembly variant I.

J: Assembly variant J.

K: Assembly variant K.

L: Assembly variant L.

M: Assembly variant M.

N: Assembly variant N.

O: Assembly variant O.

P: Assembly variant P.

Q: Assembly variant Q.

R: Assembly variant R.

S: Assembly variant S.

T: Assembly variant T.

U: Assembly variant U.

V: Assembly variant V.

W: Assembly variant W.

X: Assembly variant X.

Examples

--

92 Data element name - figureName

XML Name   name

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Figure

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

figureName is a name by which the Figure is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

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93   Data element name - figureReferenceDesignator

XML Name   designator

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemDesignData

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

figureReferenceDesignator serves as a cross reference between parts contained in wiring diagrams, hydraulic systems etc and the Illustrated Parts Catalogue (IPC).

Range of Values

DOOR: Door.

EXFIN: Exact FIN.

FYFIN: FIN Family.

PANEL: Panel.

RFD: see usage of locationDesignator.

Examples

--

94 Data element name - geographicalAreaDescription

XML Name   areaDescr

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   GeographicalArea

UoF   CDM UoF Location

Description

geographicalAreaDescription is a description that provides more information about the GeographicalArea.

Range of Values

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Examples

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95   Data element name - geographicalAreaName

XML Name   areaName

Type   NameType

Stereotype <<key>>

Class name   GeographicalArea

UoF   CDM UoF Location

Description

geographicalAreaName is a name by which the GeographicalArea is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

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Examples

Tokyo

USA

Europe

central alps

Dade county

Gobi desert

96   Data element name - geographicalAreaType

XML Name   areaType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   GeographicalArea

UoF   CDM UoF Location

Description

geographicalAreaType is a classification that identifies the nature of the GeographicalArea.

Range of Values

ADM: Administrative region.

cITY: city.

cON: continent.

cTYG: country group.

DES: Desert.

ISL: Island.

LAN: Landmass.

LND: Landmark.

MOU: Mountain range.

MUL: Multi geographical area.

OCE: Ocean.

REG: Geographical region.

SEA: Sea.

Examples

--

97 Data element name - handlingUnitNumber

XML Name   number

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<key>>

Class name HandlingUnit

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

handlingUnitNumber is a number unique to a Consignor, which identifies handling units, or cases/packages belonging to one consignment. A handling unit number must not be broken by a Carrier to ensure traceability.

Range of Values

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Examples

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98 Data element name - handOverDate

XML Name   hOverDate

Type   DateTimeType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ShipmentRevision

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

handOverDate is the hand-over date of a delivery between the carrier and the customer.

Range of Values

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Examples

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99 Data element name - hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement

XML NamecalibratReq

Type   umlBoolean

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement identifies an item that requires calibration.

The default value for the hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement will be FALSE.

The hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement will be provided as TRUE only for Meters, Test Equipment, Measuring Equipment (Gauges, Scales (weight), etc) and Dimensional Equipment.

Information regarding the type and periodicity of the calibration must be obtained from the appropriate engineering sources.

To be provided only for items having a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

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Examples

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100   Data element name - hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible

XML Name   elmagIncomp

Type   umlBoolean

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible characterises the ability of electrical equipment to function unsatisfactorily in its electromagnetic environment without inadmissibly influencing this environment to which also other equipment belongs.

The default value for the hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible will be FALSE. The value TRUE will be set if the item is electromagnetic incompatible.

The harwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible indication will be provided only for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

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Examples

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101   Data element name - hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive

XML Name   elmagSens

Type   umlBoolean

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive identifies electronic components subject to catastrophic failure, major characteristic change or performance degradation from the effect of electromagnetic fields.

The default value for the hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive will be FALSE. The value TRUE will be set if the item is electromagnetic sensitive.

The hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive indication will be provided only for items which have figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

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Examples

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102   Data element name - hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive

XML Name   elecstrSens

Type   umlBoolean

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive identifies electronic components subject to catastrophic failure, major characteristic change or performance degradation from the effect of electrostatic fields.

The default value for the hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive will be FALSE. The value TRUE will be set if the item is electrostatic sensitive.

The hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive indication will be provided only for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

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Examples

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103   Data element name - hardwarePartExportTradeControl

XML Name   hec

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartExportTradeControl identifies items (partIdentifier) which are export/trade controlled.

The export/trade control can be based on any national and/or international regulation.

The hardwarePartExportTradeControl will be provided only for items which have figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

At the start of a project the Contractor and Customer have to decide on the use of this data element and and agree which regulation(s) is (are) taken into account with the export and trade control and when the hardwarePartExportTradeControl for the relevant item is set. The agreement should also detail the code(s) to be used for the hardwarePartExportTradeControl.

Examples of national and/or international regulations are:

- US regulations on export and customs control (International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)).

- German Kriegswaffenkontrollgesetz.

- Export Administration Regulations (EAR).

Range of Values

0:    Item is not export/trade controlled.

1:    Item is export controlled by International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR).

2:    Item is export controlled by Export Administration Regulations (EAR).

3:    Item is export/trade controlled by another regulation.

4:    Item is export/trade controlled by another regulation.

5:    Item is export/trade controlled by another regulation.

Examples

--

104 Data element name - hardwarePartFitmentRequirement

XML Name   fitment

Type   Class

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

hardwarePartFitmentRequirement indicates that an item cannot be fitted in its 'as supplied' state but must undergo some operation before, or during, installation.

The hardwarePartFitmentRequirement will be provided only for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

1:      Part which needs drilling, reaming or trimming during fitting, normally carried out at Organizational or Intermediate Level.

M: Part which needs major repair facilities for fitment, normally carried out at Depot Level or Industrial Maintenance Organization.

Examples

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105 Data element name - hardwarePartHazardousClass

XML Name   hazardClass

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartHazardousClass identifies articles or substances which are capable of posing a significant risk to health, safety or property during transportation, handling or storage.

This data element will be provided for items with a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0. The UN document is also known as the 'UN List' and can be obtained under the references: UN Publication Sales No E.87 VIII.1, ISBN 92-1-13 9023-0.

The same codes can be derived from the ICAO DOC 9284-AN/905 Technical Instruction for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.

If agreed between customer and contractor that a hazardous material is not adequately described/identified by the UN Recommendations, additional alpha codes may be allocated.

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

HAZA (Definition to be agreed).

TOXC (Acute Toxicity, fatal or toxic).

OXID (Oxidizers).

HAZB (Definition to be agreed).

BYLM (Beryllium).

HARM (Irritant (skin and eye), Skin Sensitizer, Acute Toxicity (harmful), Narcotic Effects, Respiratory Tract

Irritant, Hazardous to Ozone Layer).

FLAM (Flammables, Pyrophorics, Self-Heating, Emits Flammable Gas, Self-Reactives, Organic Peroxides).

EXPL (Explosives, Self-Reactives, Organic Peroxides).

ENVT (Aquatic Toxicity).

cORR (Skin Corrosion/ burns, Eye Damage, Corrosive to Metals).

cADM (Cadmium).

PGAS (Gases under Pressure).

106 Data element name - hardwarePartMagneticSensitive

XML Name   magneticSens

Type   umlBoolean

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartMagneticSensitive identifies electronic components subject to catastrophic failure, major characteristic change or performance degradation from the effect of magnetic fields.

The default value for the hardwarePartMagneticSensitive will be FALSE. The value TRUE will be set if the item is magnetic sensitive.

The hardwarePartMagneticSensitive indication will be provided only for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

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Examples

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107 Data element name - hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife

XML Name   authorLife

Type   PropertyType (timeCycleUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife indicates the maximum installed life for which an item may be operated.

The hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife will be provided only for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0 and are subject to hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife.

Range of Values

--

Examples

landings

hours

calendar

cycles

108 Data element name - hardwarePartPackagedSize

XML Name   packSize

Type   ThreeDimensional

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

hardwarePartPackagedSize shows the gross dimensions of an item with packaging.

The hardwarePartPackagedSize can be 2-dimensional, providing only a length and diameter or 3-dimensional, providing a length, width and height.

Whenever an item has a hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity the dimensions quoted will be those of the packaged hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity.

The use and application of this data element is to be agreed between the customer and contractor.

This data would be provided only for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

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Examples

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109 Data element name - hardwarePartPackagedWeight

XML Name   packWeight

Type   PropertyType (massUnit)

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

hardwarePartPackagedWeight shows the gross weight of an item with packaging.

Whenever an item has a hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity the weight quoted will be that of the packaged hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity.

The use and application of this data element is to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project.

This data would only be provided for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

--

Examples

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110   Data element name - hardwarePartPackagingRequirement

XML Name   packagingReq

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

hardwarePartPackagingRequirement specifies the packaging requirement for an item.

The codes shall take the STANAG 4280 'NATO Levels of Requirements for Packaging' into consideration.

The hardwarePartPackagingRequirement shall be provided for all items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

When an item is given a hardwarePartPackagingRequirement which signifies a Category1 Container, this container shall also have its own discrete data record presented and the figureItemContainerLocation shall also be provided.

Range of Values

0:    No Packaging required. To be used for certain Support Equipment end items and for CATEGORY 1 CONTAINER.

1:    Duration: 1 Year Outdoors. Duration: 1 Year Outdoors Location: NATO Wide Open or enclosed movement by land, air or sea under operational conditions. Multiple Handling.

2:    Duration: 3 Years Outdoors. Duration: 3 Years Outdoors Location: NATO Europe Open or enclosed movement by land, air or sea under operational conditions. Multiple Handling.

3:    Duration: 5 Years in ventilated permanent buildings. Duration: 5 Years in ventilated permanent buildings Location: NATO Europe Enclosed movement by land, air or sea. Multiple Handling with mechanical handling equipment.

4:    Duration: 1 Year in ventilated permanent buildings. Duration: 1 Year in ventilated permanent buildings Location: NATO Europe Common carrier conditions only. Minimal Handling by mechanical handling equipment.

5:    Trade Pack Package normally used by the manufacturer for commercial deliveries of the material.

7:    Same definition as code 1 + CATEGORY 1 CONTAINER required.

8:    Same definition as code 2 + CATEGORY 1 CONTAINER required.

9:    Same definition as code 3 + CATEGORY 1 CONTAINER required.

Examples

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111   Data element name - hardwarePartPilferageClass

XML Name   pilfClass

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartPilferageClass is a code supplied by the customer to indicate security classification of and/or security risk or pilferage controls for storage and retrieval of physical assets.

The use of this data element and the terms for its application are to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the Project.

The hardwarePartPilferageClass will only be provided for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

In NATO Codification procedures the hardwarePartPilferageClass is known as 'Controlled Inventory Item Code'.

Range of Values

$:   Useful to ill-disposed persons such as criminals and terrorists.

%:   Valuable and attractive.

I: Aircraft engine and parts.

J: Pilferage-Pilferage controls may be designated by the coding activity to items coded U (Unclassified) by recording the item to J.

M: Handtools and shop equipment.

N: Fire arms.

P: Ammunition and explosives.

V: Individual clothing and equipment.

W: Office machines.

X: Photographic equipment and supplies.

Y: communication/electronic equipment and parts.

Z: Vehicular equipment and parts.

Examples

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112   Data element name - hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate

XML Name   poolItem

Type   umlBoolean

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate identifies items which fall into the category of a Pool Item Candidate, according to the agreed conditions.

If use of this data element has been agreed, the default value for the hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate will be FALSE. The use and application of this data element with value TRUE, together with the definition of the conditions which constitute a hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate are to be agreed at the start of the project.

Range of Values

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Examples

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113   Data element name - hardwarePartProcurementSource

XML Name   procurSource

Type   Organization

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

hardwarePartProcurementSource is a code to identify the organization being responsible for the procurement of an item.

Range of Values

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Examples

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114   Data element name - hardwarePartProvisioningCategory

XML Name   provCategory

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

hardwarePartProvisioningCategory classifies the item ordered into technical/logistical categories.

This code can also be used for planning, budgeting, invoicing and reporting/controlling activities.

The hardwarePartProvisioningCategory shall be provided for all items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

The National or International Standards which are to be considered in the categorisation of an item as code "NS" should be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project.

Additional specific codes can be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of the project.

The exclusion of codes and the application and allocation priority of codes should be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project.

Range of Values

AG: Support Equipment (eg Ground Support Equipment, Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE)).

AK: Accessory (eg Dust Cap, Permanent Marker, Duster).

BD: Break Down Part.

BM: Building Materials (eg brick, tiles).

BR: Break Down Reassurance Part.

c1: category 1 Container.

cS: consumables.

DO: Documentation (eg Engineering Record Card, Certificates) not categorized as Technical Publication.

DS: Data Storage Medium.

DV: Device (eg Electricity Generator, Mobile Phone).

EA: Engine Related Accessories.

HC: Hardware, Commercial-of-the-Shelf (COTS) (eg Personal Computer).

HW: Hardware, Non-COTS (eg Customized Personal Computer).

LR: Line Replaceable Item.

MC: Anaesthetics/Medical Chemicals.

MD: Module.

ME: Explosives (eg Cartridge).

MG: Ammunition with Dangerous Substances (eg Ammunition with Uranium).

ML: Modification Leaflet.

MM: Medical Supplies.

MS: Modification Set.

MU: Ammunition.

NP: Not Procurable Part.

NS: Norm and Standard Part, items manufactured to a standard (eg screws, resistors, fuses).

OS: Obsolete Part.

PA: Packaging excl. CAT 1 containers (eg standard packs, boxes, ISO containers).

RE: Role Equipment.

RM: Raw Material.

RT: Rotable (eg Engine Starter).

SB: Service Bulletin.

SC: Software, Commercial-of-the-Shelf (COTS).

SM: Split Design Module.

ST: Standard Tool (eg screwdriver, reamer).

SW: Software, Non-COTS.

TE: Test Equipment (eg multimeter).

TP: Technical Publication (operational and maintenance documentation and data; do not include design documentation, eg design drawings or CAD models).

Examples

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115 Data element name - hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime

XML Name   purchaseTime

Type   PropertyType (timeUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime indicates the time elapsing between the receipt of the order by the contractor (or Supplier) and the delivery of the first quantity.

The hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime shall be provided for items that have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

For Provisioning: the hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime may be used as a guide in provisioning but is only valid at the time it is given and is of no contractual relevance.

For Material Supply: the hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime is shown in customer Price Lists. Where there is no customer Price Lists, the hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime will be quoted against a specific Request for Quotation.

Range of Values

> --

Examples

> --

116   Data element name - hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue

XML Name   qtyUnitIssue

Type   PropertyType (quantityUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue indicates the supplied-in information in case the hardwarePartUnitOfIssue is non-definitive.

Range of Values

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Examples

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117   Data element name - hardwarePartRadiationSensitive

XML Name   radiatSens

Type   umlBoolean

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartRadiationSensitive identifies electronic components subject to catastrophic failure, major characteristic change or performance degradation from the effect of radioactive fields.

The default value for the hardwarePartRadiationSensitive will be FALSE. The value TRUE will be set if the item is radiation sensitive.

The hardwarePartRadiationSensitive indication will be provided only for items which have figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

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Examples

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118 Data element name - hardwarePartRepairability

XML Name   repairablty

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

hardwarePartRepairability indicates whether an item is considered to be Expendable or Repairable.

The hardwarePartRepairability shall be provided for all items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

A hardwarePartRepairability code '6' item requires its separate provisioningProjectIdentifier to be given in the FigureItemReference field in cases where the repairable item has its own Equipment Illustrated Parts Catalogue.

Range of Values

1:    Expendable; Item typically replaced during the maintenance of the product and not economically repairable.

6:    Repairable; Item subject to planned or un-planned maintenance which can be restored to acceptable operating conditions or state after damage or failure.

N: Non repairable item.

P: Partially repairable item.

R: Repairable item.

Examples

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119 Data element name - hardwarePartScrapRate

XML Name   scrapRate

Type   PropertyType (relativeUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

hardwarePartScrapRate indicates the estimated percentage of normally repairable units which, when removed from service, will be found to be beyond economic repair and therefore have to be scrapped.

The hardwarePartScrapRate is to be provided against those items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0 and a hardwarePartRepairability of 6 for those items subject to hardwarePartScrapRate.

Range of Values

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Examples

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120   Data element name - hardwarePartShelfExpirationDate

XML Name   sExpiratDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   SerializedHardwarePart

UoF   S2000M Specializations

Description

hardwarePartShelfExpirationDate indicates the date when the shelf life of an item/material will expire.

Range of Values

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Examples

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121 Data element name - hardwarePartShelfLifeLimit

XML Name   sLifeLim

Type   PropertyType (timeCycleUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartShelfLifeLimit indicates the storage time period of perishability of an item which attracts a shelf life.

Range of Values

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Examples

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122 Data element name - hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction

XML Name   sLifeLimAct

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction is a code assigned to an item with a shelf life to specify the type of inspection, test or restorative action to be taken when the item has reached its storage shelf life, and to specify the extension of the shelf life time period after the test/restorative action has been completed.

The hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction is to be provided against those items, which have a shelfLifeLimitType Type II.

Range of Values

c: Incorporate all mandatory changes. If found satisfactory, extend the previously established shelf life by the time period, given in the Shelf Life Code.

cO: check/inspect/test IAW inventory manager's instructions/technical instructions.

cT: Incorporate all mandatory changes, perform minor adjustment required, clean and re-lubricate bearings, reassemble, test to post overhaul standards, and correct any observed discrepancies. Items which pass tests shall be returned to stock ready for issue.

L: To be tested by the laboratory/organization after the initial shelf life has expired and at specified time intervals thereafter. If found satisfactory, extend the previously established shelf life by the time period, given in the Shelf Life Code. This code will be used to indicate the time period at which samples should be periodically submitted to the laboratory/organization/activity for testing after the initial shelf life has expired. If item fails test, take disposal action.

RD: Replace all deteriorated and non-metallic components subject to deterioration (disassemble and process to the level required to permit replacement of deteriorable items (e. g. seals, gaskets) test to post- overhaul standards and return to stock as RFI item with fully restored storage time limitations). Exterior package marking of such items shall indicate the latest date of overhaul.

RJ: This is assigned to fuel metering equipment, which has been tested by other than BS7118/ MIL-F-7024 or similar standards.

RN: Provides for equipment that has been tested with fluids indicated by Specification (e. g. BS7118 MIL-F-7024 or similar standards) and has not subsequently been operated with other fluids. (Use for fuel metering equipment only).

S9:   Identification of Safety Items. A safety item designated by the Project/Requiring authority that is subject to a 5 year age limitation when used for purposes involving safety of personnel. Material in this category that is over 5 years old will not be use.

SA: Salvage.

SB: Request cannibalization/investigate salvage instructions from inventory manager/technical instructions.

T: Test, if Item passes test, extend previously established shelf life by the time period given in the Shelf Life Code and process IAW with code RD. This code will be used to indicate the time period that the shelf life may be extended after passing test and processing in accordance with code RD.

UU: Unsuitable for restoration to issuable status. At end of shelf life period, material will be disposed of IAW existing instructions.

X: Test. If item passes a test, extend the previously established shelf life by the appropriate time period, given in the Shelf Life CODE. This code will be used to indicate the time period that the shelf life may be extended. If item fails tests, dispose of it in accordance with existing instructions.

Examples

--

123 Data element name - hardwarePartShelfLifeType

XML Name   sLifeType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartShelfLifeType defines a defined shelf life limit for spare parts.

Range of Values

0:    No Shelf Life; item is non-deteriorative.

1:    Shelf Life Type I - An item of supply which is determined through an evaluation of technical test data and/or actual experience to be an item with a definite non-extendable period of shelf life.

2:    Shelf Life Type II - An item of supply having an assigned shelf life time period that may be extended after completion of inspection/test/restorative.

Examples

--

124   Data element name - hardwarePartSize

XML Name   size

Type   ThreeDimensional

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartSize shows the gross dimensions of an item without packaging.

The hardwarePartSize can be 2-dimensional, providing only a length and diameter or 3-dimensional, providing a length, width and height.

The use and application of this data element is to be agreed between the customer and contractor.

This data would only be provided for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

125 Data element name - hardwarePartSpecialStorageRequirement

XML Name   specStorage

Type   umlBoolean

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartSpecialStorageRequirement indicates whether an item, supplied by the supplier with the appropriate packaging, shall be stored under special conditions.

The hardwarePartSpecialStorageRequirement shall be provided for all items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

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Examples

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126 Data element name - hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity

XML Name   stdPackQty

Type   umlInteger

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity indicates the number of hardwarePartUnitOfIssue contained in a standard package.

Where items are to be packaged separately, enter '1'.

Where spareable item is not subject to a hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity, enter '0'.

The hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity shall be provided for all items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

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Examples

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127 Data element name - hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit

XML Name   totalLifeLim

Type   PropertyType (timeCycleUnit)

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit is the permitted life, in terms of time, irrespective of whether the item is on the shelf or in operation.

The hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit will only be provided for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0 and are subject to hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit.

Range of Values

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Examples

--

128   Data element name - hardwarePartUnitOfIssue

XML Name   unitIssue

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

hardwarePartUnitOfIssue indicates the physical measurement, the count, or when neither is appropriate, the container or shape of an item for the purposes of requisitioning by, and issue to, the end user, and is the data element to which the UNIT PRICE is ascribed.

Codes used are those of ACodP-1, NATO Manual on Codification.

The ACodP-1 manual can be found on the Internet at https://www.nato.int/structur/AC/135/main/links/acodp1.htm.

The hardwarePartUnitOfIssue shall be provided for all items which have afigureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Where the hardwarePartUnitOfIssue alone is insufficient to fully describe how the item is to be supplied, then the quantityPerUnitOfIssue shall also be provided.

Whenever possible, preference should be given to a definitive hardwarePartUnitOfIssue.

Due to the fact that hardwarePartUnitOfIssue is item/part related an exception is defined as follows for all PBL activities: hardwarePartUnitOfIssue = EA.

Range of Values

AA: Two Hundred and fifty: Two hundred and fifty (250) of an item.

AM: Ampoule: A small glass or plastic tube sealed by fusion after filling.

AT: Assortment: A collection of a variety of items that fall into a category or class packaged as a small unit constituting a single item of supply. Use only when the term 'assortment' is a part of the item name.

AX: Twenty: Twenty (20) of an item.

AY: Assembly: A collection of parts assembled to form a complete unit, constituting a single item of supply (eg hose assembly). Use only when the term 'assembly' is a part of the item name.

BA: Ball: A spherical-shaped mass of material such as twine or thread.

BB: Bobbin: A cylinder shaped reel or spool containing thread, yarn, wire.

BC: Block: A piece of material such as wood, stone or metal usually with one or more plane faces.

BD: Bundle: A quantity of the same item tied together without compression.

BE: Bale: A shaped unit of compressible materials bound with cord or metal ties and usually wrapped (eg paper and cloth rags).

BF: Board Foot: A unit or measure for lumber equal to the volume of a board 12"x12"x1".

BG: Bag: A flexible container of various sizes and shapes which is fabricated from such materials as paper, plastic or textiles. Includes 'sack' and 'pouch'.

BK: Book: A booklike package, such as labels or tickets, fastened together along one edge, usually between protective covers.

BL: Barrel: A cylindrical container, metal or wood, with sides that bulge outward and flat ends or heads of equal diameter. Includes 'keg'.

BO: Bolt: A flat fold of fabric having a stiff paperboard core.

BR: Bar: A solid piece or block of various materials, with its length greater than its other dimensions (eg solder). Not applicable to items such as soap, beeswax, buffing compound.

BT: Bottle: A glass, plastic, or earthenware container of various sizes, shapes, and finishes such as jugs but excluding jars, ampoules, vials and carboys, with a closure for retention of contents.

BX: Box: A rigid, three dimensional container of various sizes and materials. Includes 'case', 'carton', 'tray' and 'crate'.

cA: cartridge: Usually a tubular receptacle containing loose or pliable material and designed to permit ready insertion into an apparatus for dispending the material. Usually associated with adhesives and sealing compounds.

cB: carboy: A heavy duty, bottle-type container used for transportation and storage of liquids. Usually designed to be encased in a rigid protective outer container for shipment.

cC: cubic Centimetre: A metric unit of cubic measure.

cD: cubic Yard: A unit of cubic measure.

cE: cone: A cone-shaped mass of material wound on itself such as twine or thread wound on a conical core.

cF: cubic Foot: A unit of cubic measure.

cG: centigram: 1/100 of a gram in the metric system.

cI: cubic Inch: A cubic inch in the Imperial system.

cK: cake: A block of compacted or congealed matter. Applicable to such items as soap, buffing compound.

cL: coil: An arrangement of material such as wire, rope, and tubing wound in a circular shape.

cM: centimetre: 1/100 of a metre in the metric system.

cN: can: A rigid receptacle made of fibre, metal, plastic, or a combination thereof. Cans may be cylindrical or any number of irregular shapes. Restricted to items which cannot be issued to less than container quantity. Includes 'pail' and 'canister'. Do not use when the packaged quantity equates to a unit of measure, ie pint, quart, gallon, ounce or pound.

cO: container: A general term for use only when an item is permitted to be packaged for issue in optional containers (eg bottle or tube) for a single NSN.

cP: capsule: A metallic or plastic container for liquids.

cS: case: A container designed to hold a specific item(s) in a fixed position by virtue of conforming dimensions and/or attachments.

cT: carton: A container, usually of fibreboard or pasteboard, with fixed or collapsible joints and self-locking or tuck-in flaps.

cV: cubic Decimetre: A metric unit of cubic measure.

cY: cylinder: A rigid, cylindrical, metal container designed as a portable container for storage and transportation of compressed gasses, generally equipped with protected valve closure and pressure relief safety device.

cZ: cubic Meter: A unit of cubic measure expressed in the metric system of measurement.

