GS1 Data Source/My Product Manager

Explanatory notes on the Benelux model for FMCG in Belgium & Luxembourg and Food, Health and Beauty in The Netherlands.

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Document Summary

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Log of Changes

Release	Date of Change	Changed By	Summary of Change
1.0	12 May 2018	Henk-Jan Timmerman	GS1 Netherlands, GS1 Belgium & Luxembourg
1.1	11 August 2018		Added: ○ Labelling information of animal nutrition fields ○ Appendix of fields for Fruits and Vegetables not used in the Benelux ○ Added to the reference of the regulation for dietary foods in appendix 2
1.2	3 november 2018		Added: ○ Appendix list of ATC-codes ○ Added to the reference of regulations in appendix 2 (fruit juices) ○ Added a list of standard returnable packaging for beer in section 7.1
1.3	15 February 2019		○ Some textual changes in chapter 12 ○ Added an explanation about entering information for dangerous goods. This is chapter 13 ○ Changed appendix A1 (allergens) because it is now possible to enter allergens for some fish and crustaceans for the Dutch market as well
1.4	11 May 2019		○ Changed text in paragraph 10.2.1, allergens should be entered based on allergens mentioned in the ingredient statement and regulated product name. ○ When you enter lactose you do not have to enter 'Milk and its derivatives' anymore, changed this in the code list. ○ Added an explanation in section 2.5 on which codes to use to change your data in GS1 Data Source. ○ Added a roadmap to section 3, Packaging material.

Release	Date of Change	Changed By	Summary of Change
1.5	11 August 2019		○ Added regulation 608/2004 in Appendix A.2 ○ Added a reference to regulation 1169/2011 for food supplements in Appendix A.2.
1.6	2 November 2019		○ Added some extra information to the list with standard returnable packaging for beer in section 7.1. ○ Clarification of the references in Annex A.2. ○ The part about different languages on the 3ackaging and how to enter this in the data pool is clarified in section 2.2. ○ In chapter 3 'Packaging material' some clarifications are added.
1.7	27 November 2019		○ Added missing allergens in Appendix A.1.
1.8	15 February 2020		○ Added article 16g 2a in the appendix A.2 for compulsory additive label information for pharmaceuticals
1.9	9 May 2020		○ Reference added in section 3. ○ Step by step explanation added for entering nutrients in section 10. ○ Added a reference in Annex A2 for health and nutritional claims.
1.10	8 August 2020		○ Added scenario's for pallets in section 6 ○ Changed mandatory association in Annex 1
1.11	7 November 2020		○ No changes
1.12	15 May 2021		○ No changes

Release	Date of Change	Changed By	Summary of Change
1.13	20 November 2021		○ Updated the step-by-step plan for ending product publication (2.6). ○ Updated step 7 of the step-by-step plan for populating packaging material (3.2). Added more explanation on how to populate information about material that contains aluminium/steel. ○ Remark in 6.2 removed, because some attributes are no longer optional. ○ Updated the step-by-step plan for populating nutrients (10.1). Step 2 about populating 'Nutrient basis quantity type code' removed, because the attribute will be removed from the data model. ○ Removed paragraph 10.4 about marks/logos, because some attributes will be removed from the data model and this makes the paragraph no longer needed. ○ Added paragraph 11.1.6 about cosmetics and personal care products because they are also part of the health and beauty product category. ○ Removed the explanation about flexible fields from chapter 13 dangerous goods, because flexible fields will no longer be used for dangerous goods. ○ Changed the regulation to which is referred in appendix A.2 for medical devices, because a new regulation is now used. ○ Appendix A.4 updated because some attributes mentioned will be part of the data model from November onwards and could be removed from the table consequently.
1.14	26 February 2022		○ Change in section 2.6 about discontinuing a trade item.
1.15	21 May 2022		○ Changed names of attributes because of Global Data Model. ○ Updated appendix A.1 with the list of allergens.
1.16	13 August 2022		○ Added text and example to section 5, about the use of GTIN in hierarchies.
1.17	19 November 2022		○ Added text to section 7, to clarify the use of returnable package deposit identification. ○ Added allergen type codes to A1, Allergen code list.
1.18	23 March 2023		○ ATC codes added (appendix A3) ○ Removed allergen type codes AX and SQ (appendix A1) ○ Added instructions for bulk articles in section 10.2
1.19	20 May 2023		○ Updated instructions for bulk articles in section 10.2
1.20	19 August 2023		○ Added instructions for empty cans as returnable package (7)

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1.21	18 November 2023	Team Standards & Applied Knowledge	○ Updated header of Appendix A.1.
1.22	24 February 2024	Team Standards & Applied Knowledge	○ Updated instructions for bulk articles in section 10.2
1.23	23 August 2025	Team Standards & Applied Knowledge	○ Updated appendix A.1 Allergen Code List by adding 64 codes

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1 Introduction

GS1 Belgium & Luxembourg and GS1 Netherlands offer, in close cooperation, a solution for an unambiguous and reliable exchange of trade item master data in the Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) industry in Belgium and Luxembourg and the Food, Health and Beauty industry in the Netherlands. This solution is called My Product Manager in Belgium & Luxembourg and GS1 Data Source in the Netherlands. Both solutions enable suppliers and retailers to exchange trade item data via the Global Data Synchronisation Network (GDSN).

This document provides an explanation on important subjects and specific procedures that should be followed while entering attributes and exchanging data between trading partners.

What is GS1 Data Source/My Product Manager?

GS1 Data Source/ My Product Manager (referred to in the remainder of this document as data pool) use the international GDSN standard. This standard defines which data is stored and shared and how. Suppliers send their trade item data to the data pool. In this process they determine which buyers have access to that information. Having obtained the data, buyers can use it for their own systems.

Dutch and Belgilux companies in food, health and beauty and FMCG have agreed what information is exchanged via the data pool to make business run smoothly, for example:

- **Product information:** e.g. Global Trade Item Number, product name and category.
- **Logistical information:** e.g. packaging, dimensions and weight.
- **Financial information:** e.g. VAT rate.
- **Label information:** e.g. allergens, nutritional values and usage instructions (of packaged food, health & beauty products).

Centralised information exchange via the data pool only works optimally if all links in the supply chain can rely on the quality of trade item data. Well-established data is: complete, consistent and in line with the standards and agreed rules.

2 General information

2.1 Harmonisation

GS1 Belgium & Luxembourg and GS1 Netherlands have realised a harmonised data model to simplify data exchange between companies in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The data model provides an overview of all attributes used in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. It is applicable to the Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) industry in Belgium and Luxembourg and the food, health and beauty industry in the Netherlands. Each attribute can be found in GS1 Attribute Explorer together with additional information such as definitions, cardinality (when entering an attribute is mandatory or optional), instructions, examples, code lists etc. National laws are applicable and any differences are stated clearly in this document.

