

**SUPPLIER : PRODUCT
TRADE-ITEM (Shipper) BARCODING
REQUIREMENTS**



Overview

With Supply Chain Management taking on ever growing importance, today's trading environment demands a universal numbering and bar coding system for tracking and identifying goods that is universally understood by everyone.

While many organisations have developed their own in-house numbering systems, they have little or no value outside the enterprise. Similarly, industry-common systems have appeared, but are limited to one sector of the economy.

The EAN•UCC system provides for the use of unambiguous numbers to identify goods, services, assets and locations worldwide. These numbers can also be shown as barcodes. The system is designed to overcome the limitations of using company, organization or sector specific coding systems, and to make trading much more efficient and more responsive to customers.

Because the EAN•UCC system utilises globally unique numbers to identify individual items, the system can be used across all business platforms and by all trading partners throughout a supply chain.

As well as providing a unique system for item identification, the system also provides for additional information such as best before dates, serial numbers, and batch numbers to be shown in a bar coded form. The barcode is a unique identifier for an item (single unit or pack or pallet or global 'address') which ensures that any coded item can be tracked, traced and identified from its source point to its final destination – be it on a supermarket shelf or in a factory being assembled into further finished product.

The EAN•UCC system is co-administered by EAN International and the Uniform Code Council (UCC). All EAN member countries and the Uniform Code Council (UCC) in the United States undertake to operate their national numbering system within the EAN•UCC System Guidelines. Consequently, any item numbered and bar coded in one country shall be uniquely identified in all other countries and scannable on the same type of equipment. Users of the EAN•UCC System therefore benefit from this mutual compatibility.

BAR CODING TRADE ITEMS

A trade item is any item (product or service) upon which there is a need to retrieve pre-defined information and that may be priced, ordered or invoiced for trade between participants at any point in the supply chain.

A trade item may be a single, non-breakable unit. It may also be a standard and stable grouping of a series of single items. Such a unit may be presented in a wide variety of physical forms: a fibreboard carton, a covered or branded pallet, a film wrapped tray, a crate with bottles etc...

Trade items consisting of a single unit are identified with a unique Global Trade Item Number (GTIN). GTIN is an identification number to identify a trade item which may be sold at retail point of sale which appears in general distribution warehouse environment.

The identification and bar coding of trade items enables the automation of product receiving, inventory management, automatic re-ordering, sales analysis and a wide range of other business applications.

Within the Australian retail industry, trade item numbers have historically been referred to as APNs and TUNs. Whilst this terminology may still occasionally be encountered, the correct term for any trade item number is Global Trade Item Number (GTIN).

Note : This number will be provided to all suppliers for all products which are supplied to Nutrimecs. Each GTIN will be unique to a product code.

GTIN – What’s in a Name?

Old Terminologies Used:

- APNs
- TUNs
- EANs

New Harmonized & Global Terminology

- GTIN = Global Trade Item Number
- UPCs
- Barcode Number

Creating a GTIN by allocating an EAN/UCC-14 Number Using the indicator (Logistical Variant)

The EAN/UCC –14 number is created by prefixing the existing GTIN of the trade item with an indicator(logistical variant). An indicator is a number between 1 and 8 and is used to identify different levels of trade items not sold at Point of Sale. Nutrimecs have decided that the indicator number for shipper level of packaging is 5. As the project progress’s other levels of packaging will be barcoded and indicator numbers will be assigned.

The barcode number is now classified as a 14 digit number and is represented by UCC/EAN-128 bar code.

Applying Attribute Information to UCC/EAN-128 Barcode

Attribute information is any variable information that must be added to a barcode over and above the product identification number, and can include use by dates, batch numbers, serial numbers. This information is linked to the EAN/UCC- 14

number using Application Identifiers which are shown as a (xx) in the UCC/EAN-128 barcode.

Common Application identifiers are:

(01) (01) : To indicate the following digits form a 14 digit non retail GTIN

(10) : Batch number (required for Nutrimetics)

(15) (15) : Best before Date

(37) (37) : Box Quantity (required for Nutrimetics)

Due to the dynamic nature of the application identifier information, barcodes cannot generally be pre-printed, but must be applied "live" or on-line at the production site or warehouse.

Nutrimetics are using the application identifiers underlined above.

Elements of a Nutrimetics Shipper Barcode Label

The combination of :

Indicator(logistical variant) ; Company Prefix ; Item Reference ; Check digit ; (10) Application Identifier ; (37) Application Identifier

Forms a complete 'GTIN' (Global Trade Item number) and is represented as a UCC/EAN-128 barcode. This GTIN is unique throughout the world and precisely identifies our product.

Who is Responsible for allocating the GTIN number

Generally the company which owns the brand name of the product is responsible for the allocation of the GTIN to the relevant suppliers of their products, regardless of where the product has been manufactured.

*Therefore, responsibility for allocating numbers to suppliers belongs to Nutrimetics Balmain, and responsibility for applying this information into a UCC/EAN-128 barcode on a standard **shipper label** is that of the supplier.*

E.g of a Standard Nutrimetics Shipper Label and UCC/EAN –128.

nutrimetics manufacturing 24-03-03

O 40 X 55 Grams

BIO REPAIR EXFOLIATING GEL



59333208004171 (10)N3L3C(37)40



1959

1959 | **N3L3C**

COMMON RECOMMENDATIONS APPLICABLE FOR ALL EAN•UCC BARCODE TYPES

To do its job properly, a barcode must scan clearly and correctly first time. This means adequate procedures must be in place to ensure that all the barcodes marked on goods are correct in every way, namely:

- • Data content
- • Barcode production
- • Location
- • Print quality
- • External packaging factors (tape, plastic, glue or other printing)

Packaging Considerations

Always avoid locating the barcode around edges, under flaps or where there are seams or seals in the packaging.

Print Contrast

The ideal is black bars on a white background. Colours other than black on white can be used as long as the principle of very dark bars on a light background is maintained. Red, brown or light bar colours must not be used. For best scanning results avoid glossy materials.

Magnification Factor, Bar Widths & Height

Bar widths and height must adhere to the specifications according to the magnification factor stated in the EAN Australia User Manual.

Light Margin

There must be a light margin, “quiet zone” around the barcode to ensure the scanner knows where the barcode ends and begins. The area of this margin depends upon the size of the barcode.

Representation

Ensure that the barcode is representative of the digits printed underneath.

EAN Australia offers a Barcode Verification Service, which for members provides 20 free barcode tests each year. The service checks barcodes for scanning accuracy and conformity with international guidelines and specifications.

For more information on technical specifications for EAN•UCC barcodes go to the EAN Australia User Manual, which can be found on EAN Australia’s web page, (http://www.ean.com.au/ean_support/User_Manuals.asp)
Alternatively contact EAN Australia on 1300 366 033.