DA: Decametre: Ten (10) metres.

DB: Decalitre: Ten (10) litres.

DC: Decagram: Ten (10) grams.

DE: Decimetre: One tenth (1/10) of a metre (=10 CM = 100 MM = 0.1 M).

DF: Dozen Feet: A dozen of feet in the Imperial system.

DG: Decigram: One tenth (1/10) of a gram (=10 CG = 100 MG = 0.1 G).

DK: card: A flat piece of thick paper or pasteboard to which various items can be attached or displayed.

DL: Decilitre: One tenth (1/10) of a litre (=10 CL = 100 ML = 0.1 L).

DM: Dram: 1/16 of an ounce weight.

DP: Dozen Pairs: A dozen (12) of pairs.

DR: Drum: A cylindrical container designed as a exterior pack for storing and shipping bulk materials (eg fuels, chemicals, powders). Drums may be made of metal, rubber polyethylene or plywood, or fibre with wooden, metal or fibre ends.

DY: Dozen Yards: A dozen (12) of yards in the Imperial system.

DZ: Dozen: Twelve (12) of an item of supply.

EA: Each: A numeric quantity of one item of supply. Do not use if a more specific term applies, such as kit, set, assortment, assembly, group, sheet, plate, strip or length.

FF: Six Hundred Feet: Six hundred (600) of feet in the Imperial system.

FH: Four Hundred Feet: Four hundred (400) of feet in the Imperial system.

FM: Fathom: A measure of six feet or a six feet square section (for wood).

FT: Foot: Unit of linear measurement, sometimes expressed as 'linear foot'.

FV: Five: Five (5) of an item.

FY: Fifty: Fifty (50) of an item of supply.

FZ: Fluid Ounce (Imperial): 1/20 of a pint (Imperial).

GB: Gallon (Imperial): Unit of liquid measurement (4,546 litre).

GC: Gill (Imperial): A measure of capacity equal to 1/4 of a pint (Imperial).

GL: Gallon (US): Unit of liquid measurement (3,785 litre).

GM: Gram: A small metric unit of mass.

GN: Grain: A small unit of weight (1/480 ounce Troy).

GP: Group: A collection of related items issued as a single item of supply (eg, test set group). Use only when the term 'group' is a part of the item name.

GR: Gross: One hundred forty-four (144) of an item.

GY: Gross Yards: One hundred forty-four (144) of yards in the Imperial system.

HC: Hundred Cubic Metres: A metric unit of cubic measure.

HD: Hundred: One hundred (100) of an item.

HF: Hundred Feet: A unit of linear measurement.

HG: Hectogram: One hundred (100) grams weight (3.52 ounces).

HK: Hank: A loop of yarn or roping, containing definite yardage (eg cotton, 840 yards; worsted, 560 yards). See 'skein' for comparison.

HL: Hectolitre: One hundred (100) litres (3.531 cubic feet).

HM: Hectometre: One hundred (100) metres.

HS: Hundred Square Feet: A unit of measure (area).

HW: Hundredweight: A weight equal to one hundred and twelve (112) pounds.

HY: Hundred Yards: A unit of linear measurement.

IN: Inch: One twelfth (1/12) of a foot (linear).

IU: Unit: A standard or basic quantity into which an item of supply is divided.

JR: Jar: A rigid container having a wide mouth and often no neck, typically made of earthenware or glass. Excludes 'bottle'.

KE: Keg: A small barrel shaped container - see Barrel.

KG: Kilogram: A metric weight of one thousand (1,000) gram (2.205 lbs).

KM: Kilometre: A measure of one thousand (1,000) metres.

KP: cop: A conical shaped wind for thread, yarn, cable.

KT: Kit: A collection of related items issued as a single item of supply, such as the tools, instruments, repair parts, instruction sheets and often supplies typically carried in a box or bag. Also includes selected collections of equipment components, tools, and/or materials for the repair, overhaul, or modification of equipment. Use only when the term 'Kit' is a part of the item name.

KW: Kilowatt: A thousand (1,000) of Watts of electrical power.

LB: Pound: A unit of avoirdupois weight measure equivalent to 16 ounces.

LF: Fifty Feet: Fifty (50) feet in the Imperial system.

LG: Length: Term applies to items issued in fixed or specific linear measurement, without deviation. This term no longer applies to random lengths which will be expressed in definitive units of linear measure such as foot or yard. Excludes 'strip'.

LI: Litre: A unit of liquid measure expressed in the metric system of measurement.

LL: Fifty: Fifty (50) of an item of supply.

LM: Linear Metre: A term used for measuring preformed piping, insulation. Not the same as 'Metre'.

LO: Lot: A quantity of an item or material supplied in specific sub-divisions.

LT: Long Ton: A weight of 2,240 pounds.

MC: Thousand Cubic Feet: A unit of cubic measure expressed in one thousand (1,000) increments.

ME: Meal: The measure of food generally taken by an individual at one time.

MF: Thousand Feet: A unit of linear measure.

MG: Milligram: One thousandth part of a gram (0.0154 of a grain).

MI: Mile: A measure of distance (5,280 feet).

ML: Millilitre: One thousandth part of a litre (0.061 of a cubic inch).

MM: Millimetre: One thousandth part of a metre (0.0394 of an inch).

MN: Square Millimetre: A metric unit of square measure (area).

MR: Metre: A unit of linear measure expressed in the metric system of measurement, equivalent to 39.37 inches.

MX: Thousand: One thousand (1,000) of an item.

OT: Outfit: A collection of related items issued as a single item of supply, such as the tools, instruments materials, equipment and/or instruction manual(s) for the practice of a trade or profession or for the carrying out of a particular project or function. Use only when the term 'outfit' is a part of the item name.

OZ: Ounce: A unit of liquid or avoirdupois weight.

PB: Pint (Imperial): A measure of capacity equal to 1/8 of a gallon (Imperial).

PC: Piece: A portion or quantity of an item, often of definite length.

PD: Pad: Multiple sheets of paper that are stacked together and fastened at one end by sealing.

PG: Package: A form of protective wrapping for two or more of the same item of supply. To be used only when a unit of measure or container type term is not applicable. Includes 'envelope'.

PK: Pack: A parcel or quantity of the same item supplied wrapped or tied.

PM: Plate: A flat piece of square or rectangular-shaped metal of uniform thickness, usually 1/4 inch or more. Use only when 'plate' (NSCs 9515 and 9535) is used in an item name to denote shape.

PO: Pouch: A small flexible container of various sizes and shapes which is fabricated from such materials as paper, plastic or textiles.

PR: Pair: Two similar corresponding items (eg gloves, shoes, bearings); or items integrally fabricated of two corresponding parts (eg trousers, shears, goggles).

PT: Pint (US): A measure of capacity equal to 1/8 of a gallon (US).

PZ: Packet: A container used of subsistence items. Use only when 'food packet' is part of the item name (Group 89).

QB: Quart (Imperial): A measure of capacity equal to 1/4 of a gallon (Imperial).

QC: Square Centimetre: A metric unit of square measure (area).

QD: Square Decimetre: A metric unit of square measure (area).

QK: Quarter Kilogram: A unit of weight in the metric system equal to two hundred and fifty (250) grams.

QN: Quintal: One hundred (100) kilograms.

QR: Quire: A measure of 24 sheets of paper.

QT: Quart (US): A measure of capacity equal to 1/4 of a gallon (US).

RA: Ration: The food allowance of one person for one day. Use only when 'ration' (NSC 8970) is a part of the item name.

RL: Reel: A cylindrical core on which a flexible material, such as wire or cable is wound. Usually has flanged ends.

RM: Ream: A quantity of paper varying from 480 to 516 sheets, depending upon grade.

RO: Roll: A cylindrical configuration of flexible material which has been rolled on itself such as textiles, abrasive paper, photosensitive paper and film, and may utilize a core with or without flanges.

SA: Sachet: A measure of capacity aprox. equal to 1 centilitre.

SD: Skid: A pallet-like platform consisting of a loadbearing area fastened to and resting on runner type supports.

SE: Set: A collection of matched or related items issued as a single item of supply (ie tool sets, instrument sets, and matched sets). Use only when the term 'set' is a part of the item name.

SF: Square Foot: A unit of square measure (area).

SH: Sheet: A flat piece of rectangular-shaped material of uniform thickness that is very thin in relation to its length and width, such as metal, plastic, paper,and plywood. Use of this term is not limited to any group of items or NSCs. However, it will always be applied when 'sheet' is used in the item name to denote shape, eg aluminium alloy sheet, except items in NSC 7210.

SI: Square Inch: A unit of measure (area).

SK: Skein: A loop of yarn 120 yards in length, usually wound on a 54 inch circular core. See 'hank' for comparison.

SL: Spool: A cylindrical form with an edge or rim at each end and axial hole for a pin or spindle on which a flexible material such as thread or wire is wound.

SM: Square Metre: A metric unit of square measure (area).

SO: Shot: A unit of linear measurement, usually applied to anchor chain; equivalent to 15 fathoms (90 ft).

SP: Strip: A relatively narrow, flat length of material uniform in width, such as paper, wood, and metal. Use only when the term 'strip' is a part of the item name.

SV: Service: A standardized measure of consumption, use, generation, or discharge attributable to an individual unit of development calculated in accordance with generally accepted engineering or planning standards for a particular category of capital improvements.

SX: Stick: Material in a relatively long and slender, often cylindrical form for ease of application or use (eg abrasives).

SY: Square Yard: A unit of square measure (area).

TD: Twenty-four: Twenty-four (24) of an item.

TE: Ten: Ten (10) of an item.

TF: Twenty-five: Twenty-five (25) of an item.

TH: Therm: A measure of heat energy equal to 100,000 British thermal units (Btu).

TI: Tin: A box-like metal container with flap or lid cover.

TL: Thousand Litre: One thousand (1,000) litre.

TM: Metric Ton: One thousand (1,000) kilograms.

TN: Ton: The equivalent of 2,000 lbs. Includes short ton and net ton.

TO: Troy Ounce: A unit of troy weight measure, based on 12 ounce pound, generally applied to weights of precious metals.

TR: Tray: A thin flat container with low side and usually no top of various sizes and materials.

TS: Thirty-six: Thirty-six (36) of an item.

TT: Tablet: A flat sheet or piece of prepared substance.

TU: Tube: Normally a squeeze-type container, most commonly manufactured from a flexible type material and used in packaging toothpaste, shaving cream, and pharmaceutical products. Also applicable as form around which items are wound, such as thread. It is not applicable to mailing tube, pneumatic tube, or cylindrical containers of a similar type.

TZ: Two Ounce: Two (2) units of liquid or avoirdupois weight.

VC: Five Hundred: Five hundred (500) of an item.

VI: Vial: A small glass container generally less than an inch in diameter. Vials are flat-bottomed and tubular in shape and have a variety of neck finishes.

XF: Ten Feet: ten (10) feet in the Imperial system.

XX: Ten: Ten (10) of an item.

YD: Yard: A unit of linear measure, equivalent to 3 feet and sometimes expressed as 'linear yard'.

ZC: Two Hundred: Two Hundred (200) of an item.

ZD: Four Hundred: Four Hundred (400) of an item.

ZE: Two Thousand: Two Thousand (2,000) of an item.

ZF: Two Hundrer Feet: Two hundred (200) feet in the Imperial system.

ZV: Syphon: An aerated container from which liquid is forced by pressure of gas.

Examples

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129   Data element name - hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice

XML Name   unitIssPrice

Type   PropertyType (currencyUnit)

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name PriceBreakInformation

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice indicates the price and currency of an item/PBL activity related to: UNIT OF ISSUE, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, TYPE OF PRICE, PRICE CONDITION.

Range of Values

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Examples

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130   Data element name - hardwarePartWeight

XML Name   weight

Type   PropertyType (massUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

hardwarePartWeight shows the gross weight of an item without packaging.

The use and application of this data element is to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project.

This data would only be provided for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

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Examples

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131   Data element name - headerFigureItemDescription

XML Name   description

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HeaderFigureItem

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

headerFigureItemDescription provides descriptive data in the header of the figure item which supplements the partName and identifies specific details which relate to the location at which the data is provided.

The language used in the headerFigureItemDescription should be that defined by the MessageLanguage of the IPP Presentation. Data which is applicable to a part for all its locations should be held in the partName, not in the headerFigureItemDescription.

The partName plus the headerFigureItemDescription will together form the basis of the Description which appears in the Provisioning Data and the Illustrated Parts Catalogue.

Where figureItemReasonForSelection is coded 8, an explanation has to be given in headerFigureItemDescription.

Where a qualified interchangeability situation exists shown by an interchangeability 6, the conditions associated with this situation are to be given in headerFigureItemDescription.

Where an Assembly/Sub-Assembly is not broken down completely because some detailed parts cannot be identified by unique part numbers, it should be broken down to the lowest identifiable level using the appropriate indentureLevels. The bracketed information (INCOMPLETE BREAKDOWN) should be included in headerFigureItemDescription.

Range of Values

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Examples

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132   Data element name - hour

XML Name   hour

Type   umlInteger

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name TimeType

UoF   S2000M_Compound_Attributes_001-00

Description

hour is an Integer that represents the hour of a day expressed as a value between '0' and '24'.

Range of Values

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Examples

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133   Data element name - informationControlNumber

XML Name   icn

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<compositeKey>>

Class name Illustration

UoF   S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

informationControlNumber is the unique identifier of an Illustration sheet, multimedia object or other data for Provisioning Data/IPC and Technical Publications. This informationControlNumber is a Composite Data Element which also identifies the Originator and is required for electronic data exchange. Two types of informationControlNumber are available:

ICN – CAGE CODE based

- Positions one to five: Originator (Commercial and Government Entity Code) (alphanumeric).

- Positions six to ten: Originator's Information Unique Identifier (alphanumeric).

- Positions eleven to thirteen: Information Issue Number (numeric).

- Position fourteen to fifteen: Information Security Classification (numeric).

ICN – Model Identification based

- Positions one to fourteen: Product Identification (alphanumeric).

- Position fifteen to eighteen: System Difference Code (alphanumeric).

- Positions nineteen to twenty-seven: Standard Numbering System Code (numeric).

- Position twenty-eight: Reponsible Partner Company Code (alphanumeric).

- Positions twenty-nine to thirty-three: Originator (Commercial and Government Entity) (alphanumeric).

- Positions thirty-four to thirty-eight: Originator's Information Unique Identifier (alphanumeric).

- Position thirty-nine: Information Variant Code (alpha).

- Positions forty to forty-two: Information Issue Number (numeric).

- Position forty- three and forty-four: Information Security Classification (numeric).

Both types of ICN can be used for both chapterized and non-chapterized Provisioning Data.

The different codes to be used for non-chapterized Provisioning Data are explained under Data Element Standard Numbering System Code (SNC).

The type of ICN to be used is to be agreed between Customer and Contractor at the beginning of the project.

Range of Values

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Examples

For **Examples** see S1000D.

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134 Data element name - informationExportTradeControl

XML Name   iec

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Message

UoF   S2000M Specializations

Description

informationExportTradeControl identifies information which contains data that are export/trade controlled.

The export/trade control can be based on any national and/or international regulation.

At the start of a project the Contractor and Customer have to decide and agree on the use of this data element and which regulation(s) is (are) taken into account with the export and trade control and when the informationExportTradeControl is set. The agreement should also detail the code(s) to be used for the IEC and exactly which data will be subject to export and trade control.

Examples of national and/or international regulations are:

- US regulations on export and customs control (International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)).

- German Kriegswaffenkontrollgesetz.

- Export Administration Regulations (EAR).

Examples of data subject to export and trade control is the following information for items that are export of trade controlled:

- hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit

- hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife

- partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure

- timeBetweenOverhaul

- timeBetweenScheduledShopVisits

Range of Values

0:	Data is not export/trade controlled.
1:	Data is export controlled by International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR).
2:	Data is export controlled by Export Administration Regulations (EAR).
3:	Data is export/trade controlled by another regulation.
4:	Data is export/trade controlled by another regulation.
5:	Data is export/trade controlled by another regulation.

Examples

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135 Data element name - inventoryManagementClass

XML Name   invMgmClass

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedCustomerFurnishedData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

inventoryManagementClass is a code allocated by Equipment Managers to groups of items of supply for inventory management purposes.

The use and value(s) of the inventoryManagementClass need to be agreed between customer and contractor.

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

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136   Data element name - invoiceClass

XML Name   invoiceClass

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   InvoiceRevision

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

invoiceClass identifies the nature of the invoice.

The use, application and content of this data element is to be agreed between customer and contractor.

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

preliminary (invoice is subject to further adjustment).

final (all included parts/services must have a final price which is not subject to further amendments).

adjustable cost (separate invoice for additional cost elements that are not covered under the other

invoice classes or, on project basis, it has been decided to invoice additional costs separately).

137 Data element name - invoiceDate

XML Name   date

Type   DateTimeType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   InvoiceRevision

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

invoiceDate is the date allocated to an Invoice.

Range of Values

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Examples

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138 Data element name - invoiceDeliveryValueNett

XML Name   valueNett

Type   PropertyType (currencyUnit)

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name InvoiceEntry

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

invoiceDeliveryValueNett is the value nett of one invoice delivery line.

Range of Values

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Examples

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139   Data element name - invoiceEntryIdentifier

XML Name   invoiceEntId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   InvoiceEntry

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

invoiceEntryIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an InvoiceEntry and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of InvoiceEntry.

Range of Values

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Examples

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140   Data element name - invoiceIdentifier

XML Name   invoiceId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   Invoice

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

invoiceIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an Invoice and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of Invoice.

Range of Values

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Examples

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141   Data element name - invoiceOrderValueNett

XML Name   orderValue

Type   PropertyType (currencyUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   InvoiceEntry

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

invoiceOrderValueNett is the sum of all invoice delivery line values nett.

Range of Values

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Examples

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142   Data element name - invoicePartyType

XML Name   partyType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationshipKey>>

Class name   InvoiceParty

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

invoicePartyType is a classification that identifies the role of the associated Party of invoicing process.

Range of Values

INVSE: Invoice Sender.

INVTO: Invoice To.

SOLDT: Sold To.

TAXCU: Taxable Customer.

TAXOR: Taxable Organisation.

Examples

TaxableOrganisation

TaxableCustomer

InvoiceTo

InvoiceSender

SoldTo

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143   Data element name - invoiceQuantity

XML Name   orderQty

Type   PropertyType (countUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   InvoiceEntry

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

invoiceQuantity indicates the number of items in a InvoiceEntry per hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue.

Range of Values

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Examples

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144 Data element name - invoiceRelationshipType

XML Name   relType

Type   Class

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name InvoiceRelationship

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

invoiceRelationshipType is a classification that characterizes the relationship that is established between two Invoices.

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

original

145 Data element name - invoiceRevisionIdentifier

XML Name   invoiceRevId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<compositeKey>>

Class name InvoiceRevision

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

invoiceRevisionIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an InvoiceRevision and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of InvoiceRevision.

Range of Values

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Examples

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146   Data element name - invoiceTotalTaxValue

XML Name   totalTax

Type   PropertyType (currencyUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   InvoiceRevision

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

invoiceTotalTaxValue is the value of tax determined by the TAX PERCENTAGE RATE for the INVOICE TOTAL VALUE NETT.

Range of Values

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Examples

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147 Data element name - invoiceTotalValueGross

XML Name   totalGross

Type   PropertyType (currencyUnit)

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name InvoiceRevision

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

invoiceTotalValueGross is the sum of the INVOICE TOTAL VALUE NETT and INVOICE TOTAL TAX VALUE.

Range of Values

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Examples

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148   Data element name - invoiceTotalValueNett

XML Name   totalNett

Type   PropertyType (currencyUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   InvoiceRevision

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

invoiceTotalValueNett is the sum of all INVOICE ORDER LINE VALUES NETT including adjusting values such as ADJUSTABLE COST, ESCALATION VALUE, OFFSET VALUE and EXCHANGE VALUE when appropriate which are applicable to one invoice.

Range of Values

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Examples

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149   Data element name - lastOrderDate

XML Name   lastOrdDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ProvisioningProject

UoF   S2000M Product and Project

Description

lastOrderDate gives the date when orders must be placed by the customer to achieve delivery by Logistic Support Date. The date will be calculated by subtracting the Purchasing Lead Time and 3 month administration time at contractor from Logistic Support Date.

The use of the lastOrderDate is to be agreed between the customer and the contractor at the start of the project.

If the precise date is not known, the last two digits have to be filled with the last day of the month.

Range of Values

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Examples

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150   Data element name - latestTimeForCollection

XML Name   lastTimColl

Type   DateTimeType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ShipmentRevision

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

latestTimeForCollection identifies the latest date of availability for collection of goods at the contractor's/ customer's premises expressed in UTC / Greenwich Mean Time. If the date and time cannot be realized a new date must be agreed.

Range of Values

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Examples

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151   Data element name - lifeAuthorizingOrganization

XML Name   orgRef

Type   Organization

Stereotype   <<metadata>>

Class name   AuthorizedLife

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

lifeAuthorizingOrganization identifies the organization that is the authoritative source for the authorizedLifeValue.

Range of Values

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Examples

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152   Data element name - loanPeriod

XML Name   loanPeriod

Type   DateRange

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   QuotationEntry

UoF   S2000M Pricing

Description

loanPeriod defines the period for which an item is requested for loan or is on loan in a Mutual Supply Scenario.

Range of Values

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Examples

--

153   Data element name - logisticLeadTime

XML Name   logLeadTime

Type   PropertyType (timeUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ProvisioningProject

UoF   S2000M Product and Project

Description

logisticLeadTime indicates the time between the Logistic Support Date for an IPP and start of compilation of an IPPN, taking under consideration the amount of line items, the agreed process of mapresentation and longest lead time of a spare part within a product.

The use of the logisticLeadTime is to be agreed between the customer and the contractor at the start of the project.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

154 Data element name - logisticSupportStartDate

XML Name   logSupStDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ProvisioningProgramPlan

UoF   S2000M Provisioning Program

Description

logisticSupportStartDate indicates the date for each customer when Logistics Support has been established.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

155   Data element name - lowerBound

XML Name   lowBound

Type   umlString

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   SerialNumberRange

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

lowerBound is a string of characters that represents the lower limit of the range.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

156   Data element name - lowerLimitSalesQuantity

XML Name   lowSalesQty

Type   umlInteger

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PriceBreakInformation

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

lowerLimitSalesQuantity indicates a hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice valid for an individual, specified range of buy quantities.

The lowerLimitSalesQuantity must always be presented with and read in conjunction with the upperLimitSalesQuantity and a hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

157 Data element name - IsaAvailabilityDate

XML Name   IsaAvailDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ProvisioningProject

UoF   S2000M Product and Project

Description

IsaAvailabilityDate indicates the date when the Logistics Support Analysis or the Maintenance Concept will be available.

The use of the IsaAvailabilityDate is to be agreed between the customer and the contractor at the start of the project.

If the precise date is not known, the last two digits have to be filled with the last day of the month.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

158   Data element name - maintenanceLevelCapabilityDescription

XML Name   mlvCapDescr

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   MaintenanceLevel

UoF   CDM UoF Product Usage Context

Description

maintenanceLevelCapabilityDescription is a description that gives more information on the ability to perform maintenance based on availability of support resources and environmental conditions.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

159   Data element name - maintenanceLevelIdentifier

XML Name   mlvId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   MaintenanceLevel

UoF   CDM UoF Product Usage Context

Description

maintenanceLevelIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a MaintenanceLevel and to differentiate it from other instances of MaintenanceLevel.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

160   Data element name - maintenanceLevelName

XML Name   mlvName

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   MaintenanceLevel

UoF   CDM UoF Product Usage Context

Description

maintenanceLevelName is a name by which the MaintenanceLevel is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

161   Data element name - maximumOfStackingHeight

XML Name   maxStHeight

Type   umlInteger

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HandlingUnit

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

maximumOfStackingHeight defines the maximum total stacking height of the identical handling units, packages, cases or any other type of packaging.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

162 Data element name - messageBusinessType

XML Name   msgBizType

Type   classificationType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Message

UoF   S2000M Specializations

Description

messageBusinessType identifies the object within the used Transaction.