The Benelux data model is governed by the Benelux Maintenance group.

2.2 Languages and roles

Rules for language:

The Netherlands (target market 528):

- Logistical information: text may be entered in more than one language in text fields, provided that language codes are included. For the Dutch target market, enter at least the language code Dutch (nl), even when the language used is not Dutch. If desired, you can repeat this field including the language code of the used language.
- Label information: for the Dutch target market you should enter label information in Dutch. If all information on the label is only available in another language, enter it in that language including the language code Dutch (nl). If only part of the text on the packaging is in a language other than Dutch, the information in the other language may also be entered, but that is not necessary. If you want to enter that information in that language, it is obligatory to do this with language code Dutch (NL). If desired, you can repeat the information using the language code of the language used. It is also possible (optional) to enter the text in several languages for the Dutch target market. Use ISO code list 639 when entering the language codes.

Belgium (target market 056):

- Logistical information: all logistical description fields (e.g. Functional name, Trade item description, Description short, etc.) must be provided at least in Dutch, French, German and English.
- Label information: all label information fields (e.g. Label description, Ingredient statement, etc.) must be provided at least in Dutch and French.
- In the instructions for the fields where information must be entered in multiple languages, the mandatory languages will be mentioned.

Luxembourg (target market 442):

- Logistical information: all logistical description fields (e.g. Functional name, Trade item description, Description short, etc.) must be provided at least in French, German and English.
- Label information: all label information fields (e.g. Label description, Ingredient statement, etc.) must be provided at least in German and French.
  In the instructions for the fields where information must be entered in multiple languages, the mandatory languages will be mentioned.

Roles and responsibilities:

- The buyer may ask his information provider to publish only the part of his assortment that is relevant to him.
- It is important that the information provider enters all the relevant data before publishing it. The provider is always responsible for supplying correct trade item data to the buyer.

- A product with the same product code or GTIN (Global Trade Item Number) may be available from more than one supplier, so the buyer must be able to record the same GTIN for different suppliers.
- Both the supplier and the buyer must use the Global Location Number (GLN) to enable parties to be identified and referred to.

2.3 Industry agreements on label information

2.3.1 Agreements for brand owners

The brand owner is responsible for the data provided, even if he outsources the submission of data. The data must be consistent, accurate, timely, complete, up to date and based on GS1 GDSN standards. This means that:

- The brand owner decides to whom the data is published.
- All the data required under Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011, product-specific EU Regulations and Directives and the applicable national rules must be exchanged (apart from batch codes and Best Before/Use By expiry dates).
- The data in the data pool must be identical to the data on the label.
- If a field is designated as mandatory (please refer to Attribute Explorer), the information provider must supply the data for this field if the data is declared on the product's label.
- In the event of an incident/incorrect data (e.g. a mistake in the information on allergens) the information provider should make a special effort to ensure that the data user is sent the correct information as soon as possible.
- Final label information should be added to the logistical data in the data pool no later than 14 days before the first despatch.

2.3.2 Agreements for data users

The users of the information in the data pool are, for example, the parties that actually sell the products. They are subject to the following rules:

- Data users must use the data responsibly.
- The data provided must be reproduced unchanged.
- Corrections must be incorporated as soon as possible.
- If an error is detected, it must be reported to the information provider as soon as possible.
- The information recipient may use the published product data to comply with Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011. The published data must not be sold to other parties or communicated directly to parties to which the brand owner does not wish to publish them.

2.4 Deadline pre-announcement

Deadlines by which the supplier must provide the required information are as follows:

- Ensure that **logistical data is available in the data pool no later than 12 weeks** before the first date of delivery ('first ship date time'). If the information has not yet been completed or finalised, enter 'PRELIMINARY' in the 'Preliminary item status code' field.
- Ensure that **label information is available in the data pool no later than 6 weeks** before the first date of delivery ('first ship date time'). If the information has not yet been completed or finalised, enter 'PRELIMINARY' in the 'Preliminary item status code' field.
- If the 'Preliminary item status code' field is used (filled with 'PRELIMINARY' or 'FINAL'), also fill in the 'First ship date time' field. In the case of 'PRELIMINARY' make sure the first ship date is after today. This is to check whether the latest update of the status (to 'FINAL') takes place in time.
- Deviations from this directive or deviations from the delivery times for the 'Fresh' (e.g. fresh fruits and vegetables) and 'Promotional items' categories are always determined in consultation between the supplier and the retailer.

Note: make sure the final product data is available in the data pool **no later than 2 weeks** before delivery.

2.5 Changing product data in GDSN

There are various reasons for changing the data of your product. This can be a correction of the data or a change of the physical product, which means that you also have to adjust the data. When making a physical change, always check the *GS1 GTIN Management standard* to determine whether the change causes you to assign a new GTIN to the product.

How to make adjustments in the datapool?

- Watch *this video* (in Dutch) for more information on changing and publishing data.
- Do you have a machine to machine (M2M) connection? Then you have different options in the XML message for the various changes. To do this, choose 'CORRECT' or 'CHANGE_BY_REFRESH' in the 'documentCommandHeader' element. For more information, see section 4.2 of the *GDSN Operations Manual*.

2.6 Discontinue a trade item

The following steps illustrate the process that the manufacturer uses to discontinue a trade item (GTIN) permanently and correctly. The example below (step 1 through step 2) applies to the web user interface.

- **Step 1 - populate end availability date time**
  As soon as all invoices are paid by the retailer, and when you want to terminate the product/hierarchy permanently, populate the 'End availability date/time' field with the date of termination. Save this date and publish the product. Follow this procedure for all layers in the hierarchy.

  Note: if you want to terminate products *temporarily*, also fill in the 'End availability date/time' and furthermore the 'Seasonal product indicator' field with 'TRUE'. You subsequently save this date and publish the data. Consequently, you do not need to actively stop the publishing of the data.

- **Step 2 – withdrawal of the publications**
  As soon as the entered date has expired, the data pool will automatically withdraw the publication. The product will get the status 'Ended'. This does not apply to products with the value 'TRUE' in 'Seasonal product indicator'. Those publications will not be withdrawn after the end availability date time has expired.

Make sure you always start by removing the **highest** level (trade unit or pallet) and then the lower levels (such as the consumer unit). Before carrying out the final termination of products, wait until they have actually been disappeared from the data quality report. If a product has not been terminated in the correct way, but has been removed, the product will stay active in the data pool. You can see if this is the case in MijnGS1, if they are still active they will appear in the overview with all the products. This overview is updated every night.