The codes/values and their meaning need to be specified and agreed at the beginning of a project.

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

MROMSS

Special Order

OSSTransport

RP Order

IP Order

Warranty

PBL

163 Data element name - messageContentStatus

XML Name   msgStatus

Type   StateType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name Message

UoF   CDM UoF Message

Description

messageContentStatus is a state that identifies the quality assurance status of the message content.

Range of Values

D: Draft message content.

F: Final message content.

P: Preliminary message content.

Examples

--

164 Data element name - messageContentType

XML Name   msgType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Message

UoF   CDM UoF Message

Description

messageContentType is a classification that characterizes the information included in the message content.

Range of Values

ACKNOW:	Message acknowledgement.
B:	Baseline message.
ERROR:	Error notification.
IN1:	Invoice.
IN2:	Invoice acceptance.
IN3:	Invoice rejection.
IN4:	Payment advice.
OA1:	Order amendment.
OA2:	Order amendment acceptance.
OA3:	Order amendment rejection.
OD1:	Claim of work complete.
OD4:	Claim of work complete acknowledgement.
OD5:	Claim of work complete retired.
OP1:	Order placement.
OF1:	Discrepancy claim.
OF2:	Discrepancy claim acceptance.
OF3:	Discrepancy claim rejection.
OP2:	Order placement acceptance.
OP3:	Order placement rejection.
OS4:	Shipment advice tracking number.
OT1:	Shipment request.
OT2:	Shipment request acceptance.
OT3:	Shipment request rejection.
OT4:	Shipment status.

OT5:	Shipment confirmation.
PL1:	Spare parts list submission.
PL2:	Spare parts list acceptance.
PL3:	Spare parts list rejection.
QA1:	Quotation amendment.
QA2:	Quotation amendment acceptance.
QA3:	Quotation amendment rejection.
QA4:	Quotation amendment status advice.
QP1:	Quotation placement.
QP2:	Quotation placement acceptance.
QP3:	Quotation placement rejection.
QP4:	Quotation placement status advice.
QR1:	Quotation request.
QR3:	Quotation request rejection.
U:	Net change message.

Examples

--

165   Data element name - messageCreationDateTime

XML Name   msgDate

Type   DateTimeType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Message

UoF   CDM UoF Message

Description

messageCreationDateTime is a date and time that defines when the Message was generated.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

166   Data element name - messageIdentifier

XML Name   msgId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   Message

UoF   CDM UoF Message

Description

messageIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a Message and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of Messages.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

167   Data element name - messageLanguage

XML Name   msgLang

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Message

UoF   CDM UoF Message

Description

messageLanguage is a classification that identifies the language of the information in the message content.

Range of Values

Library 'languageCodeValues'.

Examples

--

168   Data element name - messagePartyType

XML Name   ptyType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationshipKey>>

Class name   MessageParty

UoF   CDM UoF Message

Description

messagePartyType is a classification that identifies the role of the associated Party.

Range of Values

F: Message forwarder.

R: Message receiver.

S: Message sender.

Examples

Sender

Receiver

169 Data element name_messageRelationshipType

XML Name   relType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class namemessageRelationship

UoF   CDM UoF Message

Description

messageRelationshipType is a classification that characterizes the relationship that is established between two Messages.

Range of Values

A: Acknowledgement of message.

O: Observation on message.

R: Reply to message.

U: Update to message.

Examples

--

170   Data element name - minimumSalesQuantity

XML Name   minSalesQty

Type   umlInteger

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedCommerceData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

minimumSalesQuantity identifies the minimum quantity that can be purchased at the quoted hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice.

The use and application of this data element, together with the definition of the conditions which constitute a minimumSalesQuantity are to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of the Project.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

171   Data element name - minute

XML Name   min

Type   umlInteger

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   TimeType

UoF   S2000M_Compound_Attributes_001-00

Description

minute is an Integer that represents the minute within an hour expressed as a value between '0' and '59'.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

172   Data element name - modificationType

XML Name   type

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemModification

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

modificationType is a classification that identifies whether the figure item is the basis of the configuration / build standard or it is updated by the corresponding changeAuthorizationIdentifier.

Range of Values

POM: Figure Item Post-Modification.

PRM: Figure Item Pre-Modification.

Examples

--

173   Data element name - natoItemIdentificationNumber

XML Name   IdNumber

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   NatoStockNumber

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

natoItemIdentificationNumber is assigned to each approved item identification and is the identification number within NATO for that item of supply. The NIN forms the last nine digits of the natoStockNumber (NSN).

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

174 Data element name - natoItemName

XML Name   name

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name NatoCodification

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

natoItemName provides a detailed description of the item as provided by the NCB for those items that have been codified. In case of an Approved Item Name, this natoItemName will correspond with the Item Name Code as contained in the NATO Item Code (INC) as contained in the NATO Item Name Directory for Supply Cataloguing H6. In case of a Non-Approved Item Name (Non-AIN), this natoItemName will correspond with INC: 77777.

The language used in the natoItemName should be that defined by the MessageLanguage of the IPP Presentation.

The natoItemName must contain only data which specifically relates to the part and which will be applicable to that part at whatever location the part is used.

When descriptive data needs to be provided which relates to a specific location of the part, this data is to be provided in the figureItemDescription.

To obtain a full Description for a part the natoItemName must be read together with the figureItemDescription.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

175   Data element name - natoItemNameCode

XML Name   nameCode

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   NatoCodification

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

natoItemNameCode identifies an Item Name in the NATO Codification System.

natoItemNameCode is to be provided for all items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

--

176 Data element name - natoSupplyClass

XML Name   supplyClass

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   NatoStockNumber

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

natoSupplyClass provides the supply classification assigned under the NATO Codification System to an item of supply, an item of production and/or a homogeneous area of commodities in respect to their physical or performance CHARACTERISTICS.

The natoSupplyClass is required for all items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

The NSC is to be selected from the publication H6, Federal Item Name Directory (will be superseded by ACodP-3, NATO Item Name Directory), which contains the Item Name, the Item Name Code and the appropriate NSC.

If not listed in H6 (ACodP-3) the NSC is to be selected from the publication H2-1/-2, Federal Supply Classification, Part 1 Groups and Classes, Part 2 Numeric Index (will be superseded by ACodP-2, NATO Supply Classification Handbook).

Range of Values

Library 'natoSupplyClassCodes'.

Examples

--

177 Data element name - notIllustratedFigureItem

XML Name notIllust

Type umlBoolean

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name ActualFigureItem

UoF S2000M Figure And Figure Item Data

Description

notIllustratedFigureItem indicates that an item is not illustrated and that its Item Number does not appear in the illustration for the Figure in which the item is listed.

The default value for the notIllustratedFigureItem will be FALSE.

The value TRUE will be set if the item is not illustrated.

It is to be noted that if an end item is listed as 'not illustrated' (notIllustratedFigureItem = TRUE), this does not automatically mean that the entire item/breakdown is 'not illustrated'.

Not illustrated are where it is not possible adequately to represent an item on an illustration and where it is not necessary to do so.

Not illustrated are consumables, Raw Materials and bulk Hardware (eg solder, wire, sleeving).

Not illustrated are where an assembly is not drawn as an assembly but is drawn broken down, and its association with its Item Number on the illustration cannot be made.

Not illustrated are indenture Level 1 of each figure (figureItemIndentureLevel).

It is to be noted that if an end item is listed as 'not illustrated', this does not automatically mean that the entire item / breakdown is 'not illustrated'.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

178   Data element name - observationDescription

XML Name   description

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Observation

UoF   S2000M Observation

Description

observationDescription is the Information/comments provided by the customer to a contractor or vice versa on previously transmitted data or illustrations.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

179 Data element name - observationIdentifier

XML Name   obsId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<key>>

Class name Observation

UoF   S2000M Observation

Description

observationIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an Observation and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of Observation.

The observationIdentifier starts with 1 and is to be increased sequentially.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

180 Data element name - obsoletePart

XML Name   obsolete

Type   umlBoolean

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

obsoletePart is a data element to hold and exchange important information regarding the applicability, the nature and the usage of a spare part and its related data.

The use of this data element shall be agreed between contractor and customer.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

181 Data element name - openingTimesDay

XML Name   day

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   OpeningTimes

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

openingTimesDay indicates the day of the week (or everyday) where the opening hours are applicable.

Range of Values

ALL: Every day of the week.

MON: Monday.

TUE: Tuesday.

WED: Wednesday.

THU: Thursday.

FRI: Friday.

SAT: Saturday.

SUN: Sunday.

Examples

--

182   Data element name - openingTimesFrom

XML Name   from

Type   TimeType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name OpeningTimes

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

openingTimesFrom identifies the starting of opening hours for collection of goods or delivery of goods at the contractor's/ customer's premises.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

183   Data element name - openingTimesTo

XML Name   to

Type   TimeType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   OpeningTimes

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

openingTimesTo identifies the ending of opening hours for collection of goods or delivery of goods at the contractor's/ customer's premises.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

184 Data element name - operatingLocationTypeDescription

XML Name   opLocTDescr

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name OperatingLocationType

UoF   CDM UoF Product Usage Context

Description

operatingLocationTypeDescription is a description that gives more information on the OperatingLocationType, including the environmental conditions to be expected.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

185 Data element name - operatingLocationTypeIdentifier

XML Name   opLocTId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   OperatingLocationType

UoF   CDM UoF Product Usage Context

Description

operatingLocationTypeIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an OperatingLocationType and to differentiate it from other instances of OperatingLocationType.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

186 Data element name - operatingLocationTypeName

XML Name   opLocTName

Type   NameType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name OperatingLocationType

UoF   CDM UoF Product Usage Context

Description

operatingLocationTypeName is a name by which the OperatingLocationType is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

187   Data element name - orderEntryIdentifier

XML Name   orderEntId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   OrderEntry

UoF   S2000M Ordering

Description

orderEntryIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an OrderEntry and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of OrderEntry.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

188   Data element name - orderEntryQuantity

XML Name   quantity

Type   PropertyType (countUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   OrderEntry

UoF   S2000M Ordering

Description

orderEntryQuantity indicates the number of items in a OrderEntry per
hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

189   Data element name - orderIdentifier

XML Name   orderId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   Order

UoF   S2000M Ordering

Description

orderIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an Order and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of Order.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

190   Data element name - orderRevisionIdentifier

XML Name   orderRevId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   OrderRevision

UoF   S2000M Ordering

Description

orderRevisionIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an OrderRevision and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of OrderRevision.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

191   Data element name - paidValue

XML Name   paidValue

Type   PropertyType (currencyUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PaymentRevision

UoF   S2000M Payment

Description

paidValue is the actual value for a number of individual invoices transferred to the bank account as per the BankDetails.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

192   Data element name - paidValueForThisInvoice

XML Name   invoiceValue

Type   PropertyType (currencyUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PaymentEntry

UoF   S2000M Payment

Description

paidValueForThisInvoice is the actual value (reduced by any discount) for an individual invoice transferred to the bank account as per the BankDetails.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

193 Data element name - partChangeabilityStrategy

XML Name change

Type classificationType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name PartMaintenanceSolution

UoF S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

partChangeabilityStrategy is the third part of the partMaintenanceSolution. It indicates the lowest Maintenance Level allowed to remove or replace of the part.

Range of Values

D: Remove or replace at depot level.

F: Remove or replace at intermediate/base level.

O: Remove or replace at organizational/ship level.

Examples

--

194 Data element name - partDefinitionIdentifier

XML Name   partId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<key>>

Class name SerializedHardwarePart

UoF   CDM UoF Part As Realized

Description

partDefinitionIdentifier is an identifier that identifies the design standard to which the serialized part adheres.

Range of Values

--

NSN:	Nato stock number.
NSN:	Nato stock number.
OEM:	Original equipment manufacturer part number.
OEM:	Original equipment manufacturer part number.
REF:	Part reference number.
REF:	Part reference number.
STD:	Standards reference designator.
STD:	Standards reference designator.
SUP:	Supplier part number.
SUP:	Supplier part number.

Examples

--

Range of Values

--

NSN:	Nato stock number.
NSN:	Nato stock number.
OEM:	Original equipment manufacturer part number.
OEM:	Original equipment manufacturer part number.
REF:	art reference number.
REF:	Part reference number.
STD:	Standards reference designator.
STD:	Standards reference designator.
SUP:	Supplier part number.
SUP:	Supplier part number.

Examples

--

195   Data element name - partDemilitarizationClass

XML Name   demilitClass

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

partDemilitarizationClass identifies items of supply with respect to special measures to be taken when they are being disposed of: in order to render them useless for military purposes, in order to destroy any indications of military purposes or performance characteristics,in order to prevent them being passed on to unauthorised persons, or in order to guarantee compliance with legal requirements of other provisions.

MLI= Munition List Item (this is initially a term used in theUnited States, but other countries may have prepared national lists or many have adopted the US list).

SLI= Strategic List Item.

The use of partDemilitarizationClass is optional and is to be agreed between the contractor and customer at commencement of the project.

Range of Values

A: Demilitarisation not required.

B: Demilitarisation not required. Trade Security Controls (TSC) required at disposal.

C: Remove and/or demilitarize installed key point(s) as prescribed in national demilitarisation manuals (see below), or lethal parts, components and accessories.

D: Demilitarize by mutilation (total destruction of item and components) by melting, cutting, tearing, scratching, crushing, breaking punching, neutralizing, etc (as an alternative, burial and deep-water dumping may be used when authorized by the DoD or national Demilitarisation Program Office).

E: Demilitarisation to be furnished by the MoD or national Demilitarisation Program Office.

F: Demilitarisation instructions to be furnished by item/technical manager.

G: Demilitarisation required prior to transfer of item to national reutilization and disposition offices. Code normally limited to ammunition, explosives and other dangerous articles.

P: Security Classified Item - Declassification, and any other required demilitarisation, and removal of any sensitive markings or information, will be accomplished prior to accountability or physical transfer to a DRMO. This code will not be assigned to ammunition, explosive and dangerous (AEDA) articles.

Q: Demilitarisation not required. SLI are non-MLI and are identified and licensed by the U.S. Department of Commerce through the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), 15 CFR, and indicated on the Commerce Control List (CCL), Part 799.1. Each CCL entry is preceded by a 5-digit Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) and those ECCNs ending in the letter "A" or "B" are defined by DoD as SLI. These items are subject to Import Certification and Delivery Verification (IC/DV) control and other Trade Security Controls at disposition.

R: Demilitarisation in accordance with item specific instructions (eg Ammunition Orders, Technical Orders, Manuals, Publications).

Y: Demilitarisation in accordance with special instructions for Crypto material.

Examples

--

196   Data element name - partIdentifier

XML Name   partId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   PartAsDesigned

UoF   CDM UoF Part Definition

Description

partIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a PartAsDesigned and to differentiate it from other instances of PartAsDesigned.

Range of Values

OEM: Original Equipment Manufacturer Part Number.

REF: Part Reference Number.

STD: Standards Reference Designator.

SUP: Supplier Part Number.

Examples

"12345-501"

197   Data element name - partName

XML Name   partName

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PartAsDesigned

UoF   CDM UoF Part Definition

Description

partName is a name by which the PartAsDesigned is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

198 Data element name - partNationalSpecificClassification

XML Name   natClass

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PartMaintenanceSolution

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

partNationalSpecificClassification is the sixth part of the partMaintenanceSolution. Its value is allocated by individual users for internal management purposes.

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

--

199 Data element name - partOverhaulabilityStrategy

XML Name   overhaul

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PartMaintenanceSolution

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

partOverhaulabilityStrategy is the fourth part of the partMaintenanceSolution. It indicates whether the part is to be repaired and if it so, what the lowest Maintenance Level capable of performing the repair is.

Range of Values

B: No Repair Recondition.

D: Limited repair at level "F" or "O".

F: Repair at level "F".

L: Repair at level "L".

O: Repair at level "O".

Z: No Repair.

Examples

--

200 Data element name - partRecoverabilityStrategy

XML Name   recover

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PartMaintenanceSolution

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

partRecoverabilityStrategy is the fifth part of the partMaintenanceSolution. It determines which action for the removed or broken material is necessary and at which level it is carried out.

Range of Values

A: Special Handling.

D: Repairable, condemn at Depot Level or Industrial Maintenance Organisation.

F: Repairable, condemn at the level of intermediate/base (or depot).

O: Repairable, at the level of organizational/ship (or field, or depot).

Z: Not repairable, condemn at all Level.

Examples

--

201 Data element name - partsDataMatrix

XML Name   pdm

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

partsDataMatrix is a data structure to hold and exchange all important information regarding the applicability, the nature and the possible usage of a spare part and its related data.

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

N - Non-procurable Marker.

O - Repairable Item Marker.

R - Redundant Item Marker.

X - Obsolete / Obsolescence.

202 Data element name - partSensitiveItemClass

XML Name   sensitClass

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedControlledItemData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

partSensitiveItemClass is a code supplied by the customer to indicate security classification of and/or security risk or pilferage controls for storage and retrieval of physical assets.

The use of this data element and the terms for its application are to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project.

The partSensitiveItemClass will only be provided for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

In NATO Codification procedures the partSensitiveItemClass is known as 'Controlled Inventory Item Code'.

Range of Values

1:    Highest Sensitivity (Category I)-Nonnuclear missiles and rockets in a readyto-fire configuration (eg, Hamlet, Redeye, Stinger, Dragon, LAW, Viper) and explosive rounds for nonnuclear missiles and rockets. This category also applies in situations where the launcher (tube) and the explosive rounds, though not in a ready-to-fire configuration, are jointly stored or transported.

2:    High Sensitivity (Category II)-Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.

3:    Moderate Sensitivity (Category III)-Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.

4:    Low Sensitivity (Category IV)-Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.

5:    Highest Sensitivity (Category I)-Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives with a physical security classification of Secret.

6:    Highest Sensitivity (Category I)-Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives with a physical security classification of Confidential.

8:    Highest Sensitivity (Category II)-Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives with a physical security classification of Confidential.

Q: A drug or other controlled substance designated as a Schedule III, IV, or V item, in accordance with the US Controlled Substance Act of 1970. Other sensitive items requiring limited access storage.

R: Precious Metals, a drug or other controlled substance designated as a Schedule I or II item, in accordance with the US Controlled Substance Act of 1970. Other selected sensitive items requiring storage in a vault or safe.

Examples

--

203   Data element name - partSourcingStrategy

XML Name   sourcing

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PartMaintenanceSolution

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

partSourcingStrategy is the first and second part of the PMS. It indicates the means of acquiring support for the part. The first part is always "P" (procurable).

Range of Values

      PA: Procurable and stocked.

      PB: Procurable and insurance.

      PC: Procurable and deteriorative.

      PE: Procurable Support Equipment and stocked.

      PF: Procurable Support Equipment and non-stocked.

      PG: Procurable and life of system support.

Examples

      --

204 Data element name - partUsageConsumptionRate

XML NameconsumpRate

Type   umlInteger

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemRealizationDesignData

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

partUsageConsumptionRate is number of times that an item is replaced in 100 repairs of the next higher assembly.

The use of this data element and its application to structural items has to be agreed between contractor and customer.

For certain items (eg easily damageable parts) the partUsageConsumptionRate given can be in excess of 100. The partUsageConsumptionRate is to be provided against items which have a repairabilityStrategy of 1.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

205 Data element name - partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure

XML Name   timeFailure

Type   PropertyType (timeCycleUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemRealizationDesignData

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure is the unfactored, predicted interval, expressed in a specific measurement unit, between failures of an item.

A failure is any primary malfunction of a system, sub system, equipment or component which requires correction by unscheduled maintenance work.

The partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure is to be provided against items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0 and a hardwarePartRepairability of 6 for those items subject to partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure (i.e. items that are LSA candidates).

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

206 Data element name - partyAddressDuration

XML Name   addrDur

Type   DateRange

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name PartyAddress

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

partyAddressDuration is the period of time during which the address of a Party is valid.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

207   Data element name - partyAddressType

XML Name   addrType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PartyAddress

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

partyAddressType is a <<classification>> describing the type of relationship between a Party and an Address.

Range of Values

A: Alternate address.

M: Main address.

Examples

--

208   Data element name - partyContactDataDetails

XML Name   details

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PartyContactData

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

partyContactDataDetails is a description that provides further details on the contact data of a Party.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

209 Data element name - partyContactDataType

XML NamecontactType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PartyContactData

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

partyContactDataType is a <<classification>> that allows to qualify the PartyContactData.

Range of Values

    E: eMail.

    F: Fax.

    P: Phone.

Examples

    --

210 Data element name - partyRelationshipDescription

XML Name descr

Type DescriptorType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name PartyRelationship

UoF S2000M Party

Description

partyRelationshipDescription is a textual narrative statement explaining the association between two Parties.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

211   Data element name - partyRelationshipDuration

XML Name   while

Type   DateRange

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PartyRelationship

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

partyRelationshipDuration is the date range during which the association between two parties exists.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

212   Data element name - partyRelationshipType

XML Name   relType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PartyRelationship

UoF   S2000M Party

Description

partyRelationshipType is a relationship describing how two Parties are associated.

Range of Values

ASC: Is associated with.

BEL: Belongs to.

cUS: Is customer of.

OWN: Owns.

SUB: Is Subcontractor of.

SUP: Is supplier of.

WOR: Works for.

Examples

Is department of

Is subsidiary of

Is associated with

Is legal succcessor of

Works for

213 Data element name - paymentDate

XML Name date

Type DateTimeType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name PaymentRevision

UoF S2000M Payment

Description

paymentDate is the date by which settlement of the Invoice has been or will be performed, ie the date by which the actual payment has been made or will be made.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

214   Data element name - paymentEntryIdentifier

XML Name   paymentEntId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   PaymentEntry

UoF   S2000M Payment

Description

paymentEntryIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an PaymentEntry and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of PaymentEntry.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

215   Data element name - paymentIdentifier

XML Name   paymentId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   Payment

UoF   S2000M Payment

Description

paymentIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an Payment and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of Payment.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

216   Data element name - paymentPartyType

XML Name   partyType

Type   Class

Stereotype <<relationshipKey>>

Class name PaymentParty

UoF   S2000M Payment

Description

paymentPartyType is a classification that identifies the role of the associated Party of payment process.

Range of Values

CLTOR: collector.

PAYER: Payer.

Examples

Payer

Collector

217   Data element name - paymentRevisionIdentifier

XML Name   paymentRevId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   PaymentRevision

UoF   S2000M Payment

Description

paymentRevisionIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an PaymentRevision and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of PaymentRevision.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

218   Data element name - plannedAvailabilityOfObservationDate

XML Name   planObsDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ProvisioningProject

UoF   S2000M Product and Project

Description

plannedAvailabilityOfObservationDate indicates the planned date when the observations from customers have to be available for correction of Master Provisioning Data or, in case of extended process, for preparation of Pre Assessment Meeting in the planned timescale.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

219   Data element name - plannedPreAssessmentMeetingDate

XML Name   plannedDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name PreAssessmentMeeting

UoF   S2000M Product and Project

Description

plannedPreAssessmentMeetingDate indicates the planned date when the Pre Assessment Meeting / Technical Meeting will be started (only for the extended process).

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

220   Data element name - plannedQuantityOfLineItems

XML Name   planLineItem

Type   umlInteger

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name ProvisioningProjectDelivery

UoF   S2000M Provisioning Program

Description

plannedQuantityOfLineItems indicates the planned Number of Line Items of the Provisioning Data or Provisioning Data with Change Authority Identifier.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

221 Data element name - plannedSubmissionDate

XML Name   planSubmDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ProvisioningProjectDelivery

UoF   S2000M Provisioning Program

Description

plannedSubmissionDate indicates the planned date of submission of Draft IPL for the extended process.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

222   Data element name - plannedTimeForCollection

XML Name   planTimeCol

Type   DateTimeRange

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ShipmentRevision

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

plannedTimeForCollection shows either the planned date and time of collection of goods or a time frame within which the goods are planned to be collected. Enables the contractor/customer to prepare the goods or, in case of disagreement, negotiate a new time/time frame.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

223 Data element name - plannedTimeForDelivery

XML Name planTimeDel

Type DateTimeType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name Delivery

UoF S2000M Delivery

Description

plannedTimeForDelivery is a date and time of the scheduled delivery.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

224   Data element name - postalCode

XML Name   postCode

Type   umlString

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   StreetAddress

UoF   CDM UoF Location

Description

postalcode is a string of characters that represents a short code used by the postal service to identify a geographical area.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

225 Data element name - precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability

XML Name   piy

Type   Class

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name FigureItemRealizationContextData

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability together with the succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability indicate the interchangeability of two or more items at the same location either for the same configuration or, when a partIdentifier change is involved, across two different Configuration Standards.

The interchangeability code will only be applied when two or more interchangeable items are presented at the same location.

The numeric interchangeability codes will only be used where interchangeability conditions have been positively identified.

As the interchangeability of different Configuration Standards will be defined by the Change Authority introducing the change, the level of breakdown to which the interchangeability code can be applied will be dependent upon that which is expressed by the Change Authority. It may, therefore, not be possible to identify the interchangeability condition down to full breakdown level in all cases.

When applied across different configuration standards, the interchangeability is to be read in conjunction with the serialNumberLowerBound and the serialNumberUpperBound.

The precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability shall always be presented with and read in conjuction with the succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability.

The precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability code will be provided only foritems which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

If this attribute is absent indicates that the interchangeability condition cannot be positively identified or represented. Items presented at the same location with interchangeability 'blank' may, or may not, be interchangeable. The use of interchangeability 'blank' will only have application for items presented at different Configuration Standards.

Range of Values

0:       Indicates that the items are not interchangeable. Both of the items shall carry code '0'. The use of code '0' will only have application for items presented at different Configuration Standards.

2:       Indicates full interchangeability with the following applications:

Interchangeability codes '1' and '2' shall always be used one with the other, and may be used for two items presented at the same Configuration Standard, or for two items at different Configuration Standards.

For two interchangeable items at the same Configuration Standard, code '1' identifies the item whose source of supply is running out and code '2' identifies the preferred, replacement, item.

When the two interchangeable items are at different Configuration Standards the code '1' item will be the pre-modified item and the code '2' the post-modified item.

For technical or supply reasons code '1' items may no longer be procured, but existing stocks will need to be used up.

This may be achieved by controlling the issue of the code '2' item until the code '1' item stock is exhausted. This, however, can result in the replacement of a code '2' item (which was installed during series production) with a code '1' (being used until stocks are exhausted) which can in some instances constitute a demodification action.

After the source of supply for the '1' item has indeed run out, the obsoletePart code is to be set for the '1' item taking into account the rules for the data element obsoletePart agreed at the Guidance Conference.

4: Indicates an item which is fully interchangeable with, but not identical to, other interchangeable '4' items. It is to be used only when the items are presented at the same Configuration Standard. When items are presented at different Configuration Standards then codes 1-2 or 3-5 shall be applied.

5: Indicates an item which has a one way interchangeability with another (code '3') item. The use of interchangeable code '5' shall always be accompanied with an interchangeable code '3' item and will only be applied to items presented at different Configuration Standards.

See code '3' for details of application.

6: Indicates an item which has a qualified interchangeability with another interchangeable '6' item. The conditions under which this qualified interchangeability is operative should be provided in the figureItemDescription.

7: Indicates an obsolete item where the customer has confirmed that there is no requirement for a replacement, irrespective of whether there are other ICY 2, 4 or 9 items available.

The ICY-code 7 will be inserted at all locations in the IP Data where the obsolete item occurs.

9: Indicates an item which is fully interchangeable with, and identical to, other interchangeable '9' items. It is to be used when a secondary PartIdentifier is shown, for example, a Vendor allocated identity to a proprietary item which can otherwise be supplied direct by the proprietary firm. In such cases the proprietary item will be listed first followed by the Vendor's partIdentifier (PID). A proprietary item is one which is identified by a Primary Reference Number as defined in ACodP 1.

Interchangeable '9' related items would always qualify for the same NSN.

Interchangeability '9' is to be used only when items are presented at the same Configuration Standard.

Examples

--

226 Data element name - priorityRequirement

XML Name   priorityReq

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   OrderEntry

UoF   S2000M Ordering

Description

priorityRequirement is a code indicating the urgency and nature of a customer's requirement.

Range of Values

A01:   Product is inoperable or is operationally limited solely because of the lack of spares or equipment. Availability of the item would allow immediate repair and immediate recovery of the Product to operational state.

PTY A01 is applicable to Products at any line of maintenance under the condition as above.

PTY A01 may also be applied by a 3rd or 4th line repair facility for the progression of spares which are preventing the repair of an item for which PTY A01 demand exists and which cannot be provided from national assets.

For Support Equipment and Support Equipment-BDS, PTY A01 is only to be applied where the lack of such items prevents operation of the Product or repairing/ testing of Product spares for which PTY A01 exists.

A02:   Anticipated Priority A01 requirement within 14 calendar days.

A03:   Anticipated Priority A01 requirement within 30 calendar days Immediate requirements for technical training.

A04:   Anticipated Priority A01 requirement within 90 calendar days Anticipated requirements for technical training within 90 calendar days.

Examples

--

227 Data element name - productDefinitionIdentifier

XML Name   prodId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   SerializedProductVariant

UoF   CDM UoF Serialized Product Variant Configuration

Description

productDefinitionIdentifier is an identifier that identifies the Product of which the serialized product variant is a realization.

Range of Values

EIAC: End item acronym code.

MOI: Model identification code.

Examples

--

228   Data element name - productIdentifier

XML Name   prodId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   Product

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

productIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a Product and to differentiate it from other instances of Product.

Range of Values

EIAC: End item acronym code.

MOI: Model identification code.

Examples

--

229   Data element name - productName

XML Name   prodName

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Product

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

productName is a name by which the Product is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

230   Data element name - productVariantDefinitionIdentifier

XML Name   prodVarId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   SerializedProductVariant

UoF   CDM UoF Serialized Product Variant Configuration

Description

productVariantDefinitionIdentifier is an identifier that identifies the Product variant of which the serialized product variant is a realization.

Range of Values

MOI: Model identification code.

MOV: Model version identifier.

UOC: Usable on code.

Examples

--

231   Data element name - productVariantIdentifier

XML Name   prodVarId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   ProductVariant

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

productVariantIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a ProductVariant and to differentiate it from other instances of ProductVariant.

Range of Values

MOI: Model identification code.

MOV: Model version identifier.

UOC: Usable on code.

Examples

--

232   Data element name - productVariantName

XML Name   prodVarName

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ProductVariant

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

productVariantName is a name by which the ProductVariant is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

233 Data element name - progressPaymentMilestoneIdentifier

XML Name   pPayMilestId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<key>>

Class name ProgressPaymentMilestone

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

progressPaymentMilestoneIdentifier is a unique identifier to define payment milestone numbers or payment plan dates in accordance with the terms of a contract.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

234   Data element name - progressPaymentPlanIdentifier

XML Name   pPayPlanId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   ProgressPaymentPlan

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

progressPaymentPlanIdentifier is a unique identifier of a progress payment, a payment plan, milestone payment plan or any other plan related payment.

The identifier has to be unique within a contractor, Prime Contract Number and/ or Document Number to which the invoice refers to.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

235   Data element name - projectIdentifier

XML Name   projId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   Project

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

projectIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a Project and to differentiate it from other instances of Project.

Range of Values

MOI: Model identification code.

Examples

--

236   Data element name - projectName

XML Name   projName

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Project

UoF   CDM UoF Product and Project

Description

projectName is a name by which the Project is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

237   Data element name - provisioningProgramPlanDescription

XML Name   pPrgPlnDes

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ProvisioningProgramPlan

UoF   S2000M Provisioning Program

Description

provisioningProgramPlanDescription is a description that provides further details on IP Program Plan.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

238 Data element name - provisioningProgramPlanTitle

XML Name   title

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ProvisioningProgramPlan

UoF   S2000M Provisioning Program

Description

provisioningProgramPlanTitle is a name by which the ProvisioningProgramPlan is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

239   Data element name - provisioningProjectCoveredChapter

XML   Namechapter

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ProvisioningProject

UoF   S2000M Product and Project

Description

provisioningProjectCoveredChapter shows the chapter, sub-chapter and sub-sub-chapter in accordance with S1000D related to an IPP.

Depending on the depth of breakdown, only chapter or chapter and sub-chapter can be used.

The use of the provisioningProjectCoveredChapter is to be agreed between the customer and the contractor at the start of the Project.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

240 Data element name - provisioningProjectIdentifier

XML Name   pProjectId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<compositeKey>>

Class name ProvisioningProject

UoF   S2000M Product and Project

Description

provisioningProjectIdentifier is allocated to break down the complete Provisioning Data task into manageable sections thus identifying separate spares lists and regulating all processes relating to each individual list.

The Provisioning Data presentation for a Product will be broken down into several Provisioning Data packages each allocated its own IPP.

The separate Provisioning Data presentations for equipment will each receive one provisioningProjectIdentifier and will usually cover all variants of the equipment in a single Provisioning Data presentation.

A provisioningProjectIdentifier, once assigned, will not be changed, even if at some later stage the responsibility for a provisioningProjectIdentifier is moved from one Company to another.

The allocation of provisioningProjectIdentifier's and the division of the Provisioning Data presentation for the Product will be jointly agreed between the contractor and customer. This agreement may also include the allocation of significant serial numbers (an Format) to relate Provisioning Data projects to weapon systems or to group projects into specific categories. The provisioningProjectIdentifier is to be unique within an MFC of the responsible contractor; see Data Element Sheet for partIdentifier.

Position one to five: The COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT ENTITY of the contractor who is responsible for providing the IPP data to the customer; see Data Element sheet for partIdentifier (PID).

Position six to nine: Project serial number allocated by the responsible contractor.

The provisioningProjectIdentifiers for Part-Oriented messages are to be allocated differently than those for any other Provisioning Data presentation. In particular it has to be avoided that the same provisioningProjectIdentifier is used for both a Part-Oriented message and a CSN-Oriented message.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

241 Data element name - provisioningProjectStatus

XML Name   status

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<relationshipKey>>

Class name ProvisioningProjectDelivery

UoF   S2000M Provisioning Program

Description

provisioningProjectStatus identifies the issue status and serial number of each Provisioning Data presentation and updating message for a specific provisioningProjectIdentifier.

Range of Values

cA: cancelled for a deleted provisioningProjectIdentifier in the Provisioning Data Programme.

D: Draft issue status.

F: Formal issue status.

M: Master issue status.

R: Restatement.

Examples

D2 (Second Draft issue).

D1 (First Draft issue).

cA (Cancelled for a deleted IPP in the IP-Programme).

F1 (First Formal issue).

M1 (First Master issue).

242   Data element name - provisioningProjectSubject

XML Name   subject

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ProvisioningProject

UoF   S2000M Product and Project

Description

provisioningProjectSubject describes the subject for which the provisioningProjectIdentifier is assigned.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

243 Data element name - provisioningProjectTypeOfPresentation

XML Name   presentType

Type   Class

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name ProvisioningProject

UoF   S2000M Product and Project

Description

provisioningProjectTypeOfPresentation identifies whether the data relates to a chapterized or non-chapterized IP project contained in the message.

Range of Values

S: chapterized Presentation.

T: Non-chapterized Presentation.

Examples

--

244   Data element name - provisioningRecommendedSparesQuantity

XML Name   recSparesQty

Type   PropertyType (quantityUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PartInProvisioningProject

UoF   S2000M Part Oriented Provisioning Project

Description

provisioningRecommendedSparesQuantity indicates the recommended quantity of the item which is required to support an agreed level of maintenance to the usage pattern and period notified by the customer. The agreed level of maintenance is indicated through the preparationUpToMaintenanceLevel.

The recommendedSparesQuantity will be presented with and has to be read in conjunction with the preparationUpToMaintenanceLevel.

The provisioningRecommendedSparesQuantity is provided in accordance with the customer's maintenance concept.

In the 'normal' Catalogue Sequence Number orientated Provisioning process the recommendedSparesQuantity represents the quantity required for use at the location at which the item is recommended.

In the Part Number oriented Provisioning process the recommendedSparesQuantity represents the 'total' recommended quantity for use in the end item for which the ProvisioningProjectIdentifier is allocated and is based upon the quantity provided in the total quantity.

The use and application of this data element is to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

245   Data element name - quantityInNextHigherAssembly

XML Name   qna

Type   PropertyType (quantityUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemRealizationContextData

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

quantityInNextHigherAssembly indicates the number of times an item is fitted in one unit of the next higher assembly.

Use of the quantityInNextHigherAssembly value 'AR':

- For items where the quantity is indefinite as with shims, oversize/ undersize parts, the letters AR (as required) have to be used.

- AR is also to appear where an item's quantity cannot be established.

- For Select on Test items the first item in the range will carry the actual quantity (usually 1) and the remainder will be AR.

- For Select on Fit items the quantity will usually be AR for the whole range.

Use of the quantityInNextHigherAssembly value 'REF':

- In general REF is to appear where an item is listed for reference only. The 'top' items of all figures are reference items.

- Exceptions to this general rule may apply and are to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of a project. For example REF may not be allowed when the relevant position (location) has an RTX with a breakdown.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

246 Data element name - quotationEffectiveDate

XML Name   effectivDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   QuotationTiming

UoF   S2000M Pricing

Description

quotationEffectiveDate is the date on which the validity of a Quotation becomes effective.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

247 Data element name - quotationEntryIdentifier

XML Name   quotEntId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   QuotationEntry

UoF   S2000M Pricing

Description

quotationEntryIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an QuotationEntry and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of QuotationEntry.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

248   Data element name - quotationEntryQuantity

XML Name   quantity

Type   PropertyType (countUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   QuotationEntry

UoF   S2000M Pricing

Description

quotationEntryQuantity indicates the number of items in a QuotationEntry per hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

249 Data element name - quotationExpiryDate

XML Name   expiryDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name QuotationTiming

UoF   S2000M Pricing

Description

quotationExpiryDate is the date on which the validity of a Quotation expires.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

250   Data element name - quotationIdentifier

XML Name   quotId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   Quotation

UoF   S2000M Pricing

Description

quotationIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an Quotation and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of Quotation.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

251   Data element name - quotationRevisionIdentifier

XML Name   quotRevId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   QuotationRevision

UoF   S2000M Pricing

Description

quotationRevisionIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an QuotationRevision and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of QuotationRevision.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

252   Data element name - receiptDate

XML Name   receiptDate

Type   DateTimeType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Delivery

UoF   S2000M Delivery

Description

receiptDate signifies the date of physical receipt by the recipient.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

253 Data element name - recommendationDescription

XML Name   recommend

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Observation

UoF   S2000M Observation

Description

recommendationDescription is the Recommendation provided by the contractor to a customer concerning previously transmitted observations.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

254 Data element name - recommendedSparesQuantity

XML Name   recSparesQty

Type   PropertyType (quantityUnit)

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name MaintenanceSolutionAndSparesRecommendation

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Description

recommendedSparesQuantity indicates the recommended quantity of the item which is required to support an agreed level of maintenance to the usage pattern and period notified by the customer. The agreed level of maintenance is indicated through the preparationUpToMaintenanceLevel.

The recommendedSparesQuantity will be presented with and has to be read in conjunction with the preparationUpToMaintenanceLevel.

The recommendedSparesQuantity is provided in accordance with the customer's maintenance concept.

In the 'normal' Catalogue Sequence Number orientated Provisioning process the recommendedSparesQuantity represents the quantity required for use at the location at which the item is recommended.

In the Part Number oriented Provisioning process the recommendedSparesQuantity represents the 'total' recommended quantity for use in the end item for which the ProvisioningProjectIdentifier is allocated and is based upon the quantity provided in the total quantity.

The use and application of this data element is to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

255   Data element name - referencedDocumentPortion

XML Name   docPortion

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ReferencedDocument

UoF   CDM UoF Document

Description

referencedDocumentPortion is a description that provides a reference to the portion of a document which is of interest in a specific usage.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

256   Data element name - referencedDocumentRole

XML Name   docRole

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ReferencedDocument

UoF   CDM UoF Document

Description

referencedDocumentRole is a classification that identifies the function of the established relationship.

Range of Values

DES:	Design document reference.
DIR:	Directive document reference.
DRW:	Drawing document reference.
REF:	General document reference.
REQ:	Requirements document reference.
RES:	Result document reference.
SRC:	Source document reference.
VAL:	Validation document reference.
VER:	Verification document reference.

Examples

Document reference

Drawing reference

Verification

Directive

Design document reference

Source

257   Data element name - referenceDesignator

XML Name   rfd

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   BreakdownElementUsageInBreakdown

UoF   CDM UoF Breakdown Structure

Description

referenceDesignator is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a location within the overall Product, and to differentiate it from other locations.

Range of Values

RFD: Reference designator.

Examples

--

258   Data element name - referenceNumberCategory

XML Name   numberCat

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   NatoCodification

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

referenceNumberCategory indicates the relationship of a Reference Number (partIdentifier) to the item of supply.

The referenceNumberCategory will be allocated to items which have a NATO STOCK NUMBER.

Each Reference Number or portion of a Reference Number shall be coded to indicate the relationship of the Reference Number to the item of supply.

When determination cannot be made as to whether or not a Reference Number is the 'design control reference', it shall be considered the 'design control reference' until positive determination can be made. However, only one Reference Number shall be considered as the 'design control reference' for each Type 1A, 1B, 4A or 4B Item Identification. In addition, only one Reference Number shall be considered as the 'design control reference' for each item of production included in the concept of a Type 1, Type 2 or Type 4 Item Identification.

All actions against Reference Numbers given in reply to SR-1 or SR-5 on Item Identification Cards shall be in accordance with national regulations.

Reference Numbers assigned referenceNumberCategory D will always be submitted with a variation CODE REFERENCE NUMBER VARIATION CODE of 9.

Reference Numbers assigned referenceNumberCategory C will always be submitted with a variation code of 1.

The code values of this attribute has been taken from the NATO Manual on Codification ACodP-1.

Range of Values

1:    Source Control Reference. The number assigned by a design activity to a drawing that depicts existing commercial or vendor items which exclusively provide performance, installation and interchangeable CHARACTERISTICS required for one or more specific critical applications. Restrictions are imposed by the design activity to ensure procurement of the only item(s) known, as a result of test or evaluation, to qualify for the stated critical application. Include only those drawings which meet the definition of 'Source Control Drawing' in the national specification. (Applicable only to Type 1, 1B, 2 , 4 and 4B Item Identification).

2:    Definitive Government Specification or Standard Designator Reference. A partIdentifier, Style Number, or Type Designator included in, or developed in accordance with, a Government Specification or Standard, which has the effect of fully identifying an item of supply. This code shall also be used of a Government Specification or Standard which, although not including partIdentifiers, Style Numbers, or Type Designators, covers a single item of supply. These Reference Numbers may be coded with a variation code of '1'. (Non-definitive Government Specifications or Standard designator reference shall be code 4; specification control drawings as defined in the appropriate National Specification shall be code 7; Professional Association or Standard Designator references shall be coded 3).

3:      Design Control Reference. The primary number used to identify an item of production or a range of items of production, by the Manufacturer (individual, company, firm, corporation, or government activity) which controls the design, CHARACTERISTICS, and production of the item by means of its engineering drawings, specifications and inspection requirements.

4:      Non-definitive Government Specification or Standard Reference. Any Government specification or standard reference other than those indicated in code 2 as definitive references. This code shall be used for non-definitive Government Specifications and Standard references and non-definitive partIdentifiers, type designators, and style numbers included therein which are coded with a variation code of '1'. (Includes the Specification Number of those specifications for which type designation is used as code 2. Excludes Professional Association, Industrial Association, or Manufacturer's Specification or standard reference which shall be code 3, and specification control drawings as defined in the National Specification which shall be coded 7).

5:      Secondary Reference. Any additional number, other than a primary number (codes 1, 2, 3, 4 or 7) or informative reference (code 6) assigned to an item of production or supply by a commercial or government organization, which represents the same item of production or supply to which the NSN was assigned. The Reference Number may have had an RNCC of 1, 2, 3, 4 or 7, but has since been replaced in the item of supply concept of the NSN by another primary number. Includes additional numbers assigned by the design control organization, additional numbers assigned by other than the design control organization; superseded or cancelled specifications; superseded or discontinued Reference Numbers which may have resulted from: a Manufacturer's change in Reference numbering; the Manufacturer no longer produces the item or is no longer a technically approved source; the Manufacturer or Supplier under that number is out of business.

6:      Informative Reference. Any reference related to the NSN which does not fall into any other category.

7:      Specification Control Reference. The number assigned by a design activity to a drawing that is not item identifying, but which delineates existing commercial or vendor developed items meeting all engineering and test requirements specified, without imposing additional test/engineering requirements not normally provided by the vendor(s). Includes only those drawings which meet the definition of Specification Control Drawing.

8:      NATO Reproduced Item Identification Number. A number representing a reproduction of an item of production by another NATO country for which authorization to use the NATO Stock Number has been granted by the originating country. The reproduced item represents the same item of production as the original item.

−   A: Design Category Packaging and Related Logistics Data Reference Number. The number of a document representing packaging and related logistics data requirements.
−   B: Non-Design Category Packaging and Related Logistics Data Reference Number. The number of a Military Standard and applicable standard designation decoded in the standard publication.
−   C: A Reference Number assigned to an item of production not included in the item of supply concept to which the NATO Stock Number (NSN) has been assigned. Use of this REFERENCE NUMBER CATEGORY code (RNC) is restricted to conditions where cross-reference is required to establish identification to an item of supply. Additionally, there is no direct relationship of the Reference Number to the NSN other than a service/agency individual decision.
−   D: Drawing Number Reference. A number assigned by a design activity to a drawing or other technical documentation which identifies a drawing/document that is related to an item of supply or production but does not qualify for assignment of codes 1, 2, 5, 7 or C. Code D Reference will not be used in item of supply determinations.

Examples

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259   Data element name - referenceNumberVariant

XML Name   numberVar

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   NatoCodification

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

referenceNumberVariation indicates whether or not a Reference Number is item-identifying or for information only.

The referenceNumberVariant will be allocated to items which have a natoStockNumber (NSN).

Each Reference Number or portion of a Reference Number, shall be coded as follows:

The Reference Number for a Manufacturer's source or a specification controlling reference for a Type 1, 2, or 4 Item Identification shall always contain the Variation Code '2'.

For Type 1A, 1B, 4A or 4B Item Identification the Reference Number for a related non-definitive specification or standard Reference Number shall always contain the Variation Code '1'.

For a Type 1A or 4A Item Identification, the 'design control reference' cited on the Item Identification Card shall always be item-identifying of the production and this Reference Number shall always contain the Variation Code '2'. Additional Reference Numbers related to Type 1A or 4A Item Identifications other than the Reference Number cited on the Item Identification Card, may contain a Variation Code of '1' or '2' depending on whether or not the Reference Number shall be supplemented in order to identify the same item of production. An activity submitting such an additional Reference Number to a Type 1A or 4 Item Identification which requires the variation code '1' shall be prepared to furnish data substantiating that the submitted Reference Number with stated modifications or changes, represents the same item of production as the Reference Number cited on the Item Identification Card.

For a Type 1B or 4B Item Identification, the 'design control reference' cited on the Item Identification Card shall always be the type which requires supplementary data to identify the item of production and this Reference Number shall always contain the variation code '1'. Additional Reference Numbers related to a Type 1B or 4B Item Identification, other than the Reference Number cited on the Item Identification Card may contain a variation code of '1' or '2' depending on whether or not the Reference Number shall be supplemented in order to identify the same item of production. An activity submitting an additional Reference Number for a Type 1B or 4B Item Identification which does not require the variation code '1' shall be prepared to furnish data substantiating that the submitted Reference Number represents the same item of production represented by the 'design control reference' and the content of the differentiatingcharacteristic(s) cited on the applicable Item Identification Card.

For a Type 2 Item Identification, the 'design control reference' for each item of production included in the Type 2 concept shall always be item-identifying of the item of production and shall always contain the variation code '2'. Where an additional reference is known to represent the same item of production as the 'design control reference', the reference (always containing Reference Number Category code 5) may contain the variation code '1' or '2' depending on whether or not the number shall be supplemented in order to identify the item of production. Where an additional reference is coded Reference Number Category code '4', the variation code shall always be '1'.

When a definitive specification or standard designator reference (Reference Number Category Code 2) constitutes the only available reference related to a proposed Type 2 Item

Identification, and this reference has the effect of fully identifying the item of supply, such a Reference Number shall be submitted for assignment of an NSN. In such a case, the Reference Number shall contain the variation code '2'.

Range of Values

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Examples

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260   Data element name - remarkText

XML Name   text

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Remark

UoF   CDM UoF Remark

Description

remarkText is a description that provides the text of the additional information.

Range of Values

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Examples

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261   Data element name - remarkType

XML Name   rmkType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   Remark

UoF   CDM UoF Remark

Description

remarkType is a classification that defines the purpose of the remark.

Range of Values

     INT: Internal remark.

     PUB: Public remark.