2.7 Global Product Classification (GPC)

GPC (Global Product Classification) is a global standard and part of the GS1 system. GPC helps global trading partners to group products in the same way throughout the world. To be able to group the products, a hierarchical system has been developed. The GPC hierarchy consists of four layers. These four layers (from high to low) are:

1. 'Segment'
2. 'Family'
3. 'Class'
4. 'Brick'

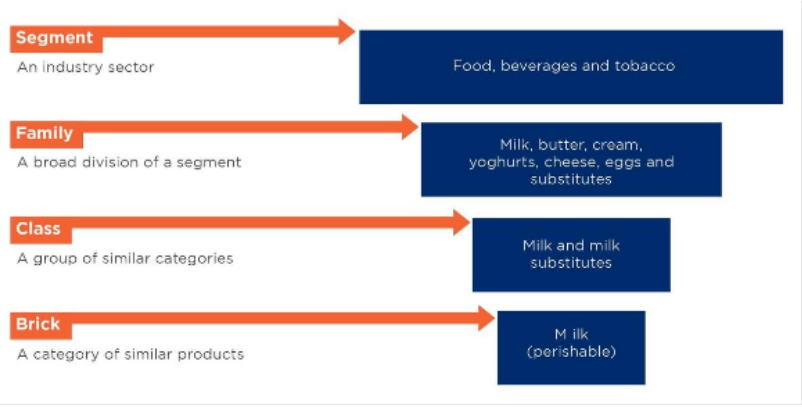


Figure 2.1: GPC layers

The 'Segment', 'Family' and 'Class' layers are used only to find the right 'Brick' but are not communicated. The building block of GPC is therefore **the brick**. There are bricks for everything from a car to a bottle of milk. The highest level of the classification ('Segment') is defined as a particular industry. For example, a bottle of milk belongs to the food, beverages and tobacco segment.

To add more detail to the GPC bricks, use attributes and attribute values. The use of these attributes and attribute values is **not mandatory** in the Netherlands and Belgium and Luxembourg. A brick can have no attributes, one attribute or multiple attributes. However, an attribute can only have one value.

2.7.1 Search for the right Global Product Classification (GPC) code

If you are searching for the right classification code for your product, use the *GPC browser* to find it.
It is important to choose the correct GPC for your product. If you cannot find the right GPC code, choose a GPC code of a product group that is close to the product you want to classify. It is possible to add a new GPC code or to change an existing one by submitting a *change request*. The GPC system is updated twice a year. The updates are published in June and December and implemented in GDSN within five months (in May and November).

2.8 Taxes

National laws on taxes are applicable. There are specific guidelines on taxes for the Belgian and Luxembourg market; check the *additional information* on taxes. In the case of returnable packaging for which no tax applies, use dutyFeeTaxCategoryCode EXEMPT.
Use for target market Netherlands only High (hoog), Low (laag), Zero (nul) or Exempt (Uitgezonderd). See also: *Belastingdienst btw-tarief*.

2.9 Data quality

The data exchange via the data pool must be reliable. Therefore, data quality programmes are in place in GS1 Netherlands and GS1 Belgium & Luxembourg. They are based on the same principles, but differ somewhat (both in setup and in execution).

Two types of Data Quality checks are part of the data quality programmes:

1. Physical checks on the logistical and label information.
2. Logical checks (validations) on data combined. The validations will be harmonised for the Benelux countries at a later stage.

3 Packaging material

In some cases, especially when items cross national borders, data recipients will ask the suppliers to provide the detailed constitution of a product packaging via GDSN. This will allow the data recipients for example to conduct proper waste management, or to complete legal declarations (e.g. Fost Plus, Afvalfonds and VAL-I-PAC declaration).

3.1 Requirements for environmental taxes on packaging

Different requirements apply to reusable packaging. The following applies in the Netherlands and Belgium:

- In scope: Returnable packaging that is used as packaging for the consumer product, and therefore is returned by the consumer to the store. Examples are beer bottles and beer crates.
- Out of scope: Returnable packaging that is used for the logistics between manufacturers and retailers are out of scope. Examples are CBL crates, EPS crates or pallets.

Note: An exception applies to Delhaize Le Lion/De Leeuw. They wish to also receive the packaging information of logistical Returnable packages.

3.2 Step by step plan for filling in information

Below are the steps on how to enter packaging information. These steps should be repeated for every packaging level: consumer unit, trade unit, etc.

1. **Determine if the packaging has returnable empties (a product packaging that will be re-used):**

   Does the product contain a returnable package? Fill in the field via the attribute 'Is packaging marked returnable' (isPackagingMarkedReturnable). Example: beer sold in glass bottles that can be returned: isPackagingMarkedReturnable = true. For packaging that contains returnable empties, it is mandatory to populate other fields concerning returnable empties information as well. Please refer to chapter 7.

2. **Determine the prevalent packaging element:**
   Select a code from the Packaging Type Code list (e.g. code 'BO' for Bottle). If the packaging consists of multiple elements, as most do, only specify the prevalent element specified with a specific code. The other packaging elements that can be detached from the product should also be indicated, but with the PackagingTypeCode 'PUG' (=unspecified).

   In some cases a product can have more than one packaging that can be of a prevalent type. In that case, it is allowed to populate multiple packaging types. Example: a plastic pot of yoghurt or cream cheese which is enveloped by a carboard sleeve has 2 prevalent packaging elements: the pot and the sleeve. Here you indicate **both** prevalent packaging types with their packagingTypeCode: pot = 'PT' and sleeve = 'SY'.
   The lid of the pot is part of the pot and can be detached from it, so is identified as 'PUG'.

   An exception: fill in caps of bottles that are in the same material as the bottle itself (e.g. in PET) in the field 'Packaging type code' with the code 'BO'. Only if they are made from other materials (e.g. METAL), then you list them under a separate packagingTypeCode (for example METAL: 'PUG'.)

   For each of the packaging elements, fill in the field 'Packaging material type code' (see step 5).

3. **Indicate the packaging level:**

   Us the field 'Packaging level' and indicate the level of the packaging:

   - **1 = Primary**: packaging designed to make one selling unit for the consumer. This will be the packaging level for articles that are indicated as 'BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH' or 'PACK_OR_INNER_PACK'. Multipacks (e.g. a six pack of bottles) will in this case also have packaging level 1.

Example: a plastic PET bottle sold to the consumer would have packagingTypeCode = BO and packagingLevel = 1.

- **2 = Secondary**: grouping of multiple primary packages. This will normally be the CASE level.
- **3 = Tertiary**: packaging intended for transport of selling units. This will normally be the PALLET level.

If a higher or lower packaging level has not assigned its own GTIN, you add the packaging information to the higher or lower level.

What to do with a consumer unit that contains another consumer unit?