     RSP: Response to remark.

Examples

     Technical fact

     Internal note

262   Data element name - requirementsDefinitionDescription

XML Name   description

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PartRequirementsDefinition

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

requirementsDefinitionDescription is a description that provides further details on the requirement that the associated part fulfills.

Range of Values

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Examples

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263 Data element name - requirementsDefinitionNumber

XML Name   number

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<key>>

Class name PartRequirementsDefinition

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

requirementsDefinitionNumber identifies the Aerospace Ground Equipment Requirement Data (AGERD) document which defines the maintenance function for which an item of Support Equipment is used.

For certain major Projects and with agreement between Industry and the customer, an AGERD Documentation System may be used to identify each maintenance function for which Ground Equipment is required.

Where an AGERD System is in use, it will be applied only to items having an hardwarePartProvisioningCategory code of AG.

It should be noted that an AGERD identifies a maintenance function but it does not always uniquely identify a Support Equipment item. Item identification is achieved by the item partIdentifier.

Range of Values

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Examples

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264 Data element name - requirementsDefinitionTitle

XML Name   title

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PartRequirementsDefinition

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

requirementsDefinitionTitle is a name by which the PartRequirementsDefinition is known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

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Examples

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265   Data element name - second

XML Name   sec

Type   umlInteger

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   TimeType

UoF   S2000M_Compound_Attributes_001-00

Description

second is an Integer that represents the second within a minute expressed as a value between '0' and '59'.

Range of Values

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Examples

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266　Data element name - securityClassificationAuthority

XML Name　auth

Type　　　Organization

Stereotype　<<relationshipKey>>

Class name　SecurityClassification

UoF　　　　CDM UoF Security Classification

Description

securityClassificationAuthority identifies the Organization that is the authoritative source for the defined SecurityClassification.

Range of Values

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Examples

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267   Data element name - securityClassificationDate

XML Name   scDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   SecurityClassification

UoF   CDM UoF Security Classification

Description

securityClassificationDate is a date when the security classification is declared.

Range of Values

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Examples

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268 Data element name - securityClassValue

XML Name   secClass

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   SecurityClass

UoF   CDM UoF Security Classification

Description

securityClassValue is a name that defines the level of confidentiality.

Range of Values

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Examples

Unclassified

Restricted

Top secret

Secret

confidential

company confidential

269 Data element name - selectOrManufactureFromReference

XML Name selMfcRef

Type IdentifierType

Stereotype <<key>>

Class name FigureItemSelectOrManufactureFrom

UoF S2000M Figure Item Realization Reference

Description

selectOrManufactureFromReference identifies the range of items to be used for the selection, manufacture, rework or repair of the item which carries a figureItemSelectCondition.

Range of Values

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Examples

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270   Data element name - serializedHardwarePartManufacturingDate

XML Name   manufactDate

Type   DateType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   SerializedHardwarePart

UoF   S2000M Specializations

Description

serializedHardwarePartManufacturingDate is the date when the item was manufactured.

Range of Values

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Examples

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271 Data element name - serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement

XML Name   serialReq

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedDesignData

UoF   S2000M Part Definition Data

Description

serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement identifies by a unique serial number. In addition it can be indicated which of the serialised items require Unique Identification (UID) in accordance with STANAG 2290 'NATO Unique Identification of Items' and why they require this identification.

This data would only be provided for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

The use of serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement for UID purposes and the rule(s) to be applied in case more than one serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement code can apply to the same item are to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of the project.

Range of Values

0:    Indicates an item as not serialised.

1:    Indicates an item as serialised.

2:    Indicates an item as serialised and requiring UID because it is subject to Import Duty Waiver.

3:    Indicates an item as serialised and requiring UID because it is considered valuable and/or attractive.

4:    Indicates an item as serialised and requiring UID because it is attractive to criminal and terrorist organizations (ACTO).

5:    Indicates an item as serialised and requiring UID because it is subject to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR).

6:    Indicates an item as serialised and requiring UID because it is classed as an engineering managed item. Those items which are subject to engineering through-life support requirements: platforms, equipment, sub-assemblies or discrete items that need to be individually managed through-life because of their potential to impact on safety, legislative compliance, operational capability or equipment availability.

Examples

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272 Data element name - serializedPartIdentifier

XML Name   serialId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   SerializedHardwarePart

UoF   CDM UoF Part As Realized

Description

serializedPartIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a SerializedHardwarePart and to differentiate it from other instances of SerializedHardwarePart.

Range of Values

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Examples

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273   Data element name - serializedProductVariantIdentifier

XML Name   serPVId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   SerializedProductVariant

UoF   CDM UoF Serialized Product Variant Configuration

Description

serializedProductVariantIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a SerializedProductVariant and to differentiate it from other instances of SerializedProductVariant.

Range of Values

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Examples

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274 Data element name - serviceConsumerRole

XML Name   role

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<relationshipKey>>

Class name   ServiceConsumer

UoF   S2000M Service Applicability Statement

Description

serviceConsumerRole is a classification that identifies the role of the associated service consumer.

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

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275 Data element name - serviceTypeValue

XML Name   value

Type   NameType

Stereotype <<key>>

Class name ServiceType

UoF   S2000M Service Applicability Statement

Description

serviceTypeValue is an unique identifier that allows to uniquely identify a type of service from any other one.

Range of Values

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Examples

New Item

Repair

Repair to Cost Limit

Repair and Modification

Investigation

Warranty Repair

Warranty Exchange

Loan

PBL item/material related

PBL service/task related

276   Data element name - shipmentConsignmentNumber

XML Name   shipmntId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   Shipment

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

shipmentConsignmentNumber is a unique identifier of a Shipment/Consignment.

Range of Values

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Examples

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277   Data element name - shipmentEntryIdentifier

XML Name   shipmntEntId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   ShipmentEntry

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

shipmentEntryIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an ShipmentEntry and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of ShipmentEntry.

Range of Values

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Examples

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278   Data element name - shipmentPartyType

XML Name   partyType

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   ShipmentParty

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

shipmentPartyType is a classification that identifies the role of the associated Party of shipment process.

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

To

279   Data element name - shipmentRevisionIdentifier

XML Name   shipmntRevId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype <<compositeKey>>

Class name ShipmentRevision

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

shipmentRevisionIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an ShipmentRevision and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of ShipmentRevision.

Range of Values

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Examples

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280   Data element name - sizeOfHandlingUnit

XML Name   hUnitSize

Type   ThreeDimensional

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HandlingUnit

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

sizeOfHandlingUnit shows the dimensions and its unit of measurement of one handling unit.

Range of Values

--

Examples

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281 Data element name - softwareReleaseIdentifier

XML Name   swRelId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   SoftwarePartAsReleased

UoF   CDM UoF Part As Realized

Description

softwareReleaseIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a software build and to differentiate it from other instances of software build.

Range of Values

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Examples

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282 Data element name - sparePartsListEntryIdentifier

XML Name   sPListEntId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   SparePartsListEntry

UoF   S2000M Spare Parts List

Description

sparePartsListEntryIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an SparePartsListEntry and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of SparePartsListEntry.

Range of Values

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Examples

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283   Data element name - sparePartsListIdentifier

XML Name   sPListId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   SparePartsList

UoF   S2000M Spare Parts List

Description

sparePartsListIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an SparePartsList and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of SparePartsList.

Range of Values

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Examples

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284   Data element name - sparePartsListRevisionIdentifier

XML Name   sPListRevId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   SparePartsListRevision

UoF   S2000M Spare Parts List

Description

sparePartsListRevisionIdentifier is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for an SparePartsListRevision and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of SparePartsListRevision.

Range of Values

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Examples

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285 Data element name - standardHandlingUnitFormat

XML Name   hUnitFormat

Type   Class

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name HandlingUnit

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

standardHandlingUnitFormat is a code agreed in a project to define different standard handling unit Formats if required. It enables the participating parties to define the most common handling unit sizes without the need to transmit the exact measurements of the handling units every time.

There are no limits to the potential content of a project specific defined standardHandlingUnitFormat, so any information can be transmitted if defined before.

The use and application of additional codes is to be agreed between the customer and contractor.

The code 0 is used for not previously defined package (handling unit) Formats. In that case the size of the package shall be defined by using the attribute sizeOfHandlingUnit.

This Data Element can also define the MAXIMUM OF STACKING HEIGHT of a handling unit at the same time. In this instance there will not be the need to use maximumOfStackingHeight additionally if standardHandlingUnitFormat is used.

Range of Values

The range of values must be set by the project.

Examples

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286   Data element name - statusAdviceCode

XML Namecode

Type	Class
Stereotype	<<characteristic>>
Class name	StatusAdvisory
UoF	S2000M Message Structure

Description

statusAdviceCode is used to convey status or advisory information concerning transactions to a pre-determined Format.

Range of Values

1A: Outstanding Orders/Order details only, excluding cancelled Orders (ie accepted orders/order details not yet shipped).

1B: Outstanding Orders/Order details only with Diversion Number allocation, excluding cancelled Orders (ie accepted Diversion orders not yet shipped).

1C: Orders/Order details which have been designated as shipped or ready for dispatched, but not invoiced.

1D: Orders/Order details which have been invoiced.

1G: Orders/Order details which have not been invoiced.

2B: Do not deliver before CRD.

2C: Do not back order. Reject any unfulfilled quantity not available, suitable substitute acceptable.

2D: Furnish exact quantity requested (ie, do not adjust to standard package quantity or minimum sales quantity).

2E: Free issue.

2F: NATO STOCK NUMBER (NSN)/PART NUMBER (PNR) known to be obsolete but still required for immediate consumption. If unable to procure, reject order with Status/Advice Code XO or XA.

2G: common Spares Pool items order.

2H: consolidation of initial Provisioning orders required.

2J: Data on the __2 transaction must equal data on the corresponding __1 transaction.

2M: Ship available quantity within Required Delivery Date, backorder outstanding quantity.

2P: UOP must be on OP2 transaction.

2Q: New MSQ not accepted.

2R: Cancellation/decrease not accepted without further reason.

2X: If unable to ship all from stock, backorder all.

2Y: Ship available quantity within required delivery date, cancel outstanding.

2Z: CFD provided by OP2/OP4 unacceptable - cancellation without liability required.

3B: Overhaul authorized, as defined in customer/contractor contracts.

3D: Defect investigation to be carried out.

3E: Life sampling requested in line with agreed programme, as defined between customer/contractor.

3G: Repair and retain.

4A: NSN specified to be supplied.

4B: NSN/PNR specified. Must be supplied.

4C: NSN/PNR specified known to be obsolete, but is required unless authorized Alternative is defined and advised by contractor.

4E: NSN/PNR specified to be supplied, required to support Post-Mod item; fully interchangeable item acceptable if authorized and advised by contractor.

4F: Ship only latest Build Standard, but advise in advance of Shipment.

4G: Ignore Competition and Process Order.

4H: Will accept partial life consumed, as quantity ordered is required for immediate use. This code usually accompanies a priority demand.

4J: Will accept the total order quantity only in one shipment.

5A: Repair authorized up to cost limit, as defined in customer/contractor contracts.

5B: Overhaul only up to cost limit.

5C: Modification embodiment up to latest Part Number standard authorized/return to works programme.

5D: Strip and Survey Report required.

5G: Repair by exchange.

5J: Strategic mission requires newest stock only.

5K: Strategic mission requires latest model and configuration.

5L: Strip and Survey Report is Required in Advance of the Repair Authorization.

5M: Repair only to cost limit.

5N: Modification only.

5P: Special Scope of Work; see REMARKS.

5Q: Repair/Modification exceeding cost limits authorized.

5R: Contractor Liability.

5S: Scrap authorized.

5T: No Shipment of item.

5X: Scheduled Arising.

5Y: Scheduled overfeed Arising.

5Z: Unscheduled Arising not in forecast.

6A: The nation placing the order will bear all costs related to the modification.

7B: Correction transaction; no additional goods actually shipped.

7C: Correction transaction; no additional goods actually received. The Agency is to remove Discrepancy Report (D/R) marker.

7D: Quantity increase; request to increase order to cover overage.

7E: New order placement; request to increase order to cover overage.

7F: Return of goods due to over-delivery. The Agency is to remove Discrepancy Report (D/R) marker.

7G: Return of goods due to misidentification.

7H: Transaction to rectify previous discrepancy situation.

7J: Transaction to accept rectification of previous discrepancy situation.

7K: New delivery messages without physical delivery.

7P: Price approval may be subject of separate pricing transactions.

A1: Hastener for overdue OP2/OP3 transaction.

A2: Hastener for overdue CFD, promised via OP4 transaction.

A3: CFD expired; new CFD required.

A9: Automatic Hastener for outstanding transactions.

AA: NATO STOCK NUMBER (NSN) changed due to formal catalogue change: ordered NSN has been replaced by or consolidated with new NSN in REPLACING NATO STOCK NUMBER. NSN assigned to PART NUMBER (PNR) was ordered.

AB: UOI changed due to formal catalogue change.

AC: Requisitioned PNR has been identified to be replaced by new PNR in REPLACING PART NUMBER.

AD: Other Data Changes specified in REMARKS as a result of Status/Advice codes AA, AB or AC.

AE: Item no longer procurable, subject to Redundant Item List.

AF: Supplier/Vendor has over-delivered against order. Request increase of order quantity.

AG: Order quantity reduced to delivered quantity for commercial or supply reason.

AH: Order requires Assembled - In items for completion.

AJ: Item superseded, subject to Redundant Item List.

AK: Ship-To address incorrect.

AL: Item not model variant of ordering Nation.

B4: Cancelled. Results from cancellation request by customer. Contract termination charge will be made.

BA: Item being processed for release and shipment. The CFD is indicated.

BB: CFD/revised CFD for release of material to the customer is indicated.

BC: Item on order has been backordered. Long delay is anticipated and forecasted delivery date is indicated. Item identified on the fields REPLACING NATO STOCK NUMBER and REPLACING PART NUMBER can be furnished instead. The price of the substitute item is indicated. If desired, submit a cancellation for the original order and submit an order for the substitute.

BD: Order is delayed due to need to verify requirements relative to authorized application, item identification, technical data, or when the intent to procure for direct delivery is known. Upon completion of review or procurement, additional status will be provided to indicate action taken.

BF: No record of Key Data found.

BG: Requested data not found.

BS: Cannot meet your MSS request.

DI: Settlement of discrepant delivery.

E9: cancellation rejected; item in shipping process.

EU: This message represents a duplicate of an already acknowledged/accepted order. If item is still required, submit message using new order number.

GO: Invoice is for goods.

ID: Zero invoice.

IH: Invoice from in-house.

IR: Invoice resubmission.

IV: Invoice from vendor.

K1: Route to Contractor. Do not interrogate central database.

K2: Subject to Low Stock Progression.

K3: Order no longer subject to Low Stock.

K4: Contractors Low Stock Selection.

K5: CFD supplied is Contractors best offer.

K6: Order accepted but CFD is different from the CRD.

K7: CFD agreed of Low Stock Meeting.

K8: Allocation agreed at Low Stock Meeting.

K9: Agreed Low Stock Allocation.

KA: If reduction affected you will incur liability for costs already incurred.

KB: CFD will follow on OP4 Transaction.

KC: Customer accepts liability previously indicated by KA Status/Advice Code.

KD: Goods have not been received. 42 days have elapsed since OD1 Transaction.

KG: Order related price; not yet agreed; automatic issue of OA2 required.

KM: The changed Data Element(s) in OA1 transaction will result in a quantity change.

KP: PLC adjustment required.

KU: The changed Data Element (OA1 Transaction) has resulted in a quantity change.

LI: This is a CFD progression message.

NC: Industry internal credit note.

ND: Requested for payment.

NO: The offset value includes a VAT element. (Offset VAT).

NV: VAT shown for tax purposes only. Not requested for payment.

P2: Price submission differs from National Authority agreement; reference in REMARKS.

P3: Agency approval of Provisional Price.

P4: Agency approval of Fixed Price.

P5: The data in the quotation number is a special number for Role Equipment or Batch Release Order purposes.

P6: Item PNR or NSN not found - new item.

P7: Request for submission of customer Price List for Handling Charge.

P8: OA1 invalid, order subject to further amendment.

P9: Order subject to Mod Set ordering procedure.

PA: Current price available in CPL. See REMARKS.

PB: The nominated Supplier is unable or unwilling to provide necessary Data.

PC: No National Price Authority (NPA) agreed price. Route price submission to relevant NPA.

PD: NPA approved price. Reference in REMARKS.

PE: Update item Data Base (Procurement Record).

PF: Continued use for price from CPL with expired validity. The price type is provisional.

PG: Order related price 'Not Agreed'. Automatic issue of OA2 required (OA1).

PH: Order related price approval not available (OA1).

PK: Procurement data to be updated. Used on OP4 for skeleton records created by a Special Order. Only one occurrence per order number.

PL: Price applicable at Date of Delivery (DOD).

PM: Transmitted items are additions to the CPL.

PN: Transmitted items are updates to existing items on CPL.

PO: Price applicable at Date of Order (DOA).

PQ: Order is subject to Batch release. For further details see REMARKS.

PR: Transmitted items are deletions from the CPL.

PS: QP1 issued without request by previous QR1.

PT: Price reminder. NPA price not yet agreed.

PU: Price not subject to NPA agreement.

PV: Price already negotiated off-line with Agency.

PX: Submitted slippage of CFD is the result of allocation to PTY A01 priority order.

PZ: Additional quotation for alternative item and/or Supplier is submitted by separate QP1.

R1:   PBL activity including transport from customer to contractor. Shipping costs and responsibility with customer.

R2:   PBL activity including transport from customer to contractor. Shipping costs and responsibility with contractor.

R3:   PBL activity at customer site defined with data element UDC. Labour and transport costs with customer.

R4:   PBL activity at customer site defined with data element UDC. Labour and transport costs with contractor.

R8:   PBL activity differs from PBL agreement; reference in REMARKS mandatory.

R9:   PBL activity not accepted; reference in REMARKS mandatory.

RA: Holding factor customer Spares.

RB: Holding factor Contractor Spares.

RC: Holding factor Tools/Test Set.

RD: Holding factor Mod Set.

RE: Holding factor Price Agreement.

RF: Holding factor Contractor resources.

RG: Holding factor National Quality Assurance Representative (NQAR) acceptance.

RH: Holding factor Authorization.

RJ: Holding factor others; see REMARKS.

RK: Holding factor modification embodiment.

RM: Request Repair/Modification to cost limit.

RN: Request Repair/Modification to 100% cost.

RO: Request Overhaul.

RP: Request scrap.

RQ: Request specific Scope of Work; see REMARKS.

RR: Request accepted by NQAR.

RS: Request not accepted by NQAR.

RT: contractor liability rejected.

RU: contractor liability accepted.

SE: Invoice is for services.

SM: Split Design Modules. (For Order Confirmation).

XA: Item no longer on stock. Substitute item in REMARKS. If substitute item required, submit new order.

XB: Discrepancy in shipment. Case numbers received are quoted. Details may also be in REMARKS.

XC: Compensation is requested by grant of a Credit, as outlined in REMARKS.

XD: Repayment of total item cost including packaging and transportation.

XE: On loan without charge.

XF: Replacement in kind on loan; for loan period see REMARKS within the same segment.

XG: Transfer under Mutual Supply Support (MSS) already carried out; request accepted for record purposes only.

XH: Offer of Redistribution Expires as outlined by the QED.

XJ: Return of goods due to expiry of loan.

XK: Response to Status/Advice Code A1.

XL: Response to Status/Advice Code A2.

XM: Your offer is no longer needed.

XN: Response to Status/Advice Code KD.

XO: Part is obsolete and can no longer be ordered. For further details see REMARKS.

XP: Response to Status/Advice Code A3.

XS: MSS-transfer already carried out; for record purposes only.

XT: Discrepancy in shipment. Case numbers not received are quoted. Details may also be in REMARKS.

XU: Delivery subject to Discrepancy. For further details see REMARKS.

Examples

--

287 Data element name - statusAdviceId

XML Name   stAdviceId

Type   IdentifierType

Stereotype   <<key>>

Class name   StatusAdvisory

UoF   S2000M Message Structure

Description

statusAdviceId is an identifier that establishes a unique designator for a StatusAdvisory and allows it to be differentiated from other instances of StatusAdvisory.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

288   Data element name - statusAdviceRemarks

XML Name   remarks

Type   DescriptorType

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   StatusAdvisory

UoF   S2000M Message Structure

Description

statusAdviceRemarks is used to provide a facility for the transmission of clear text.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

289   Data element name - streetName

XML Name   streetName

Type   NameType

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   StreetAddress

UoF   CDM UoF Location

Description

streetName is the name by which a road is officially known and can be easily referenced.

Range of Values

--

Examples

E-2561 Road

Main Street

290   Data element name - streetNumber

XML Name   streetNr

Type   umlString

Stereotype   <<compositeKey>>

Class name   StreetAddress

UoF   CDM UoF Location

Description

streetNumber is a string of characters that represents the position along a street

Range of Values

--

Examples

4

35.5 km

291 Data element name - succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability

XML Name   siy

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemRealizationContextData

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Data

Description

succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability together with the precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability indicate the interchangeability of two or more items at the same location either for the same configuration or, when a partIdentifier change is involved, across two different Configuration Standards.

The interchangeability code will only be applied when two or more interchangeable items are presented at the same location.

The numeric interchangeability codes will only be used where interchangeability conditions have been positively identified.

As the interchangeability of different Configuration Standards will be defined by the Change Authority introducing the change, the level of breakdown to which the interchangeability code can be applied will be dependent upon that which is expressed by the Change Authority. It may, therefore, not be possible to identify the interchangeability condition down to full breakdown level in all cases.

When applied across different configuration standards, the interchangeability is to be read in conjunction with the serialNumberLowerBound and the serialNumberUpperBound.

The succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability shall always be presented with and read in conjunction with the precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability.

The succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability code will be provided only for items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0.

If this attribute is absent indicates that the interchangeability condition cannot be positively identified or represented. Items presented at the same location with interchangeability 'blank' may, or may not, be interchangeable. The use of interchangeability 'blank' will only have application for items presented at different Configuration Standards.

Range of Values

    0:     Indicates that the items are not interchangeable.

Both of the items shall carry code '0'. The use of code '0' will only have application for items presented at different Configuration Standards.

    1:     Indicates full interchangeability with the following applications:

Interchangeability codes '1' and '2' shall always be used one with the other, and may be used for two items presented at the same Configuration Standard, or for two items at different Configuration Standards.

For two interchangeable items at the same Configuration Standard, code '1' identifies the item whose source of supply is running out and code '2' identifies the preferred, replacement, item.

When the two interchangeable items are at different Configuration Standards the code '1' item will be the pre-modified item and the code '2' the post-modified item.

For technical or supply reasons code '1' items may no longer be procured, but existing stocks will need to be used up.

This may be achieved by controlling the issue of the code '2' item until the code '1' item stock is exhausted. This, however, can result in the replacement of a code '2' item (which was installed during series production) with a code '1' (being used until stocks are exhausted) which can in some instances constitute a demodification action.

After the source of supply for the '1' item has indeed run out, the obsoletePart code is to be set for the '1' item taking into account the rules for the data element obsoletePart agreed at the Guidance Conference.

3: Indicates an item that has a one way interchangeability with another (interchangeability code '5') item.

The use of interchangeability code '3' shall always be accompanied with an interchangeable '5' item and will only be applied to items presented at different Configuration Standards.

The code '3' is applied to the pre-modified item and code '5' is applied to the post-modified item.

A code '3' item may only be used as a replacement where a code '3' item is installed, but a code '5' item may be used to replace either a code '3' or a code '5'.

4: Indicates an item which is fully interchangeable with, but not identical to, other interchangeable '4' items. It is to be used only when the items are presented at the same Configuration Standard. When items are presented at different Configuration Standards then codes 1-2 or 3-5 shall be applied.

6: Indicates an item which has a qualified interchangeability with another interchangeable '6' item. The conditions under which this qualified interchangeability is operative should be provided in the figureItemDescription.

7: Indicates an obsolete item where the customer has confirmed that there is no requirement for a replacement, irrespective of whether there are other ICY 2, 4 or 9 items available.

The ICY-code 7 will be inserted at all locations in the IP Data where the obsolete item occurs.

9: Indicates an item which is fully interchangeable with, and identical to, other interchangeable '9' items. It is to be used when a secondary PartIdentifier is shown, for example, a Vendor allocated identity to a proprietary item which can otherwise be supplied direct by the proprietary firm. In such cases the proprietary item will be listed first followed by the Vendor's partIdentifier (PID). A proprietary item is one which is identified by a Primary Reference Number as defined in ACodP 1.

Interchangeable '9' related items would always qualify for the same NSN.

Interchangeability '9' is to be used only when items are presented at the same Configuration Standard.

Examples

--

292 Data element name - tableOfAllowanceItem

XML Name   tabAllowance

Type   umlBoolean

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   FigureItemRealizationCustomerFurnishedData

UoF   S2000M Figure Item Realization Support Solution

Description

tableOfAllowanceItem is used for the identification of items, which have been selected during Provisioning list processing and which will be incorporated in the material list/ Annex to Table of Allowance.

The customer may require the contractor to propose this data. The final assignment is the responsibility of the customer.

The use and application of this data element is to be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of the project.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

293   Data element name - taxCode

XML Name   taxCode

Type   Class

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name InvoiceRevision

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

taxCode is a code to indicate the type of tax and applicability.

Range of Values

000:    Zero rated goods (Not taxable).

001:    Standard VAT rate.

002:    Free export, Tax not charged. (Taxable but exempted in accordance with national VAT regulations).

003:    VAT Pre-Funded Offset Against Progress Payments.

004:    VAT Non-Pre-Funded (Calculated Against the Sum of Invoice Order Line Values Nett).

005:    Exempt from Tax (In accordance with international VAT regulations).

006:    VAT not due for immediate payment. (Payable with separate VAT Payment Request).

007:    VAT Pre-Funded Offset Against Progress Payments and not due for immediate payment. (Payable with separate VAT Payment Request).

008:    VAT only Payable. (Due from a previous invoice).

009:    Transferred. (VAT). (VAT not to be paid to the issuer of the invoice but directly to relevant Tax Authority.

010:    Lower VAT rate.

011:    Higher VAT rate.

Examples

--

294 Data element name - taxPercentageRate

XML Name   taxPercent

Type   PropertyType (relativeUnit)

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name InvoiceRevision

UoF   S2000M Invoicing

Description

taxPercentageRate indicates the applicable percentage of the TAX.

The type of tax is identified by TAX CODE. TAX PERCENTAGE RATES may depend on the TAX POINT DATE but are ultimately the subject of National tax legislation.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

295   Data element name - timeBetweenOverhaul

XML Name   timeBetOverh

Type   PropertyType (timeCycleUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

timeBetweenOverhaul is the interval, expressed in a specific measurement unit, between the scheduled overhauls of an item.

The timeBetweenOverhaul is to be provided against items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0 and a hardwarePartRepairability of 6.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

296 Data element name - timeBetweenScheduledShopVisits

XML Name timeBetSShop

Type PropertyType (timeCycleUnit)

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name HardwarePartAsDesignedSupportData

UoF S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

timeBetweenScheduledShopVisits is the interval, expressed in a specific measurement unit, between the scheduled shop visits of an item for the purpose of maintenance action other than overhaul.

Note: A shop visit is removal of the relevant material from the Product in order to perform a maintenance action on that material.

The timeBetweenScheduledShopVisits is to be provided against those items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0 and a hardwarePartRepairability of 6.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

297 Data element name - totalQuantityInProvisioningProject

XML Name   totalQty

Type   PropertyType (quantityUnit)

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name PartInProvisioningProject

UoF   S2000M Part Oriented Provisioning Project

Description

totalQuantityInProvisioningProject identifies the number of times an item is fitted within the provisioningProjectIdentifier and is used in the calculation of the recommendations given in the recommendedSparesQuantities.

The totalQuantityInProvisioningProject is provided only in the Part Number-orientated IP presentation.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

298   Data element name - typeOfPrice

XML Name   typeOfPrice

Type   Class

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HardwarePartAsDesignedCommerceData

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

typeOfPrice defines the availability of an item price or repair cost/price value and the type of that price/ value: UNIT PRICE, ADDITIVE UNIT PRICE, PRICE BREAK DATA, ADJUSTABLE COST.

In addition codes FA to FN are permissible in S2000M, but their use and meaning are specific to French regulations (refer to GAM-LOG-01A).

The use and meaning of each code is to be agreed between customer and contractor at the start of a project.

For Provisioning, the typeOfPrice shall be provided for all items which have a figureItemReasonForSelection other than 0. When typeOfPrice 05 or 07 is quoted no further pricing data is needed.

For all Chapters, subject to special contractual agreements, other typeOfPrice in accordance with national governmental regulations or internationally agreed arrangements may be used. In this case, this data field will be used to identify these typeOfPrice by the use of different Coding agreed by all parties concerned.

Range of Values

01:    Fixed Definite.

02:    Firm.

03:    Maximum.

04:    Provisional.

05:    Not Available.

06:    Indicative Estimate.

07:    Available on Quotation.

08: cost Reimbursement.

09:    Market Price.

10:    Tender Price.

Examples

--

299   Data element name - uid

XML Name   uid

Type   ID

Stereotype

Class name   BaseObject

UoF   S_Series_Base_Object_Definition_2-0_003-00

Description

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

300   Data element name - upperBound

XML Name   uppBound

Type   umlString

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   SerialNumberRange

UoF   S-Series_Compound_Attributes_2-0_002-00

Description

upperBound is a string of characters that represents the upper limit of the range.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

301 Data element name - upperLimitSalesQuantity

XML Name   uppSalesQty

Type   umlInteger

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   PriceBreakInformation

UoF   S2000M Part Supply Data

Description

upperLimitSalesQuantity indicates a hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice valid for an individual, specified range of buy quantities.

The upperLimitSalesQuantity shall always be presented with and read in conjunction with the lowerLimitSalesQuantity and a hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice.

If absent, there is no upper quantity limit to which the price is applicable.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

302 Data element name - volumeOfHandlingUnit

XML Name   hUnitVolume

Type   PropertyType (volumeUnit)

Stereotype <<characteristic>>

Class name HandlingUnit

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

volumeOfHandlingUnit shows the gross volume and its unit of measurements of one handling unit.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

303   Data element name - weightOfHandlingUnit

XML Name   hUnitWeight

Type   PropertyType (massUnit)

Stereotype   <<characteristic>>

Class name   HandlingUnit

UoF   S2000M Shipment

Description

weightOfHandlingUnit shows the gross weight and its unit of measurement of one handling unit.

Range of Values

--

Examples

--

Chapter 6.4

Data elements non essential not included in the data dictionary

Table of contents

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List of tables

References

Table 1 References

Chap No./Document No.	Title
Chap 2	Spare parts list
Chap 3	Material supply

1   General

There are a number of data elements considered as non essential in this Issue 7.0 of S2000M. These data elements are limited to the processes in Chap 2 and Chap 3 and are not deemed essential for the related business processes and transactions

These data elements are limited to the processes in Chap 2 and Chap 3 and are not deemed essential for the related business processes and transactions. These are data elements that are listed as optional in Chapter 2 and/or Chapter 3 of Issue 6.1 of S2000M. In the S2000M data model of Issue 7.0 the notion of optional data elements does not exist. These data elements are therefore not included in the data model and therefore not in the data dictionary

Such non-essential data elements together with their specifics and details are included in this chapter. Each project can still decide to use them upon agreement between the customer and contractor at the start of the project. If so, the data model should be modified accordingly for that project.

2   Data Elements

The non-essential data elements that can be used in Chap 2 and Chap 3 by agreement between the customer and contractor at the start of the project are the following:

- actualTimeOfCollection (ACT)
- agentsTaxRegistrationNumber (AGN)
- billOfLadingNumber (BOL)
- pickUpPointCodedAddress (CAD)
- contractualDeliveryDate (CDD)

- countryOfOrigin (COR)
- cureDate (CUD)
- deliveryPoint (DPT)
- economicConditions (ECO)
- exchangeRateType (ERT)
- exchangeCurrencyCode (EXC)
- expressMarker (EXM)
- exchangeRate (EXR)
- handOverStatus (HOS)
- informationIssueNumber (IIN)
- keyDataUnits (KDU)
- lifeStartDate (LSD)
- messageReferenceNumber (MRN)
- noticolNumber (NNR)
- ownBranchIndicator (OBI)
- originatorReferenceNumber (ORN)
- procurementBudgetNumber (PBN)
- priceCondition (PCO)
- periodStartDate (PSD)
- receivedFrom (RCF)
- repairCostLimit (RCL)
- relatedDataElement (RDE)
- repairOrderStatus (ROS)
- repairReferenceDocument (RRD)
- segmentName (SGN)
- sensitivityIndicator (SIN)
- scopeOfWork (SOW)
- sparePartsListAmendmentNumber (SPA)
- sparePartsListReferenceNumber (SPN)
- transportAdviceNumber (TAN)
- taxValue (TAV)
- totalLineValue (TLI)
- totalNumberOfCases (TNC)
- typeOfSupply (TOS)
- taxPointDate (TPD)
- originalInvoiceTotalTaxValue (TTV)
- uniqueIdentifier (UID)

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME   **actualTimeOfCollection**

TEI / ACRONYM   **ACT**

FORMAT   **an20**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: dateTime

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply); non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Identifies the real date and time of goods collection at the contractor's/ customer's premises expressed in UTC / Greenwich Mean Time.

CODE(S)

See data element sheet for UTCReference (UTR)

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**agentsTaxRegistrationNumber**
TEI / ACRONYM	**AGN**
FORMAT	**an..20**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 1 maximum length: 20
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

The tax registration number allocated to an agent by a National Tax Authority.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**billOfLadingNumber**

TEI / ACRONYM	**BOL**

FORMAT	**an..14**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 14

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Unique identification number used on shipping documents covering one consignment.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME   **pickUpPointCodedAddress**

TEI / ACRONYM   **CAD**

FORMAT   **an5**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: AddrType
                                                minimum length: 5
                                                maximum length: 5

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Coded address of a pick-up point

CODE(S)

Use COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT ENTITY, see data element sheet for partIdentifier
(PID).

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**contractualDeliveryDate**
TEI / ACRONYM	**CDD**
FORMAT	**nnnn-nn-nn**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: date minimum length: 8 maximum length: 8
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

A date contractually agreed between contractor and customer by which goods will be delivered.

CODE(S)

Enter the date as: "YYYY-MM-DD".

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**countryOfOrigin**
TEI / ACRONYM	**COR**
FORMAT	**a2**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 2 maximum length: 2
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Country code of the manufacturing Country of the items on the Invoice.

CODE(S)

The codes are available from the ISO 3166-1 code lis (alpha-2 codes) formally known as:
"Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions - Part 1:
Country Codes".

REMARK(S)

The ISO 3166-1 Code list is available on the ISO Website (www.iso.org).

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**cureDate**
TEI / ACRONYM	**CUD**
FORMAT	**n5**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: date minimum length: 5 maximum length: 5
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Only applicable for items with a shelf life. The CURE DATE indicates that starting date for calculation of the remaining shelf life. It is typically the manufacturing date of the item.

CODE(S)

Enter the date as "YYYYQ".

REMARK(S)

When two or more unit packs of identical items bear different CUDs, the earliest date must be shown.

EXAMPLE(S)

20023 indicate a CUD in the third quarter of the calendar year 2002.

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**deliveryPoint**
TEI / ACRONYM	**DPT**
FORMAT	**an..15**

XML DATA TYPE simpleType, basic data type: string
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 15

SUB DATA ELEMENTS --

ATTRIBUTE(S) --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To indicate a point of delivery other than customer or ULTIMATE DESTINATION CODE.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**economicConditions**
TEI / ACRONYM	**ECO**
FORMAT	**an..13**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 1 maximum length: 13
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To identify a date or period relating to the economic conditions to which a price was calculated.

CODE(S)

> 1st Character:
> − Use one of the following characters:
> - • A = Average
> - • D = Date
> - • M = Month
> - • P = Period
>
> 2nd to 13th Character:
> − When A: Enter the average period as: "YYYY"
> − When D: Enter the date as: "YYYYMMDD"
> − When M: Enter the month as: "YYYYMM".
> − When P: Enter the exact period as "YYYYMMYYYYMM".

REMARK(S)

Prices carrying economic conditions earlier than the actual delivery date may be subject to escalation as per contractual agreements in order to reflect the economic conditions of the period of performance respective delivery.

EXAMPLE(S)

A2002 = Average 2002
D20021031 = Date 31 October 2002
M200206 = Month June 2002
P200201200206 = Period from January 2002 to June 2002

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**exchangeRateType**
TEI / ACRONYM	**ERT**
FORMAT	**an9**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 9 maximum length: 9
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To define the source and date of an EXCHANGE RATE.

CODE(S)

Codes to be contractually agreed.
1st character = Code
2nd – 9th character = Date

REMARK(S)

This data element is used in conjunction with EXCHANGE RATE/CURRENCY CODE AND EXCHANGE CURRENCY CODE.

EXAMPLE(S)

LYYYYMMDD = London stock exchange
FYYYYMMDD = Frankfurt stock exchange
PYYYYMMDD = Paris stock exchange

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**exchangeCurrencyCode**
TEI / ACRONYM	**EXC**
FORMAT	**an3**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string
minimum length: 3
maximum length: 3

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To identify the currency into which an original monetary value is converted.

CODE(S)

See data element sheet for currencyCode (CUR)

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**expressMarker**
TEI / ACRONYM	**EXM**
FORMAT	**an1**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 1

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Shows the significance or urgency of the goods to be delivered. The levels of significance or urgency must be defined by each project. This enables the parties to realize if the ordering of a Transportation service may be more expensive than usual because goods are required urgently.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**exchangeRate**
TEI / ACRONYM	**EXR**
FORMAT	**n..12**

XML DATA TYPE simpleType, basic data type: decimal
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 12

SUB DATA ELEMENTS --

ATTRIBUTE(S) --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

The numeric divisor, which – when applied to the monetary value of the CURRENCY CODE – gives the monetary value of the EXCHANGE CURRENCY CODE.

CODE(S)

Enter the actual value with four implied decimal places.

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**handOverStatus**
TEI / ACRONYM	**HOS**
FORMAT	**an..12**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 1 maximum length: 12
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Hand over status of a delivery. Will only be used once the delivery has taken place.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

The use, codes and application of this data element is to be agreed at the beginning of the Project.

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**informationIssueNumber**
TEI / ACRONYM	**IIN**
FORMAT	**n3**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: decimal
minimum length: 3
maximum length: 3
minimum value: 0
maximum value: 999

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 1 (Provisioning)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To identify different issues of Information (eg corrections, configurations).

CODE(S)

001 Initial Issue Number
002 First update
Etc.

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**keyDataUnits**
TEI / ACRONYM	**KDU**
FORMAT	**an..134**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 134

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 4 (Communication techniques)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Enables the identification of the Key Data of a segment.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**lifeStartDate**
TEI / ACRONYM	**LSD**
FORMAT	**nnnn-nn-nn**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: date minimum length: 8 maximum length: 8
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To indicate the life start date for an item which has a life duration and/or is subject to a particular cycle of checking.

CODE(S)

Enter the date as: "YYYY-MM-DD".

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME   **messageReferenceNumber**

TEI / ACRONYM   **MRN**

FORMAT   **an..14**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string
                                           minimum length: 1
                                           maximum length: 14

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 4 (Communication techniques)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

A sender's unique message reference

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME   **noticolNumber**

TEI / ACRONYM   **NNR**

FORMAT   **an..14**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string
                                               minimum length: 1
                                               maximum length: 14

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

The NOTICOL NUMBER is a non-duplicative number to identify an advice, 'Notification for Collection', released by a consignor to indicate the availability of goods for collection.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**ownBranchIndicator**
TEI / ACRONYM	**OBI**
FORMAT	**an..20**

XML DATA TYPE simpleType, basic data type: string
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 20

SUB DATA ELEMENTS --

ATTRIBUTE(S) --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

An indication of a general type of trade required by National/EC Tax authorities for Intra-EC movements.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**originatorReferenceNumber**
TEI / ACRONYM	**ORN**
FORMAT	**an..14**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 1 maximum length: 14
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

A number which may be used as reference information to identify a business process and which is allocated by the originator.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**procurementBudgetNumber**
TEI / ACRONYM	**PBN**
FORMAT	**an..14**

XML DATA TYPE simpleType, basic data type: string
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 14

SUB DATA ELEMENTS --

ATTRIBUTE(S) --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To identify individual procurement budgets against which commitments/ invoices can be allocated.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**priceCondition**
TEI / ACRONYM	**PCO**
FORMAT	**an3**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 3 maximum length: 3
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 2 (Spare parts list), non-essential data element
Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To indicate specific delivery conditions affecting the price of an item.

CODE(S)

Use codes and rules of the applicable version of 'INCOTERMS' of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**periodStartDate**
TEI / ACRONYM	**PSD**
FORMAT	**nnnn-nn-nn**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: date
minimum length: 8
maximum length: 8

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Identifies the start date of a time period.

CODE(S)

Enter the date as: "YYYY-MM-DD".

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**receivedFrom**
TEI / ACRONYM	**RCF**
FORMAT	**an..130**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 1 maximum length: 130
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 4 (Communication techniques)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Identification of the originator of a message for the generation of an acknowledgement message or an error notification message.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

Use the sender identification of the message that is acknowledged or against which an error notification is send.

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME   **repairCostLimit**

TEI / ACRONYM   **RCL**

FORMAT   **n..15**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: decimal
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 15

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

The value which represents the maximum cost which may be incurred by the contractor for the repair of an item without reference to the customer.

CODE(S)

Enter the actual value with two implied decimal places.

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**relatedDataElement**
TEI / ACRONYM	**RDE**
FORMAT	**an..130**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 130

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 4 (Communication techniques)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To be used to identify the data element linked to the error found on the incoming message.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

It is recommended to use the full data element name instead of the TEI/acronym.

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**repairOrderStatus**
TEI / ACRONYM	**ROS**
FORMAT	**an3**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 3 maximum length: 3
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

A code to identify the status of a repair order during the order life-cycle.

CODE(S)

REP = Replacement Order
REC = Order Received
ASH = Order Accepted – Item to be Shipped
ANS = Order Accepted – No Shipment
ISH = Item Shipped for Repair
IRC = Item Received for Repair
TIN = Technical Inspection
NFF = No Fault Found – Return to customer
REP = Item in Repair
SCR = Scrap and Return to customer
SCI = Scrap at Industry
RSH = Return Shipment to customer – Invoice to Follow
FOC = Return Shipment to customer – Free Of Charge – Order Completed
RSR = Return Shipment received
INV = Invoiced – Order Completed
INS = Invoiced – No Shipment – Order Completed

REMARK(S)

The above codes may be supplemented by project specific codes agreed between customer and contractor.

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**repairReferenceDocument**
TEI / ACRONYM	**RRD**
FORMAT	**an..64**

XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 1 maximum length: 64
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

A text field which can be used as required to provide a reference to other documents, either ASD 2000M or non-ASD, which are used during a repair process.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME   **segmentName**

TEI / ACRONYM   **SGN**

FORMAT   **an..130**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string
                                    minimum length: 1
                                    maximum length: 130

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 4 (Communication techniques)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Identification of the segment within the received message where the error is located.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME   **sensitivityIndicator**

TEI / ACRONYM   **SIN**

FORMAT   **a1**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

An indicator for use when sensitive information concerning a consignment needs to be passed between contractor/ customer/ Carrier.

CODE(S)

X   = Sensitive information

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**scopeOfWork**
TEI / ACRONYM	**SOW**
FORMAT	**an3**

XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 3 maximum length: 3
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

A code to identify the repair activities to be performed by the contractor.

CODE(S)

MIR = Standard Minor Repair
MAR = Standard Major Repair
NSR = Non-Standard Repair
TIN = Technical Inspection only
OVH = Overhaul
SCI = Scrap at Industry
SCR = Scrap and Return to customer
SCL = Repair against Standard Cost Limit
NCL = Repair against Non-Standard Cost Limit
EXC = Exchange

REMARK(S)

The above codes may be supplemented by project specific codes agreed between customer and contractor.

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**sparePartsListAmendmentNumber**
TEI / ACRONYM	**SPA**
FORMAT	**an3**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 3 maximum length: 3
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 2 (Spare parts list), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

A unique number suffixed to a sparePartsListReferenceNumber (SPN). It identifies changes and/or additions to an original Spare parts list (SPL).

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**sparePartsListReferenceNumber**
TEI / ACRONYM	**SPN**
FORMAT	**an..12**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 12

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 2 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

A unique number to identify a specific Spare parts list (SPL).

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**transportAdviceNumber**
TEI / ACRONYM	**TAN**
FORMAT	**an..14**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 1 maximum length: 14
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

A number to identify a transport instruction.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME   **taxValue**

TEI / ACRONYM   **TAV**

FORMAT   **n..15**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: decimal
                                           minimum length: 1
                                           maximum length: 15

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

A tax value which may be used to provide a procurement estimate of the tax likely to be imposed on a part which is specified in a customer Price List (CPL), Quotation or in Order transactions.

CODE(S)

Enter the actual value with two implied decimal places. May be positive or negative.

REMARK(S)

The type of tax is specified by the TAX CODE. The actual tax charged on invoices will be subject of national tax legislation.

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**totalLineValue**
TEI / ACRONYM	**TLI**
FORMAT	**n..15**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: decimal minimum length: 1 maximum length: 15
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

The TOTAL LINE VALUE of an order as determined by the contract.

CODE(S)

Enter the actual value with two implied decimal places.

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**totalNumberOfCases**
TEI / ACRONYM	**TNC**
FORMAT	**n..3**

XML DATA TYPE
simpleType, basic data type: decimal
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 3
minimum value: 0
maximum value: 999

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To specify the total number of cases belonging to one consignment.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**typeOfSupply**
TEI / ACRONYM	**TOS**
FORMAT	**an1**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 1

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To specify how goods are supplied.

CODE(S)

1   Sale
2   Hire-Purchase
3   Credit, Loan, Conditional Sale or Transaction
4   Hire, Lease or Rental
5   Processing
6   Exchange
7   Sale on commission
8   Financial compensation
9   Services
R   Repair & Overhaul

REMARK(S)

Additional alpha codes may be agreed between customer and contractor.

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**taxPointDate**
TEI / ACRONYM	**TPD**
FORMAT	**nnnn-nn-nn**

XML DATA TYPE simpleType, basic data type: date
minimum length: 8
maximum length: 8

SUB DATA ELEMENTS --

ATTRIBUTE(S) --

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

The date to which tax on an invoice is attributed.

CODE(S)

Enter the data element as: "YYYY-MM-DD".

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**originalInvoiceTotalTaxValue**
TEI / ACRONYM	**TTV**
FORMAT	**n..15**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: decimal
	minimum length: 1
	maximum length: 15
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To indicate an ORIGINAL INVOICE TOTAL TAX VALUE.

CODE(S)

Enter the actual value with two implied decimal places. May be positive or negative.

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**uniqueIdentifier**
TEI / ACRONYM	**UID**
FORMAT	**n5**

XML DATA TYPE simpleType, basic data type: decimal
minimum length: 5
maximum length: 5

SUB DATA ELEMENTS --

ATTRIBUTE(S) --

USAGE

Chap 1 (Provisioning)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Unique identifier as part of the serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

Applicable to: All
S2000M-A-06-04-0000-00A-040A-D

End of data module
Chap 6.4

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Chapter 6.5

CODREQ Data elements not included in the data dictionary

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References

Table 1 References

Chap No./Document No.	Title
Chap 1.3	Codification
Chap 5	Data Model
Chap 6.2	Data Dictionary for compound data elements (classes)
Chap 6.3	Data Dictionary for simple data elements (attributes)

1   General

The Codification request message (CODREQ message) detailed in Chap 1.3 is used to transmit the minimum Provisioning Data to the National Codification Bureau (NCB) for the initiation of the codification procedure.

This CODREQ-message is not part of the S2000M Data Model included in Chap 5. As such it uses certain data elements that are not detailed in the data dictionary for classes and/or attributes. Those additional data elements that are only and exclusively used for the CODREQ-message are detailed in this chapter. The remaining data elements for the CODREQ-message are detailed in Chap 6.2 and Chap 6.3.

2   Data Elements

The data elements used exclusively for the CODREQ-message are the following:

– actionCode (ATC)
– dataRecordChangeType (CHG)
– codificationPriorityIndicator (CPI)
– informationVariantCode (ILV)
– informationUniqueIdentifier (IUI)
– keyDataUnits (KDU)
– messageReferenceNumber (MRN)
– systemDifferenceCode (SDC)

- standardNumberingSystemCode (SNC)
- remarks (REM)
- responsiblePartnerCompanyCode (RPC)

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**actionCode**
TEI / ACRONYM	**ATC**
FORMAT	**a1**

XML DATA TYPE simpleType, basic data type: string
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 1

SUB DATA ELEMENTS --

ATTRIBUTE(S) --

USAGE

Chap 4 (Communication techniques)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Identifies to the sender the status of a received interchange/message.