- If the units in the package have their own GTIN, e.g. a pack of 6 cans of soda, the packaging material of the unit (the tin) is ONLY filled in with the GTIN of the unit itself and no longer in the other packaging. Only the packaging material of that packaging is filled in.
- If the units in the package DO NOT have their own GTIN (this is called "components"), e.g. a bag containing several small bags of chips: fill in the packaging material of the units (small bags of chips) at the level of the larger packaging (the large bag).

Note: always start by entering the product's packaging data of the level in the hierarchy that has a GTIN assigned. So for the box whose pallet does not have a GTIN, start with the data of the box and then add the packaging data of the pallet to it. In the example of the bag with small bags of chips in it, you start with the data of the bag, because it has been identified with a GTIN, and then fill in the details of the small pouches.

4. **Provide a detailed description for each packaging element:**

   Provide in attribute 'Packaging type description' a detailed description of the packaging of the entire product, including al it's packaging elements. For the prevalent packaging element(s) (see step 2), this is the packaging element that is not equal to 'PUG'. Example: PET bottle with HDPE cap, Sleeve in plastic, wrapped in plastic with a paper label.

5. **List all the materials relative to the PackagingTypeCode:**

   Fill in all the materials in the 'Packaging material type code' field. All codes from the Benelux 'PackagingMaterialTypeCode' (see GS1 Attribute Explorer) can be used. If the material is a composite material, then use the code 'COMPOSITE' in the field 'Packaging material type code' (depending on the material used).

6. **Enter the weight of the materials:**

   Fill in the weight of the materials in the field 'Packaging material quantity (+ UOM)'. Use 3 decimal places to describe the quantity as accurate as possible.

7. **For some materials you add extra information, or you proceed differently.**

   - If you stated 'GLASS' or 'GLASS_COLOURED' in the field 'Packaging material type code', then you indicate if the glass can be restored to be used again or not. Do this by filling in the attribute 'Is packaging material recoverable' (TRUE/FALSE).
   - If you stated 'METAL_STAINLESS_STEEL', 'METAL_STEEL' or 'METAL_ALUMINUM' in the field 'Packaging material type code', then indicate the thickness of the material in the field 'Packaging material thickness'. Only use these codes if the packaging material consists of more than 50% in weight from steel or aluminium.
   - If you stated the code POLYMER_PET in the field 'Packaging material type code' then the supplier should also indicate the transparency/colour of the material in the field 'Packaging material colour code reference'. Choose from one of the following values:
     - NON_TRANSPARENT_BLACK
     - NON_TRANSPARENT_OTHER
     - TRANSPARENT_BLUE
     - TRANSPARENT_COLOURLESS

- TRANSPARENT_GREEN
- TRANSPARENT_OTHER
- TRANSPARENT_BROWN
- TRANSPARENT_BLACK

- If the material is a composite material, then use the code 'COMPOSITE' in the field 'Packaging material type code'.
  - In this case you enter the materials that make up the composite material in the field 'Composite material detail packaging material type code'.
  - Also indicate the weight in the field 'Composite material detail packaging material composition quantity' + UOM.
  - Use the codes 'METAL_STAINLESS_STEEL', 'METAL_STEEL' or 'METAL_ALUMINUM' only if the composite material consists of more than 50% in weight from steel or aluminium.
  - If the composite material consists of several other materials (besides steel/aluminium) and aluminium/steel make up less than 50% of the composite material by weight, then only populate the data for the other materials and add the weight of the aluminium/steel to the material with the highest weight.
  - If, in addition to the aluminium/steel, the composite material consists of only one material in addition to the aluminium/steel and aluminium or steel makes up less than 50% of the composition by weight, then you do not enter this composite as composite material, but only populate the details of the other material. You then add the weight of the aluminium/steel to the other material.
- If you stated the codes 'METAL_STAINLESS_STEEL', 'METAL_STEEL' or 'METAL_ALUMINUM' in the field 'Composite material detail packaging material type code', then you also indicate the thickness of the material in the field 'Composite material detail packaging material thickness'.

4 Definitions for composite articles (multipack/components/variety packs)

An article can have multiple parts, for example in the case of a multi-pack or a variety pack. Articles having different components that do not have their own assigned GTIN are not a multi-pack or a variety pack, but a base unit (article). In the tables below, you will find a short definition of each composite article, together with some examples and instructions on how and where to list the composition of the article.

	Article	
Definition	A consumer unit can have multiple **homogeneous** parts/units that can be packed separately but can never be sold separately.	
Units contained have a GTIN assigned?	**No**. The units contained never have their own GTIN assigned.	
Units contained are homogeneous?	**Yes**	
Units contained are available separately?	**No**	
Example	A can of cola. A box of green tea bags (bags packed separately, 25 pieces).	
Description of the product composition	Specify the article composition in 'Net content' (netContent), for example: 33 CL or 25 pieces	

Figure 4.1: product

	Multi-pack	
Definition	Multi-packs are consumer units that contain several separately packed homogeneous units that can be sold separately to the end-consumer. A multi-pack can be a temporary, promotional pack. All units in a multi-pack always have the same GTIN assigned.	
Units contained have a GTIN assigned?	**Yes.** All units contained in a multi-pack have a GTIN assigned.	
Units contained are homogeneous?	**Yes.** They all carry the same GTIN.	
Units contained are available separately?	**Yes.** The units contained in a multi-pack can be sold separately (they always have a GTIN).	
Example	A six-pack of cola.	
Description of the product composition	Specify the article composition in 'Net content statement' (netContentStatement), for example: 6 x 33 CL	

Figure 4.2: multi-packs

	Variety pack	
Definition	A (sometimes temporary, promotional) composition of existing **heterogeneous** articles. The units in a variety pack carry different GTINs.	

Units contained have a GTIN assigned?	**Yes.** All units contained in the variety pack always carry a GTIN.
Units contained are homogeneous?	**No.** The units contained in a variety pack are often different (they can carry different GTINs).
Units contained are available separately?	**Yes.** The units contained in a variety pack can be sold separately (they always carry a GTIN).
Example	A bottle of beer and a beer glass. A variety pack with 6 different bottles of specialty beers.
Description of the product composition	Specify the article composition in 'Net content statement' (netContentStatement), for example: 1 x glass and 2 x bottle

Figure 4.3: variety pack

	Component
Definition	When an article has several (separately packed) different parts, and at least 1 of those parts has no GTIN assigned, it is still considered to be one product. The separate parts are named components instead of articles.
Units contained have a GTIN assigned?	**No.** Not all parts of a consumer unit with components have a GTIN assigned.
Units contained are homogeneous?	**No.** The units/parts contained in a product with components often differ from each other (they can have different GTINs).
Units contained are available separately?	**No.** The parts of a consumer unit with components are (usually) not sold separately (most of the time no GTIN assigned).
Example	A box of various ice creams. A box of teabags, four different flavours.
Description of the product composition	Specify the article composition in 'Net content statement' (netContentStatement), for example: 2 x almond, 2 x milk chocolate, 2 x white chocolate

Figure 4.4: component

5 Hierarchy

Hierarchies are used in the data pool to indicate the link between different logistical levels of a product (e.g. a base unit sold in a case of twelve and then put on a pallet). There are several types of hierarchies in the FMCG and food, health and beauty sector. They are explained, together with their characteristics, in the paragraphs below.

Include all levels that carry a GS1 trade item number (GTIN) in the product hierarchy, even if the smallest level is not a consumer unit.

5.1 Packaging hierarchy

A particular product may be listed in multiple versions and in multiple types of packaging in the logistics chain. The purpose of this is to provide more efficient support for operational processes (ordering, inventory control, supply, financial handling). Example:

- One pot of peanut butter with the GS1 trade item number (GTIN) 8712345000004. The type of packaging is the pot and is intended for sale to consumers (consumer unit and possibly orderable unit).
- One box with GTIN 8712345000011. The type of packaging is the box, containing 6 pots of peanut butter with GTIN 8712345000004 (this is the consumer unit), and is intended to provide more efficient support for storage (inventory, handling) and distribution processes (transport). This type of packaging is sometimes also referred to as a trade unit and can also function as an orderable unit.
- Display: a type of packaging intended to present one or more consumer items in clusters, often at a separate location in the store.

5.1.1 Example: Pallet of toilet paper, soft drink, etc.

Toilet paper, soft drinks, milk, etc. are ordered by the pallet or pallet layer from the supplier and sold individually to consumers. It is possible that the layers do not all consist of the same number of units. In this case, indicate that the pallet is irregularly packed (is load carrier packed irregularly?).

GTIN	8712345000028	Toilet paper
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	No	
Stacking factor	8	
Stacking factor type	TRANSPORT_UNSPECIFIED	

GTIN	8712345000011	Pallet layer with toilet paper
Trade item unit descriptor	CASE	
Quantity of children	1	
Total quantity of next lower level trade item	6	
Next lower level trade item information (GTIN)	8712345000028	
Quantity of trade items contained in a complete layer	6	
Quantity of next lower level trade item	6	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000004	Pallet with bags of toilet paper
Trade item unit descriptor	PALLET	

Pallet irregularly stacked indicator	Yes	
Quantity of children	1	
Total quantity of next lower level trade item	6	
Quantity of next lower level trade item	6	
Next lower level trade item information (GTIN)	8712345000011	
Number of layers per GTIN	6	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	Yes	

Figure 5.1: example pallet of toilet paper

5.1.2 Example: display with different packs of chocolate bars

The display contains two different packs of three chocolate bars, of which the individual bar is not sold separately to consumers (it is not a consumer unit). Although the individual bars are not for sale separately, they have their own GS1 article code (GTIN) and you therefore include them in the hierarchy.

GTIN	05412345000006	Individual chocolate bar type A
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	No	

GTIN	05412345000013	Individual chocolate bar type B
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	No	

GTIN	05412345000020	3-pack chocolate bar type A
Trade item unit descriptor	PACK_OR_INNER_PACK	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	
Quantity of children	1	
Total quantity of next lower level trade item	3	
Quantity of next lower level trade item	3	
Next lower level trade item information (GTIN)	05412345000006	Individual chocolate bar type A

GTIN	05412345000037	3-pack chocolate bar type B
Trade item unit descriptor	PACK_OR_INNER_PACK	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

Quantity of children	1	
Total quantity of next lower level trade item	3	
Quantity of next lower level trade item	3	
Next lower level trade item information (GTIN)	05412345000013	Individual chocolate bar type B

GTIN	15412345000003	Display
Trade item unit descriptor	DISPLAY_SHIPPER	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	Yes	
Quantity of children	2	
Total quantity of next lower level trade item	200	
Quantity of next lower level trade item	05412345000020	3-pack chocolate bar type A
Next lower level trade item information (GTIN)	100	
Quantity of children	05412345000037	
Total quantity of next lower level trade item	100	3-pack chocolate bar type B

Figuur 5.2: example of display with different packs of chocolate bars

5.2 Composite trade items

A composite trade item (also called a variety package) is a consumer item that consists of two or more consumer units that can also be sold individually. This chapter contains an example of a hierarchy of a composite trade item including which relevant attributes are entered in the data pool.

5.2.1 Example: Specialty beers plus glass

The consumer unit in this example consists of an assortment of 3 specialty beers and a glass. These parts are sold individually and as a set to consumers.

GTIN	8712345000332	Belgian brew, white
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000349	Duvel
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000356	Bock beer
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	

Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000363	Glass
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000103	Specialty beers, assortment of 3
Trade item unit descriptor	PACK_OR_INNER_PACK	
Quantity of children	4	
Total quantity of next lower level trade item	4	
Next lower level trade item information (GTIN)	8712345000332	Belgian brew, white
Quantity of next lower level trade item	1	
Next lower level trade item information (GTIN)	8712345000349	Duvel
Quantity of next lower level trade item	1	
Next lower level trade item information (GTIN)	8712345000356	Bock beer
Quantity of next lower level trade item	1	
Next lower level trade item information (GTIN)	8712345000363	Glass
Quantity of next lower level trade item	1	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

Figure 5.2: specialty beers plus glass

6 Pallet information

One of the most common ways to move products across the supply chain is by combining them into logistic units on a pallet. These pallet configurations are used for transport, storage and sometimes for ordering purposes. This section describes the attributes that are used to communicate the relevant pallet information.
It is important to make a clear distinction between pallet configurations that have been allocated their own separate GTIN (also known as GTIN pallets) and pallet configurations that do not have a GTIN assigned (also known as non-GTIN pallets).

6.1 When to use a GTIN pallet and when to use a non-GTIN pallet

It is highly recommended always to allocate GTINs to the pallet levels in the data pool. By doing this from the start suppliers avoid having to switch from non-GTIN pallet information to GTIN pallet information at a later stage when new retailers start to use GDSN, or when the pallet configuration for certain retailers' changes (switching procedure is explained below).

In general, if a supplier uses **specific pallet configurations** (e.g. different pallet types, number of layers per pallet, number of products per layer, etc.) for different retailers, it should **always identify each pallet configuration with its own GTIN** and create this as a **separate product level in the data pool** (by linking the specific pallet to the underlying products (e.g. CASE levels).