CODE(S)

A	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	Indication that the interchange or message has been received without syntax or service segment specification errors.
B	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT WITH ERROR	Indication that the interchange, message or segment has been received, some errors have been detected, but further processing can take place.
C	REJECTED	Indication that an error or number of errors has/ have been detected in the interchange/message/ segment/data unit which has made it impossible to process as required.

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**dataRecordChangeType**
TEI / ACRONYM	**CHG**
FORMAT	**a1**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 1 maximum length: 1
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 1 (Provisioning)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Identifies the action to be taken on receipt of the data contained in the message. This data element is only applicable to the CODREQ-message.

CODE(S)

D deleted
N new
R revised
U unchanged

REMARK(S)

N (New) This code will only be used for:
     - the addition of a new segment to previously transmitted Information,
     - the resurrection of a previously deleted segment.

D (Deletion) This code will only be used for:
     - the deletion of a complete segment and all its associated lower level segments.

R (Revision) This code will only be used for:
     - the revision of a segment which has previously been presented and has not been deleted,
     - the addition of a non-key data unit to the segment,
     - the deletion of a non-key data unit,
     - the revision of a non-key data unit value.
     The above revisions only apply to the segment in which the change code is presented.

U (Unchanged) This code will only be used to:
     - ensure that the segment, and the data units contained within, remain

DATA ELEMENT NAME   **dataRecordChangeType**

unchanged,

- present the 'parent' segment(s) of 'child' segment(s) subject to change using only the 'parent' segment key data units.

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME   **codificationPriorityIndicator**

TEI / ACRONYM   **CPI**

FORMAT   **an1**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string
                                             minimum length: 1
                                             maximum length: 1

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 1 (Provisioning)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Identifies the codification time frame in calendar days.

CODE(S)

 4   Routine, 60 calendar days
 A   Accelerated, 45 calendar days
 E   Emergency, 14 calendar days

REMARK(S)

Codification Time Frames as per the procedures published in the NATO Manual on Codification (ACoD-P1).

Codification Timeframes in Calendar Days	CPI	Type of Request
60	4	Routine
45	A	Accelerated and NATO or Common Project
14	E	Emergency

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME   **informationVariantCode**

TEI / ACRONYM   **ILV**

FORMAT   **a1**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 1

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 1 (Provisioning)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To be used for different styles of the same information.

CODE(S)

A   First Style
B   Different Style (eg colour, size, etc)
C-Z   Further Different styles

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**informationUniqueIdentifier**
TEI / ACRONYM	**IUI**
FORMAT	**an5**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: AddrType minimum length: 5 maximum length: 5
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--
USAGE	

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To be used for a unique sequence and identification of the information.

CODE(S)

See data element sheet for manufacturer (MFC).

REMARK(S)

Part of the informationControlNumber (ICN)

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**keyDataUnits**
TEI / ACRONYM	**KDU**
FORMAT	**an..134**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string
minimum length: 1
maximum length: 134

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 4 (Communication techniques)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

Enables the identification of the Key Data of a segment.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**messageReferenceNumber**
TEI / ACRONYM	**MRN**
FORMAT	**an..14**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 1 maximum length: 14
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 4 (Communication techniques)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

A sender's unique message reference

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**responsiblePartnerCompanyCode**
TEI / ACRONYM	**RPC**
FORMAT	**a1**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 1 maximum length: 1
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 1 (Provisioning)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To identify the responsible Partner Company of the related provisioningProjectIdentifier (IPP) within a productIdentifier (MOI).

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

The codes to be used will be agreed between the customer and contractor at the start of a project.

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME   **systemDifferenceCode**

TEI / ACRONYM   **SDC**

FORMAT   **an..4**

XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 1 maximum length: 4
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

<u>Chap 1</u> (Provisioning)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

In order to positively identify the system/subsystem variant and the applicability of the related information, a code consisting of up to four alphanumeric characters is allocated by the project. For example, the Instrument Landing System of an Aircraft may originate from two Manufacturers and be organically different.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

For details reference S1000D, Chapter 4.3.2, SYSTEM DIFFERENCE CODE.
The codes to be used for this data element shall be agreed between contractor and customer at the start of a project.

EXAMPLE(S)

A	First System/Subsystem
B	Second System/Subsystem
C-Z	Further Systems if required

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME   **remarks**

TEI / ACRONYM   **REM**

FORMAT   **an..65**

XML DATA TYPE   simpleType, basic data type: string
                                         minimum length: 1
                                         maximum length: 65

SUB DATA ELEMENTS   --

ATTRIBUTE(S)   --

USAGE

Chap 2 (Spare parts list)
Chap 3 (Material supply)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

To provide a facility for the transmission of clear text.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

--

EXAMPLE(S)

--

DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

DATA ELEMENT NAME	**standardNumberingSystemCode**
TEI / ACRONYM	**SNC**
FORMAT	**an9**
XML DATA TYPE	simpleType, basic data type: string minimum length: 9 maximum length: 9
SUB DATA ELEMENTS	--
ATTRIBUTE(S)	--

USAGE

Chap 1 (Provisioning)

DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

The standardNumberingSystemCode (SNC) specified for Publications and Database information provides standardisation in the arrangement or addressing of Material.

CODE(S)

--

REMARK(S)

For details reference S1000D, Chapter 4.3.3, STANDARD NUMBERING SYSTEM.

EXAMPLE(S)

--

Chapter 6.6

Data dictionary elements Version 6.1 vs data model elements Version 7.0

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References

Table 1 References

Chap No./Document No.	Title
Chap 1	Provisioning
Chap 2	Spare parts list
Chap 3	Material supply

1   General

At version 6.1, S2000M was supported by a data dictionary. Now, at version 7.0 S2000M, like all the other S-Series IPS specifications, is supported by a data model. Table 2 provides a map between the data dictionary elements and the data model elements.

Table 2 Data dictionary Version 6.1 and data model Version 7.0 - Element mapping

	Data Dictionary v6.1			Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
ACA	adjustableCostDetails	S.C.D.E.	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	AdjustableCostDetails	Class
ACC	adjustableCostCode	an3	sub data element	adjustableCostCode	ClassificationType
ACP	adjustableCostPercentageRate	n..9	sub data element	adjustableCostPercentageRate	PropertyType
ACQ	adjustableCostSequence	n1	sub data element	adjustableCostSequence	umlInteger
ACS	adjustableCostDescription	an..50	sub data element	adjustableCostDescription	DescriptorType
ACT	actualTimeOfCollection	an20	Chap 3 (Material supply); non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
ACV	adjustableCostValue	n..13	sub data element	adjustableCostValue	PropertyType
ADD	MessageReceiver	an5	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	MessageParty	Class
ADL	addressLine	an..50	sub data element	StreetAddress	Class
AGE	requirementsDefinitionNumber	an..12	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	requirementsDefinitionNumber	IdentifierType
AGN	agentsTaxRegistrationNumber	an..20	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
ASP	figureItemAttachingStorageOrShippingItem	n1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureItemAttachingStorageOrShippingItem	ClassificationType
ATC	actionCode	a1	Chap 4 (Communication techniques)	CODREC see Chapter 6.5	
AUI	authorityIdentification	an..13	sub data element	(not allocable)	N/A
AUL	hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartOperationalAuthorizedLife	AuthorizedLife
BIC	businessIdentifierCode	an..11	sub data element	businessIdentifierCode	ClassificationType
BOL	billOfLadingNumber	an..14	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
BTY	businessType	an..20	[Chap 2](#) (Spare parts list) [Chap 3](#) (Material supply)	messageBusinessType	ClassificationType
CAD	pickUpPointCodedAddress	an5	[Chap 3](#) (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
CAN	changeAuthorityIdentifier	an..20	[Chap 1](#) (Provisioning)	changeAuthorizationIdentifier	IdentifierType
CAR	carrier	an5	[Chap 3](#) (Material supply)	ShipmentParty	Class
CBC	contractorsBankCode	an..34	sub data element	bankCode	IdentifierType
CBU	contractorsBankDetails	S.C.D.E.	[Chap 3](#) (Material supply)	BankDetails	Class
CDD	contractualDeliveryDate	nnnn-nn-nn	[Chap 3](#) (Material supply), non-essential data	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
CFD	contractorForecastDeliveryDate	nnnn-nn-nn	[Chap 3](#) (Material supply)	contractorForecastDeliveryDate	DateType
CHA	provisioningProjectCoveredChapter	an..32	[Chap 1](#) (Provisioning)	provisioningProjectCoveredChapter	DescriptorType
CHG	dataRecordChangeType	a1	[Chap 1](#) (Provisioning)	CODREC see Chapter 6.5	N/A
CIN	customerIdentifier	an2	[Chap 1](#) (Provisioning)	ContractParty	Class
CMK	hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement	n1	[Chap 1](#) (Provisioning)	hardwarePartCalibrationRequirement	umlBoolean
CNO	caseNumber	an..20	[Chap 3](#) (Material supply)	handlingUnitNumber	IdentifierType
CON	contractor	an5	[Chap 2](#) (Spare parts list) [Chap 3](#) (Material supply)	ContractParty	Class
COR	countryOfOrigin	a2	[Chap 3](#) (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
CPI	codificationPriorityIndicator	an1	[Chap 1](#) (Provisioning)	CODREC see Chapter 6.5	N/A
CRD	customerRequiredDeliveryDate	nnnn-nn-nn	[Chap 3](#) (Material supply)	customerRequiredDeliveryDate	DateType
CRT	contractorRepairTurnAroundTime	S.C.D.E.	[Chap 1](#) (Provisioning)	contractorRepairTurnAroundTime	PropertyType

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
CRUD	CRUD	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	CRUD	validValue
CSN	figureItemIdentifier	an16	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureItemIdentifier	IdentifierType
CSR	partUsageConsumptionRate	n..3	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	partUsageConsumptionRate	umlInteger
CTL	figureItemContainerLocation	an7	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	FigureItemContainerLocation	Class
CTT	contractualRepairTurnRoundTime	S.C.D.E.	Chap 3 (Material supply)	contractualRepairTurnRoundTime	PropertyType
CUD	cureDate	n5	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
CUR	currencyCode	an3	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply) sub data element	PropertyType	Class
CUS	customer	an5	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	ContractParty	Class
DBA	designDrawingAndBomAvailabilityDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	designDrawingAndBomAvailabilityDate	DateType
DCN	decisionDescription	an.130	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	decisionDescription	DescriptorType
DCO	deliveryCondition	an3	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	deliveryCondition	ClassificationType
DDA	actualSubmissionDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	actualSubmissionDate	DateType
DEC	partDemilitarizationClass	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	partDemilitarizationClass	ClassificationType
DEL	deliveryDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 3 (Material supply)	deliveryDate	DateTimeType
DFL	figureItemDescription	an..130	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureItemDescription	DescriptorType

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
DFL	figureItemDescription	an..130	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	headerFigureItemDescription	DescriptorType
DFP	partName	an..130	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	partName	NameType
DIN	deliveryAndInspectionNoteNumber	an..16	sub data element	deliveryIdentifier	IdentifierType
DIO	deliveryIdentification	S.C.D.E.	Chap 3 (Material supply)	deliveryIdentifier	IdentifierType
DLS	logisticSupportStartDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	logisticSupportStartDate	DateType
DMC	inventoryManagementClass	an..6	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	inventoryManagementClass	ClassificationType
DOA	actualAvailabilityOfObservationDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	actualAvailabilityOfObservationDate	DateType
DON	documentNumber	an..60	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply) sub data element	MessageRelationship	Class
DOP	plannedAvailabilityOfObservationDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	plannedAvailabilityOfObservationDate	DateType
DPS	plannedSubmissionDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	plannedSubmissionDate	DateType
DPT	deliveryPoint	an..15	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
DPY	paymentDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 3 (Material supply)	paymentDate	DateTimeType
DRD	messageCreationDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	messageCreationDateTime	DateTimeType
DRO	documentReference	S.C.D.E.	Chap 3 (Material supply)	MessageRelationship	Class
DRR	MessageRelationship	an9	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	MessageRelationship	Class
DRS	messageIdentifier	n4	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	messageIdentifier	IdentifierType

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
DTA	actualPreAssessmentMeetingDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	actualPreAssessmentMeetingDate	DateType
DTP	plannedPreAssessmentMeetingDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	plannedPreAssessmentMeetingDate	DateType
ECO	economicConditions	an..13	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
EDS	errorDescription	an..130	Chap 4 (Communication techniques)		
EFY	effectivityRange	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	ApplicabilityStatementItem	Interface
ELC	errorLocation	S.C.D.E.	Chap 4 (Communication techniques)		
EMI	hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartElectromagneticIncompatible	umlBoolean
EMS	hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartElectromagneticSensitive	umlBoolean
ERC	errorCode	n..2	Chap 4 (Communication techniques)		
ERR	error	S.C.D.E.	Chap 4 (Communication techniques)		
ERT	exchangeRateType	an9	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
ESC	figureItemEssentiality	n1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureItemEssentiality	ClassificationType
ESS	hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartElectrostaticSensitive	umlBoolean
ETC	earliestTimeForCollection	an20	Chap 3 (Material supply)	earliestTimeForCollection	DateTimeType
EXC	exchangeCurrencyCode	an3	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	

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Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
EXM	expressMarker	an1	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
EXR	exchangeRate	n..12	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
FAC	figureItemAcronymCode	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureItemAcronymCode	ClassificationType
FID	ProvisioningProjectTypeOfPresentation	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	provisioningProjectTypeOfPresentation	ClassificationType
FNC	figureItemNationalSpecificClassification	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) sub data element	figureItemNationalSpecificClassification	ClassificationType
FRD	referenceDesignator	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureReferenceDesignator	IdentifierType
FSY	figureItemSourcingStrategy	an2	Chap 1 (Provisioning) sub data element	figureItemSourcingStrategy	ClassificationType
FTC	partFitmentLevel	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	hardwarePartFitmentRequirement	ClassificationType
HAZ	hardwarePartHazardousClass	an4	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	hardwarePartHazardousClass	ClassificationType
HHU	heightOfHandlingUnit	UOM:n..12	Chap 3 (Material supply)	sizeOfHandlingUnit	ThreeDimensional
HOD	handOverDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 3 (Material supply)	handOverDate	DateTimeType
HOS	handOverStatus	an..12	Chap 3 (Material supply)	non essential see Chapter 6.4	N/A
HUN	handlingUnitNumber	n..20	Chap 3 (Material supply)	handlingUnitNumber	IdentifierType
ICL	invoiceClass	an..20	Chap 3 (Material supply)	invoiceClass	ClassificationType
ICN	informationControlNumber	an..44	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	informationControlNumber	IdentifierType
IDT	invoiceDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 3 (Material supply)	invoiceDate	DateTimeType
IDV	invoiceDeliveryValueNett	n..15	Chap 3 (Material supply)	invoiceDeliveryValueNett	PropertyType

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
IGV	invoiceTotalValueNett	n..15	Chap 3 (Material supply)	invoiceTotalValueNett	PropertyType
IIN	informationIssueNumber	n3	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	non essential see Chapter 6.4	N/A
ILS	figureIteIILSReference	an..35	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureItemIpsReference	IdentifierType
ILV	informationVariantCode	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	CODREC see Chapter 6.5	N/A
INC	natoItemNameCode	an5	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	natoItemNameCode	ClassificationType
IND	figureItemIndentureLevel	n1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureItemIndentureLevel	umlInteger
INR	invoiceNumber	an..20	Chap 3 (Material supply)	invoiceIdentifier	IdentifierType
IOV	invoiceOrderValueNett	n..15	Chap 3 (Material supply)	invoiceOrderValueNett	PropertyType
IPP	provisioningProjectIdentifier	an9	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	ProvisioningProject	Class
IPP	provisioningProjectIdentifier	an9	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	provisioningProjectIdentifier	IdentifierType
IPS	provisioningProjectSubject	an..40	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	provisioningProjectSubject	DescriptorType
ISC	informationSecurityClassification	n2	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	SecurityClass	Class
ISN	figureItemSequenceNumber	an3	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureItemSequenceNumber	IdentifierType
ISN	figureItemSequenceNumber	an3	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	FigureItemPartRealization	Class
ISO	invoiceSender	an5	Chap 3 (Material supply)	InvoiceParty	Class
ISS	provisioningProjectStatus	an2	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	provisioningProjectStatus	IdentifierType
ITL	invoiceTotalValueGross	n..15	Chap 3 (Material supply)	invoiceTotalValueGross	PropertyType
ITO	invoiceTo	an5	Chap 3 (Material supply)	InvoiceParty	Class
ITX	invoiceTotalTaxValue	n..15	Chap 3 (Material supply)	invoiceTotalTaxValue	PropertyType
ITY	hardwarePartProvisioningCategory	an2	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartProvisioningCategory	ClassificationType
IUI	informationUniqueIdentifier	an5		CODREC see Chapter 6.5	N/A
KDU	keyDataUnits	an..134	Chap 4 (Communication techniques)	non essential see Chapter 6.4/ CODREC see Chapter 6.5	

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
LGE	languageCode	a2	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	messageLanguage	ClassificationType
LHU	lengthOfHandlingUnit	UOM:n..12	Chap 3 (Material supply)	sizeOfHandlingUnit	ThreeDimensional
LIA	actualQuantityOfLineItems	n..6	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	actualQuantityOfLineItems	umlInteger
LIP	plannedQuantityOfLineItems	n..6	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	plannedQuantityOfLineItems	umlInteger
LLQ	lowerLimitSalesQuantity	n..5	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply) sub data element	lowerLimitSalesQuantity	umlInteger
LLT	logisticLeadTime	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	logisticLeadTime	PropertyType
LOD	lastOrderDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	lastOrderDate	DateType
LOP	loanPeriod	an16	Chap 3 (Material supply)	loanPeriod	DateRange
LOT	preAssessmentMeetingLocation	an..65	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	PreAssessmentMeeting	Class
LSA	lsaAvailabilityDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	lsaAvailabilityDate	DateType
LSD	lifeStartDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
LTC	latestTimeForCollection	an20	Chap 3 (Material supply)	latestTimeForCollection	DateTimeType
MAP	figureItemRemovalDistributionRate	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureItemRemovalDistributionRate	PropertyType
MCS	messageContentStatus	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	messageContentStatus	StateType
MFC	manufacturer	an5	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply) sub data element	Organization	Class
MFM	SelectOrManufactureFromReference	an..65	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	selectOrManufactureFromReference	IdentifierType
MLV	preparationUpToMaintenanceLevel	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	ProvisioningProjectMaintenanceLevel	Class

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
MOI	productIdentifier	an..14	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	productIdentifier	IdentifierType
MOV	productVariantIdentifier	an..3	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	productVariantIdentifier	IdentifierType
MRN	messageReferenceNumber	an..14	Chap 4 (Communication techniques)	non essential see Chapter 6.4/ CODREC see Chapter 6.5	
MSE	hardwarePartMagneticSensitive	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartMagneticSensitive	umlBoolean
MSH	maximumOfStackingHeight	n..2	Chap 3 (Material supply)	maximumOfStackingHeight	umlInteger
MSQ	minimumSalesQuantity	n..5	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	minimumSalesQuantity	umlInteger
MTP	messageType	an..6	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	messageContentType	ClassificationType
NIL	notIllustratedFigureItem	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	notIllustratedFigureItem	umlBoolean
NIN	natoItemIdentificationNumber	n9	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply) sub data element	natoItemIdentificationNumber	IdentifierType
NNM	natoItemName	an..130	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	natoItemName	DescriptorType
NNR	noticolNumber	an..14	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
NSC	natoSupplyClass	n4	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply) sub data element	natoSupplyClass	ClassificationType

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
NSN	natoStockNumber	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	NatoStockNumber	Class
OBI	ownBranchIndicator	an..20	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
OBS	observationDescription	an..130	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	observationDescription	DescriptorType
OID	originalInvoiceDate	nnnn- nn-nn	Chap 3 (Material supply)	InvoiceRelationship	Class
OIN	originalInvoiceNumber	an..20	Chap 3 (Material supply)	InvoiceRelationship	Class
ORN	originatorReferenceNumber	an..14	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
ORT	originator	an5	sub data element	Organization	Class
OSN	observationIdentifier	n1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	observationIdentifier	IdentifierType
OSP	obsoletePart	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	obsoletePart	umlBoolean
OTS	openingTimeSchedule	an..65533	Chap 3 (Material supply)	OpeningTimes	Class
PAV	paidValue	n..15	Chap 3 (Material supply)	paidValue	PropertyType
PBI	priceBreakInformation	S.C.D.E.	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	PriceBreakInformation	Class
PBN	procurementBudgetNumber	an..14	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
PCN	primeContractNumber	an..32	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	contractIdentifier	IdentifierType
PCO	priceCondition	an3	Chap 2 (Spare parts list), non-essential data element Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
PCS	partChangeabilityStrategy	a1	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) sub data element	partChangeabilityStrategy	ClassificationType
PDM	partsDataMatrix	S.C.D.E.	Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	partsDataMatrix	ClassificationType
PIC	hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate	n1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	hardwarePartPoolItemCandidate	umlBoolean
PID	partIdentifier	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	FigureItemPartRealization	Class
PIY	precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	precedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability	ClassificationType
PLC	hardwarePartPackagingRequirement	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartPackagingRequirement	ClassificationType
PLT	hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	hardwarePartPurchasingLeadTime	PropertyType
PMI	procurementDataIndicator	a1	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply) sub data element	partsDataMatrix	ClassificationType
PMS	partMaintenanceSolution	S.C.D.E.	Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	PartMaintenanceSolution	Class
PNC	partNationalSpecificClassification	a1	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) sub data element	partNationalSpecificClassification	ClassificationType
PNR	partNumber	an..60	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply) sub data element	partIdentifier	IdentifierType
POM	FigureItemPostModification	an..20	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	FigureItemModification	Class
POS	partOverhaulabilityStrategy	a1	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) sub data element	partOverhaulabilityStrategy	ClassificationType

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Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
PPI	progressPaymentPlanIdentifier	an..20	Chap 3 (Material supply)	progressPaymentPlanIdentifier	IdentifierType
PPM	progressPaymentMilestone	an..9	Chap 3 (Material supply)	progressPaymentMilestoneIdentifier	IdentifierType
PRM	FigureItemPreModification	an..20	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	FigureItemModification	Class
PRS	partRecoverabilityStrategy	a1	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) sub data element	partRecoverabilityStrategy	ClassificationType
PSC	hardwarePartPilferageClass	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartPilferageClass	ClassificationType
PSD	periodStartDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
PSO	hardwarePartProcurementSource	an5	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	hardwarePartProcurementSource	Organization
PSS	partSourcingStrategy	an2	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) sub data element	partSourcingStrategy	ClassificationType
PTC	plannedTimeForCollection	S.C.D.E.	Chap 3 (Material supply)	plannedTimeForCollection	DateTimeRange
PTD	plannedTimeForDelivery	an20	Chap 3 (Material supply)	plannedTimeForDelivery	DateTimeType
PTF	plannedTimeForCollectionFrom	an20	sub data element	plannedTimeForCollection	DateTimeRange
PTT	plannedTimeForCollectionTo	an20	sub data element	plannedTimeForCollection	DateTimeRange
PTY	priorityRequirement	an..3	Chap 3 (Material supply)	priorityRequirement	ClassificationType
PUP	pickUpPointFullAddress	an..130	Chap 3 (Material supply)	ShipmentParty	Class
PVI	paidValueForThisInvoice	n..15	Chap 3 (Material supply)	paidValueForThisInvoice	PropertyType
PYS	paymentSource	an..34	Chap 3 (Material supply)	BankDetails	Class
QED	quotationExpiryDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	quotationExpiryDate	DateType
QFD	quotationEffectiveDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	quotationEffectiveDate	DateType

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Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
QNA	quantityInNextHigherAssembly	an..4	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	quantityInNextHigherAssembly	PropertyType
QTY	quantity	n..5	Chap 3 (Material supply)	invoiceQuantity	PropertyType
	No in V 6.1	n..5	Chap 3 (Material supply)	quotationEntryQuantity	PropertyType
	No in V 6.1	n..5	Chap 3 (Material supply)	orderEntryQuantity	PropertyType
QUI	hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply) sub data element	hardwarePartQuantityPerUnitOfIssue	PropertyType
RCF	receivedFrom	an..130	Chap 4 (Communication techniques)	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
RCL	repairCostLimit	n..15	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
RCY	figureItemRecoverabilityStrategy	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) sub data element	figureItemRecoverabilityStrategy	ClassificationType
RDE	relatedDataElement	an..130	Chap 4 (Communication techniques)	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
RDT	receiptDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 3 (Material supply)	receiptDate	DateTimeType
REC	recommendationDescription	an..130	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	recommendationDescription	DescriptorType
REM	remarks	an..65	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	statusAdviceRemarks	DescriptorType
RFD	locationDesignator	an..20	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureReferenceDesignator	IdentifierType
RFS	figureItemReasonForSelection	n1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureItemReasonForSelection	ClassificationType
RLY	figureItemReplaceabilityStrategy	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) sub data element	figureItemReplaceabilityStrategy	ClassificationType
RMK	remarkText	an..130	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	Remarks	Class