1. E.g. pallet 1 to retailer A = GTIN 1, pallet 2 to retailer B = GTIN 2

Scenario	Example	Characteristics	Explanation
1.		Standard pallet, ordering unit = pallet, GTIN	The recommended scenario, a standard unit has a GTIN assigned.
2.		Standard pallet, ordering unit = trade unit (box), nonGTIN	Common practice in the Netherlands: a customer orders at trade unit level (box). Although the pallet has a standard load and standard platform type, there is no GTIN assigned at the pallet level. The recommendation is to assign a GTIN at pallet level (please refer to the procedure in section 6.3).
3.		Not standard at all, ordering unit = trade unit (box), nonGTIN, no master data available.	This is a nonGTIN pallet, this pallet is not standard in any way: the load, number of layers, number of trade items per layer, platform type etc can all be different for each transaction.

6.2 Which attributes should be used in which scenario?

The table below explains which attributes should be used for the GTIN pallet scenario and which attributes for the non-GTIN pallet scenario.

Business needs	GTIN Logistics Unit scenario	Non-GTIN Logistics Unit scenario The data must be attached to the highest level identified with a GTIN.
Number of trade items per layer of the pallet	Number of units per layer in a GTIN Attribute: quantityOfTradeItemsContainedInACompleteLayer Note: this attribute should not be used if isTradeItemPackedIrregularly = TRUE	Number of units per layer in a non-GTIN pallet Attribute: quantityOfTradeItemsPerPalletLayer Note: this attribute should not be used if isNonGTINLogisticsUnitPackedIrregularly = TRUE
Number of layers on a pallet	Number of layers per GTIN Attribute: quantityOfCompleteLayersContainedInATradeItem	Number of layers per non-GTIN pallet Attribute: quantityOfLayersPerPallet
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	Quantity of next lower level trade item Attribute: quantityOfNextLowerLevelTradeItem	Count of this specific item in a non-GTIN logistic unit Attribute: quantityOfTradeItemsPerPallet
Load carrier gross weight	Gross weight Attribute: grossWeight (+ UOM)	Non-GTIN logistic unit gross weight Attribute: grossWeight (+ UOM)
Height of load carrier	Height Attribute: height (+ UOM)	Non-GTIN logistic unit height Attribute: height (+ UOM)
Depth of load carrier	Depth Attribute: depth (+ UOM)	Non-GTIN logistic unit depth/length Attribute: depth (+ UOM)
Width of load carrier	Width Attribute: width (+ UOM)	Non-GTIN logistic unit width Attribute: width (+ UOM)
Stacking factor	Stacking factor Attribute: stackingFactor	Stacking factor for non-GTIN pallet Attribute: logisticsUnitStackingFactor
Stacking factor type	Stacking factor type code Attribute: stackingFactorTypeCode	No attribute available
Is load carrier packed irregularly?	Pallet irregularly stacked indicator Attribute: isTradeItemPackedIrregularly	Is non-GTIN logistics unit packed irregularly Attribute: isNonGTINLogisticsUnitPackedIrregularly

Figure 6.1: attributes and scenarios

6.3 How to switch from non-GTIN pallets to GTIN pallets

What should a supplier do if he already communicated non-GTIN pallet information in the past via the data pool and now has a new retailer requesting GDSN data with a specific pallet configuration that differs from the information already communicated on the non-GTIN pallet level?

Before making any changes to existing data already communicated via GDSN, the supplier should contact its GDSN retailers that already accepted product data in the past.
It is important to:
Notify these retailers about the timeframe in which the procedure below will be performed.
Limit the changes that are communicated via GDSN to the changes related to the pallet information (no other attributes should be changed).

The procedure is as follows:

- **Step 1:** unpublish the product hierarchy.
- **Step 2:** delete all non-GTIN pallet information on the highest level of the product hierarchy. For a complete list of the non-GTIN pallet attributes, see above.
- **Step 3:** create a new product sheet with a separate GTIN for the specific pallet configuration and fill in the correct pallet attributes. For a complete list of all relevant GTIN pallet attributes, see above.
- **Step 4:** link the GTIN pallet level to the existing underlying child item(s).
- **Step 5:** publish the new hierarchy on the pallet level to the correct retailer(s) (24h after step 1).

7 Returnable packaging

Returnable packaging is a generic term for packaging material of value that can be reused more than once. Returnable packaging is used in the supply chain to store, protect, transport and/or present products. Examples are:

- Roll-in cages
- Pallets
- Crates
- Bottles

Retailers pay, for example, for (the use of) a roll-in cage and in some cases a consumer does as well (a returnable bottle of soda). This is called a deposit. Some returnable packaging remains in store. Examples are roll-in cages and pallets. Other returnable packaging (crates and bottles) will be returned by consumers.

In the data pool both the 'full' and the 'empty' units need to be added, as explained in the following paragraphs.

7.1 Returnable packaging, 'empty' units

Do you use your own (proprietary) returnable packaging instead of the standard returnable packaging items that are listed in the *Benelux Returnable Trade Item List*? Then add your 'empty' units (returnable packaging) to the data pool. You do not need to create a separate hierarchy: enter every empty returnable package as a separate unit.

Enter the returnable packaging as a base unit: set the value 'Is trade item a base unit' to 'True'. Add additional information such as measurements and the returnable package deposit amount. For crates, make sure that you only enter the reusable packaging deposit value of the empty crate. Once entered, the corresponding GTIN of a bottle or a crate can be added to the information on the 'full' bottle or crate (the item, please refer to paragraph 2. Hierarchy of 'full' units). Always enter returnable packaging as base units, choosing BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH as the trade item unit descriptor.

The Netherlands:
In the Netherlands all returnable packages that are listed in the *Benelux Returnable Trade Item List* are already added to GS1 Data Source by GS1 (under GLN 8712345012250, GS1 Data Source Returnable Trade Items) and published to all buyers in the Dutch target market. You do not need to publish those empty returnable packaging units separately.

You can add your returnable packaging to this list by submitting a change request. If you do not want to add your own returnable packaging to the list, publish the returnable packaging in the data pool.

Suppliers of beer often use the same type of bottle as returnable packaging. The 30 cl 'Bruin Nederlands Retour CBK-fles' – the BNR bottle – has been added to the both data pools (in the Netherlands and in Belgium and Luxembourg), as GTIN 8715079031979. In addition to this bottle the following standard bottles and crates have been added:

Code	Packaging item description
08715079031979	Standaard bierfles BNR
04046361024947	Sekt bierfles
04046361004833	Vichy Belgien fles
04045119067670	Steinie fles
08712345578114	APO bierfles 33cl
08712345578121	APO bierfles 25cl
08712345578138	50cl bierfles
08712345578145	Buikfles 33cl
08712345578152	Tonissteiner fles 75cl

Code	Packaging item description
08712345578169	Tonissteiner fles 25cl
08712345578176	Krat BNR fles 12 x 30cl, €0,75 emballage
08712345578183	Krat BNR fles 24 x 30cl, €1,50 emballage
08712345578275	APO krat 24x33cl, €2,10 emballage
08712345578299	APO krat 24x33cl, €1,50 emballage
08712345578329	Buikfles krat 24x33cl, €1,50 emballage
08712345578336	Buikfles 24x33cl, €2,10 emballage
08712345578343	Tonissteiner 20x25cl, €2,50 emballage
08712345578350	Tonissteiner krat 12x75cl, €3,30 emballage
08712345578367	Duitse krat 20x50cl, €1,90 emballage
08712345578381	APO 24x25cl, €2,10 emballage
08712345578398	APO 24x33cl, €6,10 emballage
08712345578404	Lindemans krat 12x37,5 cl, €1,50 emballage
08712345578411	Boon krat 12x37,5 cl, €1,50 emballage
08712345578435	Steiniekrat 20x33cl, €1,90 emballage

Figure 7.1: standard bottles and rates

Suppliers that deliver their beer in one of these returnable packaging types can choose this code for their returnable packaging.

A standard deposit amount has been determined for cans, regardless of the shape or size of the can. This standard can has also been added to the GS1 data pool, as GTIN 08720039530003. You can use this code for any can with a deposit for the Dutch target market.

Example of 'empty' unit (returnable packaging)

Example 1	Fields to be used	Values
	GTIN (Global Trade Item Number)	08712344444441
	GPC classification category code	10005851
	Is trade item a consumer unit	FALSE
	Is trade item a base unit	TRUE
	Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH
	Brand name	PET bottle
	Packaging type code	NE
	Gross weight	250 (GRM)
	Functional name	PET bottle
	Package deposit amount	0.25
	Package deposit currency code	EUR
	Depth	95 (MMT)
	Height	313 (MMT)
	Width	95 (MMT)
	Tax category code	EXEMPT

Figure 7.2: example of empty unit

7.2 Hierarchy of 'full' units (trade items that have returnable packaging)

Add the hierarchy of 'full' units. This is the 'consumer unit' and all corresponding 'trade units'. Then add the following attributes to link the full item to the data of the returnable packaging:

- Set 'Is packaging marked returnable' to 'TRUE' and fill out 'Returnable package deposit identification'.

- In 'Returnable package deposit identification' you must enter the GTIN of the returnable package. This may be one of the returnable packaging GTINs that are added to the data pool by GS1 or it may be the GTIN of a returnable packaging that you have added (for example a bottle or a crate; please refer to the previous paragraph 1. 'Empty' units).
- Add these attributes to each item that has a returnable packaging as part of the item.

Important: the 'Is packaging marked returnable' attribute is a *property* of an item. A returnable packaging item, representing a certain value, can never be part of an item hierarchy, but it can be an attribute of a trade item.

Example of 'full' unit
Below is an example of a 'full' unit. In practice, the values used in the fields may be different.

Please note: in addition to the fields that are mentioned in the examples, the fields that are mandatory for the trade items concerned must also be filled in.

Example 1	Fields to be used	Values
	GTIN (Global Trade Item Number)	08712345678906
	GPC classification category code	10000159
	Is trade item a consumer unit	Yes
	Is packaging marked returnable	TRUE
	Brand name	Example Beer
	Packaging type code	BO
	Functional name	Beer
	Gross weight	550 (GRM)
	Returnable package deposit identification	08712344444441*

* This code refers to the empty 'returnable package' bottle.
Figure 7.3: example of full unit

Other units in the hierarchy (e.g. a crate or a pallet) that have their own returnable packaging must be entered as stated above.

Important: for fresh foods a different approach may be needed. Please contact your GS1 office if you have any questions.

8 Specific instructions/use cases

8.1 How to enter pre-packed variable weight items

A variable weight trade item or unit can be a consumer unit or a trade unit. The information below relates to the rules agreed and the in-store codes used in the Dutch and the Belgian and Luxembourgian market.

8.1.1 Pre-packed variable weight items as consumer units

The Netherlands
In practice, variable weight consumer units are coded using in-store codes. The in-store code can be allocated at two points in the supply chain:

- On the sales floor: these are the codes starting with system code 21, 22 or 28. Information on these items at consumer unit level is not exchanged via GDSN and GS1 Data Source, so we will not discuss them in this document.
- By the supplier: these are the codes starting with system code 23. Information on these items at consumer level is exchanged via GDSN and GS1 Data Source, so we will explain this.

If a retailer wishes to order pre-packed variable weight items from a supplier, the item must be identified in electronic orders and invoices by a 'standard' GTIN (Global Trade Item Number) and the item code should not start with system code 23. This is usually resolved by allocating a second code (the 'standard' GTIN) to the same consumer unit or by ordering at a higher level (the trade unit). The trade unit is always identified by a 'standard' GTIN, which may be prefixed with the digit 9 (for more information on pre-packed variable weight items at trade unit level, see the next section). In the case of private label items, the 'standard' GTIN is published by the owner of the private label, not the manufacturer.

If the product is ordered at a higher level (the trade unit), however, the retailer still wants to be provided with the information on the consumer unit (e.g. dimensions). In-store codes are not permitted in the GTIN field, so the procedure is as follows:

The procedure

- Allocate a second code to the consumer unit, a 'standard' GTIN. Enter that code in the GTIN (Global Trade Item Number) field.
- This code is only used for administrative purposes and does not need to be physically printed on the product. This 'standard' GTIN is therefore also referred to as an 'administrative GTIN'.
- The in-store code must also be communicated via GS1 Data Source for subsequent identification and in-store scanning. Use the 'Additional trade item identification' and 'Additional trade item identification type' fields for this purpose:
  - Enter the in-store code in the 'Additional trade item identification' field. How does it work? Enter a leading zero as the first position. Enter the first 7 digits of the 23-code in positions 2 through 8 and add 5 zeroes, this will count up to a code of 13 digits. Calculate the last digit (the check digit). Example of a 23-code: 02312345000002.
  - In the 'Additional trade item identification type' field select the For internal use 1 option from the drop-down list (XML value: FOR_INTERNAL_USE_1). This rule has been agreed for the Dutch market. Other countries may have other rules, so contact your foreign buyer to find out what the rule is.
  - Enter a zero price as the price for the in-store code, as the price may vary in store, since it is based on the weight of the item.

Belgium & Luxembourg:
In Belgium & Luxembourg a specific procedure applies for pre-packed variable weight consumer units (sold under the brand name of the supplier) that are not yet identified via a standard GTIN (e.g. meat, cheese, etc.). In most cases these products have a barcode with a 13-digit number starting with the prefixes 295, 296 or 28 + a national identification number + the price or weight indication of the product + a check digit. Because this number cannot be entered as such in the data pool, the following workaround is used:

- The information provider should allocate an administrative GTIN to the product to be able to create the product sheet (this number will not be represented in a barcode on the product!)