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
RNC	referenceNumberCategory	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	referenceNumberCategory	ClassificationType
RNV	referenceNumberVariant	n1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	referenceNumberVariation	ClassificationType
ROS	repairOrderStatus	an3	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
RPC	responsiblePartnerCompanyCode	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	(CODREQ-message)	N/A
RPY	figureItemRepairabilityStrategy	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) sub data element	figureItemRepairabilityStrategy	ClassificationType
RRD	repairReferenceDocument	an..64	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
RSE	hardwarePartRadiationSensitive	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartRadiationSensitive	umlBoolean
RSQ	recommendedSparesQuantity	n..5	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	recommendedSparesQuantity	PropertyType
	No in V 6.1	n..5	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	provisioningRecommendedSparesQuantity	PropertyType
RTX	FigureItemReference	an..19	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	FigureItemReference	Class
SAC	statusAdviceCode	an2	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	statusAdviceCode	ClassificationType
SCC	securityClass	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	SecurityClass	Class
SCN	shipmentConsignmentNumber	an..10	Chap 3 (Material supply)	shipmentConsignmentNumber	IdentifierType
SDC	systemDifferenceCode	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	(CODREQ-message)	N/A
SED	shelfExpirationDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 3 (Material supply)	hardwarePartShelfExpirationDate	DateType
SEN	segmentSequenceNumber	n..6	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	quotationEntryIdentifier	IdentifierType
	No in V 6.1	n..6	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	orderEntryIdentifier	IdentifierType

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
	No in V 6.1	n..6	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	invoiceEntryIdentifier	IdentifierType
	No in V 6.1	n..6	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	paymentEntryIdentifier	IdentifierType
	No in V 6.1	n..6	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	shipmentRevisionIdentifier	IdentifierType
	No in V 6.1	n..6	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	shipmentEntryIdentifier	IdentifierType
	No in V 6.1	n..6	Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	sparePartsListEntryIdentifier	IdentifierType
SER	serialNumber	an..64	Chap 3 (Material supply)	serializedPartIdentifier	IdentifierType
SGN	segmentName	an..130	Chap 4 (Communication techniques)	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
SHF	shipmentFrom	an5	Chap 3 (Material supply)	ShipmentParty	Class
SIC	partSensitiveItemClass	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	partSensitiveItemClass	ClassificationType
SIM	serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement	n1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	serializedItemTraceabilityRequirement	ClassificationType
SIN	sensitivityIndicator	a1	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
SIP	shipmentTo	an5	Chap 3 (Material supply)	ShipmentParty	Class
SIY	succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	succeedingFigureItemSequenceNumberInterchangeability	ClassificationType
SLA	hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction	an..2	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitAction	ClassificationType
SLB	serialNumberLowerBound	an..8	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	ApplicabilityStatementItem	Interface

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
SLM	hardwarePartShelfLifeLimit	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartShelfLifeLimit	PropertyType
SLT	hardwarePartShelfLifeLimitType	n1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartShelfLifeType	ClassificationType
SMF	figureItemSelectCondition	a1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureItemSelectCondition	ClassificationType
SMR	maintenanceSolution	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	MaintenanceSolution	Class
SNC	standardNumberingSystemCode	an9	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	(CODREQ-message)	N/A
SOW	scopeOfWork	an3	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
SPA	sparePartsListAmendmentNumber	an3	Chap 2 (Spare parts list), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
SPC	hardwarePartRepairability	n1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartRepairability	ClassificationType
SPN	sparePartsListReferenceNumber	an..12	Chap 2 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
SPQ	hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity	n..4	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	hardwarePartStandardPackageQuantity	umlInteger
SPU	hardwarePartPackagedSize	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartPackagedSize	ThreeDimensional
SRA	hardwarePartScrapRate	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	hardwarePartScrapRate	NumericalPropertyType
SRV	userReference	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	ServiceConsumer	Class
STO	soldTo	an5	Chap 3 (Material supply)	InvoiceParty	Class
STR	hardwarePartSpecialStorageRequirement	n1	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartSpecialStorageRequirement	umlBoolean

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
STY	serviceType	an..32	Chap 3 (Material supply)	ServiceType	Class
SUB	serialNumberUpperBound	an..8	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	ApplicabilityStatementItem	Interface
SUF	standardHandlingUnitFormat	an..3	Chap 3 (Material supply)	standardHandlingUnitFormat	ClassificationType
SUU	hardwarePartSize	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartSize	ThreeDimensional
TAC	taxCode	an3	Chap 3 (Material supply)	taxCode	ClassificationType
TAN	transportAdviceNumber	an..14	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
TAV	taxValue	n..15	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
TBF	partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	partUsageMeanTimeBetweenFailure	PropertyType
TBO	timeBetweenOverhaul	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	timeBetweenOverhaul	PropertyType
TLF	hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartTotalLifeLimit	PropertyType
TLI	totalLineValue	n..15	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
TNC	totalNumberOfCases	n..3	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
TOA	tableOfAllowanceItem	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	tableOfAllowanceItem	umlBoolean
TOD	messageSender	an5	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	MessageParty	Class
TOP	typeOfPrice	an2	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply)	typeOfPrice	ClassificationType
TOS	typeOfSupply	an1	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
TPD	taxPointDate	nnnn-nn-nn	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
TPR	taxPercentageRate	n..4	Chap 3 (Material supply)	taxPercentageRate	PropertyType
TQL	figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject	an..5	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureItemTotalQuantityInInitialProvisioningProject	PropertyType
TQY	totalQuantityInProvisioningProject	an..5	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	totalQuantityInProvisioningProject	PropertyType
TRO	contractorTaxRegistrationNumber	an..20	Chap 3 (Material supply)	InvoiceParty	Class
TRU	customerTaxRegistrationNumber	an..20	Chap 3 (Material supply)	InvoiceParty	Class
TSV	timeBetweenScheduledShopVisits	S.C.D.E.	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	timeBetweenScheduledShopVisits	PropertyType
TTV	originalInvoiceTotalTaxValue	n..15	Chap 3 (Material supply), non-essential data element	non essential see Chapter 6.4	
TXC	taxableCustomer	S.C.D.E.	Chap 3 (Material supply)	InvoiceParty	Class
TXO	taxableOrganisation	S.C.D.E.	Chap 3 (Material supply)	InvoiceParty	Class
TYP	typeOfLocationDesignator	an..12	Chap 1 (Provisioning) cannot assign	figureReferenceDesignator	IdentifierType
UDC	ultimateDestinationCode	an5	Chap 3 (Material supply)	DeliveryParty	Class
UID	uniqueIdentifier	n5	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	non essential see Chapter 6.4	N/A
UIN	userIdentifier	an1	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	ServiceConsumer	Class
ULQ	upperLimitSalesQuantity	n..5	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list) Chap 3 (Material supply) sub data element	upperLimitSalesQuantity	umlInteger
UOC	figureItemUsableOnCode	an24	Chap 1 (Provisioning)	figureItemUsableOnCode	ClassificationType
UOI	hardwarePartUnitOfIssue	a2	Chap 1 (Provisioning) Chap 2 (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartUnitOfIssue	ClassificationType

Data Dictionary v6.1				Data Model S2000M v7.0	
TEI	Name	Format	Usage	Name	Type
			[Chap 3](#) (Material supply) sub data element		
UOM	unitOfMeasure	a2	[Chap 1](#) (Provisioning) [Chap 2](#) (Spare parts list) [Chap 3](#) (Material supply) sub data element	PropertyType	Class
UOP	hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice	S.C.D.E.	[Chap 1](#) (Provisioning) [Chap 2](#) (Spare parts list) [Chap 3](#) (Material supply)	hardwarePartUnitOfIssuePrice	PropertyType
UPR	unitPrice	n..15	[Chap 1](#) (Provisioning) [Chap 2](#) (Spare parts list) [Chap 3](#) (Material supply) sub data element	(obsolete)	N/A
UTR	UTCReference	an20	[Chap 2](#) (Spare parts list) [Chap 3](#) (Material supply)	messageCreationDateTime	DateTimeType
VHU	volumeOfHandlingUnit	UOM:n..12	[Chap 3](#) (Material supply)	volumeOfHandlingUnit	PropertyType
WHU	weightOfHandlingUnit	UOM:n..12	[Chap 3](#) (Material supply)	weightOfHandlingUnit	PropertyType
WIU	widthOfHandlingUnit	UOM:n..12	[Chap 3](#) (Material supply)	sizeOfHandlingUnit	ThreeDimensional
WPU	hardwarePartPackagedWeight	S.C.D.E.	[Chap 1](#) (Provisioning) [Chap 2](#) (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartPackagedWeight	PropertyType
WUU	hardwarePartWeight	S.C.D.E.	[Chap 1](#) (Provisioning) [Chap 2](#) (Spare parts list)	hardwarePartWeight	PropertyType

End of data module

Chapter 7

Definitions, abbreviations and reference documents

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1   General

1.1   Purpose

The Glossary of Terms and Definitions is a catalogue of all the terms utilized in S2000M Chap 1 to Chap 6. Its purpose is to identify the terms and explain their definitions to ensure a common understanding of S2000M.

In addition it provides an overview of all reference documents used in S2000M.

1.2   Principles

The Glossary contains only those terms which appear in the text body of Chap 1 to Chap 6.

Definitions of Data Elements, which are contained in the Data Dictionary, are fully described in Chap 6. Those terms are not repeated in the Glossary.

Whenever suitable for the business covered by S2000M, terms which are already defined in other glossaries – the NATO Glossary of Terms (AAP-6) in particular – were adopted.

Whenever S2000M required its own definitions in order to provide the correct understanding of the business described, definitions of terms may differ from definitions in other documents / glossaries.

1.3 Presentation

The terms are presented in alphabetical order, each term followed by its definition.

Table 2 Terms and definitions

Term	Definition
Assembly	A combination of parts and subassemblies joined together to perform a specific function within the design of a Product. It can be provisioned and replaced as an entity.
Attaching part	A part used to attach another part, subassembly or assembly to a higher or neighboring assembly.
Authorized data receiver	A contractor who is authorized by the home National Codification Bureau to receive change sin data elements for items put forward for codification during provisioning.
Bill of material (BOM)	A list produced by a design authority that details all assemblies, sub-assemblies, parts and materials, with the quantity of each needed to make up the final Product or higher level assembly.
Branching diagram	A diagrammatical illustration of the message structure identifying segments, their relationship, and conditionality.
Build standard	The configuration standard of the Product which is delivered to the customer.
Cable looms	An assembly of electrical wires and connectors that provide the main electrical power distribution throughout the Product.
Category 1 container	Re-usable containers designed to be used as a shipping and storage container without impairment of its protective function and which can be repaired and/or refitted.
Chapterisation	The method of structuring data into chapters and sub-chapters for use in Provisioning Data/IPC as identified by the relevant specification.
Component data element	A simple data element which is a subordinate portion of a composite data element. It is identified by its position within the data element.
Component data element separator	A character used to separate the component data elements in a composite data element. The character used is (:).
Composite data element	A data element made up of two or more component data elements.
Compound data element	See composite data element.

Term	Definition
Concessions	Permission granted by the Quality Assurance Authority to a manufacturer or repairer to restore incorrectly manufactured items to the design standard.
Conditional data element	A data element within a segment of a message or transaction. It shall be provided to satisfy certain business conditions or its use is subordinated to another data element.
Configuration standard	Identifies the production build standard of the Product as delivered to the customer. Any changes to this standard can only be carried out by an approved modification and managed under a strict configuration control mechanism.
Consumables	Items (eg oils, lubricants, adhesives, paints) which are consumed or used to destruction in service. The term 'consumable' is used to classify a group of items.
Consumption data	Details of spare part usage during the performance of repair activities, either at the customers main repair depot or at industry.
Contractor	The industrial organization who has the responsibility for delivering data and hardware to the customer in support of the Product.
Customer	The organization who is the recipient of data and hardware from the contractor.
Data element	A unit of data for which is identified by a Text Element Identifier (TEI). The description, value and meaning will be in accordance with the data dictionary.
Delimiter	A specific character which identifies a punctuation function in a data string.
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	A structured way of exchanging data held electronically from database to database usually using telecommunications network.
End item	A final combination of assemblies, components and/or parts ready for its intended use.
Engineering breakdown in disassembly sequence	The normal method of compiling data for an engineering breakdown, thus identifying all assemblies and their individual components, together with other detail parts and hardware which cannot be assigned to assemblies. This breakdown contains all items within a specific drawing or drawings.
Equipment	Items which are necessary to operate and maintain the Product.
Expendable	Items which are typically replaced during the maintenance of the Product and are not economically repairable. The term 'expendable" expresses a property of an item (Expendable versus Repairable).

Term	Definition
Figure	An engineering breakdown in disassembly sequence complete with indexed illustrations. The content of the figure is determined by the chapterisation specification.
General tolerance figure	A figure containing ranges of equipment, such as capacitors or resistors, which are used on a select-on-test basis; used to minimise the number of entries in an equipment breakdown.
Illustrated Parts Catalogue (IPC)	A manual containing all information for the identification and requisition of replaceable parts and units.
Illustration	A graphical presentation of the hardware breakdown.
Interchangeable	An interchangeable part, sub-assembly, assembly or unit that meets or exceeds the required functional and structural specifications for a given application.
Item number	A number contained within the Catalogue Sequence Number, which uniquely locates a part within Provisioning Data/IPC and supporting illustration.
Key data unit(s)	One or more mandatory data units contained within a segment, the data element(s) of which can act as a key to a record or data grouping within a database.
Latest build standard	See New build standard
Level of breakdown	The depth to which an assembly or equipment is broken down from the content of the Drawing/Bill of material to support the customers maintenance policy.
Level of presentation	Refer to Level of breakdown.
Line maintenance	Routine check, inspection and malfunction rectification performed at base stations (eg at MOB (Main Operating Base) or at FOB (Forward Operating Base)).
Line Replaceable Unit (LRU) / Line Replaceable Item (LRI)	These are terms used to describe an "Item" which on defect can be replaced during a simple maintenance activity on a Product during line maintenance operations.
Local manufacture	Describes the condition where a spareable item can be manufactured by the customer within his own maintenance organization.
Long lead time item	A spareable item whose manufacture and delivery are in excess of 24 months from receipt of the customer order being placed.
Maintenance concept and support policy	The maintenance concept and support policy defines the customer's specific maintenance/ repair functions he wishes to undertake on an equipment.
Maintenance policy	A document agreed with the customer, which defines how the customer is going to operate the Product and the practices he will adopt to maintain the Product.

Term	Definition
Mandatory data element	A data element within a segment of a message or transaction. It shall be provided to satisfy certain business needs.
Message	A set of segments in the order specified in the message branching diagram starting with the message header (UNH) and ending with the message trailer (UNT), used to electronically transmit data. *Note: Only applicable to the CODREQ-message*.
Mirrored items	Items which contain a commonality in their content and structure of their detail parts breakdown. Normally only the left/top/forward part should be illustrated.
National Codification Bureau (NCB)	National agency of the manufacturing country that carries out the codification of items of supply produced by that country. The NCB's provide central operating points for the NATO codification process.
New build standard	The most recent produced build standard of a Product.
Next higher assembly	The assembly on which a specific detail part or assembly or sub-assembly is a part of.
Non-chapterisation Provisioning Data presentation	If the maintenance concept and support policy for an equipment dictates that it should have a separate and independent Provisioning Data process, publications and IPC, then the breakdown of the equipment will appear in its own separate Provisioning Data presentation outside of the Product chapterised Provisioning Data.
Observation	Comment(s) relating to data elements and illustrations contained within a Provisioning Data presentation.
Optional data element	A data element within a segment of a message or transaction. It may be provided if agreed.
Partner in the project	Describes the working relationship between the customer and contractor in a collaborative project.
Physical applicability	Describes how the item is used within the Product (ie quantity fitted, applicability – which variant of the Product it is used on? Effectivity – Which range within the Product it is used on?)
Pre-Assessment Meeting (PAM)	A meeting of Provisioning Data specialists from industry and customer, and if required a representative from the Home National Codification Bureau and/or the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM), at which the Provisioning Data and Illustrations are reviewed and technical approval given by the customer.
Primary reference number	A part number allocated by a manufacturer who is the design right owner of the item of supply, and takes precedence of all other known references to that item.
Product	Any platform, system or equipment (air, sea, land vehicle, equipment or facility, civil or military).

Term	Definition
Product Life Cycle Support Task Team (PLCSTT)	A team of people tasked by the SC to align Chapter 1 of S2000M (Issue 5.0) with ISO 10303-239 (PLCS).
Programmed devices	A computer device that has been programmed (eg ROM, PROM, EPROM).
Provisioning	Provisioning is the process of selecting support items and spares, necessary for the support of all categories of Products.
Provisioning Project Number (IPPN)	The allocation of IPPNs provides a method of dividing the complete Provisioning Data task for the Product into manageable packages
Raw material	Identifies the standard of the material that a part (eg shim) can be manufactured from (eg sheet aluminium alloy).
Recommended item	Refer to recommended spare
Recommended spare	A part which is considered necessary to be purchased and stocked and used in a maintenance activity to ensure availability of the Product.
Reference designator	A code which serves as a cross reference between parts contained in wiring diagrams, hydraulic systems etc, and the IPC and other publications. They are used to uniquely identify and locate discrete unit's portions thereof and basic parts.
Repairable	Items subject to planned or un-planned maintenance which can be restored to acceptable operating condition or state after damage or failure.
	The term 'repairable' expresses a property of an item (Repairable versus Expendable).
Segment	A predefined and identified set of functionally related data elements which are identified by their sequential position within the message. A segment starts with a segment tag and ends with a segment terminator (')
Segment levels	Segments are structured into hierarchical levels and groups according to their logical relationship.
Select on fit	The term given to standard ranges of piece parts, which differ in physical size, and/or tolerances and which require selection on assembly to meet variations in dimensions.
Select on test	The term given against a range of components, one or more of which has to be selected during test in order to meet calibration tolerances (eg resistors, diodes).
Service Bulletin (SB)	A "design change" defined by the manufacturer but implemented (applied) after Product delivery to the customer. Service Bulletins are applied on already delivered Products.
Service life	The time span that a Product or equipment first enters service with the customer to its decommissioning and disposal.

Term	Definition
Shipping part	Items used for the protection of the whole equipment or portions of the equipment whilst they are in transit. Shipping parts are removed before the equipment can be used.
Simplification of S2000M Supply Chain Task Team (SSSCTT)	A team of people tasked by the SC to simplify Chapter 2 through Chapter 4 of the S2000M (Issue 5.0).
Spare	An individual part, sub-assembly or assembly supplied for the maintenance or repair of systems or equipment.
Special consumables	Consumables such as: adhesives, lubricants, protective coatings etc, which are included in a repair kit to enable an approved specific repair scheme to be carried out.
Special spares condition	Items, supplied as spares, which are not identical to the production build item.
Standard Observation Numbers (SON)	Numeric codes which are assigned and used in the observation process to reduce the amount of free text.
Steering Committee (SC)	A body of members representing nations and organizations who have a common interest in the S2000M.The SC considers change proposals to S2000M and may ratify them for incorporation in the Specification. The SC also decides when changes will be published in S2000M.
Storage part	Items, which are used to protect an equipment from the ingress of foreign matter during storage.
Support equipment	Support equipment are all those items such as electrical, hydraulic and air trolleys, weapon and equipment carriers, gantries, jacks, test equipment etc, needed to maintain a Product and its installed equipment at the operational level of usage.
System Design Responsibility (SDR)	Identifies the contractor who has the design authority for a system. A system being defined as: flying controls, landing gear, hydraulic systems, propulsions, steering gear, etc.
Text	A term used to describe the collection of data elements when presented in the Provisioning Data and IPC.
Text element identifier	A three alpha character code which is used as an identifier for a data element in an interchange.
Unit of Functionality (UoF)	A Unit of Functionality is a construct that divides the overall data model for S2000M into a set of smaller data models which defines classes and attributes required to document a specific aspect of the provisioning.
Variant	Variants are different versions of equipment or assemblies, which contain a high degree of commonality.

Table 3 Abbreviations

Term	Definition
AC/135	Allied Committee 135 (Group of National Directors on Codification)
ADP	Automatic Data Processing
AGE	Aerospace Ground Equipment
CDEM	Categorization Data Element Matrix
DE	Data Element
DEX	Data Exchange Specification
DMEWG	Data Model and Exchange Working Group
EAR	Export Administration Regulations
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
GC	Guidance Conference
GD	Guidance Document
IBAN	International Bank Account Number
ILS	Integrated Logistics Support (to be distinguished from the data element figureItemIPSReference and its TEI 'ILS')
IOTWG	Inter-Operability and Technology Working Group
IPC	Illustrated Parts Catalogue
IPDP	Illustrated Parts Data Publication
IPP	Provisioning Data Project
IPS	Integrated Product Support (to be distinguished from the data element provisioningProjectSubject and its TEI 'IPS')
IPPN	Provisioning Data Project Number
ITAR	International Traffic in Arms Regulations
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KrWaffKontrG	Kriegswaffenkontrollgesetz
LRI	Line Replaceable Item
LRU	Line Replaceable Unit
LSA	Logistics Support Analysis
ML4	Maintenance Level 4, Industrial Repair and Overhaul
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRO	Maintenance, Repair & Overhaul
MSS	Mutual Supply Support

Term	Definition
MSWG	Material Supply Working Group
NCB	National Codification Bureau
NCS	NATO Codification System
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OSS	Offer of Surplus Stock
PAM	Pre-Assessment Meeting
PBA	Performance Based Acquisition
PBC	Performance Based Contracting
PBL	Performance Based Logistics
PDC	Parts Data Commonality
PHS&T	Packaging, Handling, Storage and Transportation
PLCS	Product Life Cycle Support
PLCSTT	Product Life Cycle Support Task Team
PWG	Provisioning Working Group
RFID	Radio-frequency Identification
RP	Re-provisioning
R&O	Repair and Overhaul
S1000D	ASD Specification 1000D
S2000M	ASD Specification 2000M
S3000L	ASD Specification 3000L
S5000F	ASD Specification 5000F
S6000T	ASD Specification 6000T
SB	Service Bulletin
SC	Steering Committee
SOF	Select-On-Fit
SON	Standard Observation Number
SOT	Select-On-Test
SPL	Spare Parts List
SSSCTT	Simplified S2000M Supply Chain Task Team
TBD	To Be Defined
TEI	Text Element Identifier
UoF	Unit of Functionality

Term	Definition
UML	Unified Modelling Language
WG	Working Group

Table 4 Reference documents

Reference	Description
ACoDP-1	NATO Manual on Codification
ISO 10303-239	Industrial automation systems and integration, product data representation and exchange, Part 239: Application protocol: Product life cycle support
ISO 22745	Standard Based Exchange of Product Data
ISO 3166-1	Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions, Part 1: Country Codes
ISO 4217	Codes for the representation of currencies and funds
ISO 639-1	Code for the representation of names of languages
ISO 8000-110	Data quality -- Part 110: Master data: Exchange of characteristic data: Syntax, semantic encoding, and conformance to data specification
ISO 9362	Business Identifier Code (BIC)
PBL Guidebook	A Guide to Developing Performance-Based Arrangements, U.S. Department of Defense
RFC 5542	Internet Calendaring and Scheduling Core Object Specification (iCalendar)
S1000D	International specification for technical publications using a common source database
S3000L	International procedure specification for Logistics Support Analysis
S4000P	International specification for developing and continuously improving preventive maintenance
S5000F	International specification for in-service data feedback
S6000T	International procedure specification for Training and Training Need Analysis
SX000i	International guide for the use of the S-Series Product Support (IPS) specifications (previously the S-Series Integrated Logistic Support (ILS) specifications)
SX001G	Glossary for the S-Series IPS Specifications
SX002D	Common Data Model for the S-Series IPS Specifications
SX003X	Compatibility Matrix for the S-Series IPS Specifications
SX004G	Unified Modelling Language (UML) Model Reader's Guidance
SX005G	S-Series IPS specifications XML schema implementation guide
STANAG 2290	NATO Unique Identification of Items
STANAG 3150	The Uniform System of Supply Classification

Reference	Description
STANAG 3151	The Uniform System of Item Identification
STANAG 4177	Codification – Uniform System of Data Acquisition
STANAG 4199	Codification – Uniform System of Exchange of Materiel Management
STANAG 4280	NATO Levels of Requirements for Packaging
STANAG 4438	Codification of Equipment – Uniform System of Dissemination of Data Associated with NATO Stock Numbers