- The information provider enters the 13-digit national identification number (with the prefix 295, 296, 28) in the 'additionalTradeItemIdentification' field, but instead of the actual price or weight use zeroes to complete the number (+ recalculate the check digit).
- In the 'additionalTradeItemIdentificationType' attribute the code FOR_INTERNAL_USE_1 should be used.

8.1.2 Pre-packed variable weight items as trade units

Invoicing of variable weight products is usually based on the weight supplied. The level at which ordering and invoicing takes place is referred to as 'trade unit level'.

To make it easier to see that trade units are being charged for based on weight rather than pieces the GTIN for the trade unit is prefixed with an indicator digit. The indicator digit for variable weight is 9. The GTIN for a variable weight trade unit therefore comprises 14 characters, i.e. the digit 9 followed by the 13-digit code. The indicator digit 9 is not commonly used in the Netherlands.

8.2 Gadgets/promotional

During certain promotional campaigns, it is possible that the purchase of a product includes a small gift/gadget/promotional item for the consumer. The problem is that today the information about these gadgets is often difficult for retailers to gather. They must gather this information bilaterally from each supplier to be able to handle the gadgets on their side. To optimise this flow of information, the Belgilux retailers have decided to exchange this information via the GDSN data pool. It is important to note that it only concerns products that are given separately to the consumers, for example, a wine glass with the purchase of a case of wine, a baseball cap with the purchase of a soft drink, a soccer ball with the purchase of potato crisps.

Information providers must enter the gadget as a separate product sheet in the GDSN data pool. The consequence is that every gadget gets a GTIN. Because gadgets often do not have a GTIN, the information providers allocate an administrative GTIN to the gadget. It is not necessary to also indicate the GTIN physically on the gadget with a barcode (but the information provider can optionally decide to do so).

Note: the administrative GTIN for the gadget must be a valid GTIN based on an accepted GS1 company prefix. The GTIN for the gadget must not be used simultaneously for the identification of an actual product (a GTIN must always remain unique!). The GTIN allocation rules apply in full.

You implement this use case on a phased basis:

1. In the first phase, you only enter the ordering unit of the gadgets in the GDSN data pool. For example, you only need to allocate a GTIN to a box containing ten wine glasses and create this as a product sheet in the data pool. This allows the retailers to order the gadgets efficiently and provides them with logistical information.
2. In the second phase, you give the individual gadget a GTIN and enter this in the data pool.
3. In the third and final phase, you may want to physically barcode each gadget. This allows optimal reception and check-out processes, but on the other hand, it also increases costs for the suppliers.

The supplier and the retailer will agree which type of implementation is needed. For each gadget there is a limited set of attributes that you need to enter (not the entire Belgilux data model!). Only the mandatory attributes need to be entered:

- Functional name = GADGET in all mandatory languages
- Trade item description = describes the items for which the gadget should be given (in all mandatory languages).

8.3 Private label products

The Netherlands
A private label product is a product whose brand is owned not by a manufacturer or producer but by a retailer or supplier that has its goods produced by a contract manufacturer under its own label. This is also called a private brand. There are specific rules for these types of products. These rules are important in determining whether:

- You need to enter the data for your label in GS1 Data Source.
- Label data needs to be checked (or not) within the Data Quality programme.
- Label data can (or can't) be shared with third parties (for example Voedingscentrum).

In summary: this means that it is very important for suppliers to know how to handle the data for private labels. As a supplier of private label products, you need to agree with the brand owner what and how you will exchange information.

There are three options:

1. Enter both logistical and label data in GS1 Data Source.

   Both logistical and label data will be checked in the Data Quality programme. If the label information is (also) available in another system, you can request exemption from the label data checks.
2. Enter logistical data in GS1 Data Source and label data in a different system (for example, SIM).

   Only the logistical data will be checked for Data Quality.
3. Data sharing without GDSN.

   Arrangements need to be made that are not part of the GS1 environment.

Note: if you enter data of private label products in GS1 Data Source, always be sure to use the GLN of the brand owner (for example the GLN of a retailer). GLNs of retailers are provided in *this document*.

Belgium & Luxembourg
In Belgium & Luxembourg, currently only Delhaize requests its suppliers to also send the product data for their private label products via the data pool. All other retailers have their own ways of requesting this information from their suppliers. It is important to note that for private label products Delhaize only requests the supplier to send B2B/logistical data, including Packaging Material information (see also section 3 on Packaging material) via GDSN and no label/B2C information. This label/B2C information is communicated via another channel.

9 Communication of displays

The goal of this section is to explain how companies can accurately exchange display-related information with the data recipients on GDSN.

9.1.1 What is a display?

A display is intended to be displayed in a retail store, either on a shelf or on the shop floor. It contains items that can be bought by the consumer. It is therefore intended to be shipped to a store without being split at a distribution centre.

9.1.2 Before communicating displays

Before you publish the display to the retailer, you should first publish the standard hierarchy of the items, e.g. a hierarchy that consists of the pallet, the case and base item.

Follow these 3 steps:

1. Publish the standard hierarchy, or make sure this has already happened.
2. Wait at least a few hours, so that these items can already be created at the retailer. It is best to wait an entire day.
3. Publish the display(s) containing these articles.

9.1.3 GDSN attributes used for displays

There are three attributes used to provide information about displays:

1. isTradeItemADisplayUnit
2. displayTypeCode
3. tradeItemUnitDescriptorCode

9.1.3.1 isTradeItemADisplayUnit

In the 'isTradeItemADisplayUnit' attribute, select 'TRUE'.

9.1.3.2 displayTypeCode

If 'isTradeItemADisplayUnit' = TRUE, you must also enter 'displayTypeCode'.
Here you enter the code corresponding to the type of your display. Then you tell the retailer what kind of display it is.

Display types:

Type 1:

Code Value	Code Name	Code Definition
SDR	**Shelf Display Ready Packaging**	A display unit that is ready for display on a shelf or counter.

Figure 9.1: shelf display-ready packaging

Example:

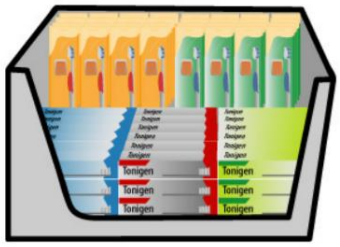


Figure 9.2: example of shelf display-ready packaging

Type 2:

Code Value	Code Name	Code Definition
FDR	**Floor Display Ready Packaging**	A display unit that is ready for display on the floor.

Figure 9.3: floor display-ready packaging

Examples:

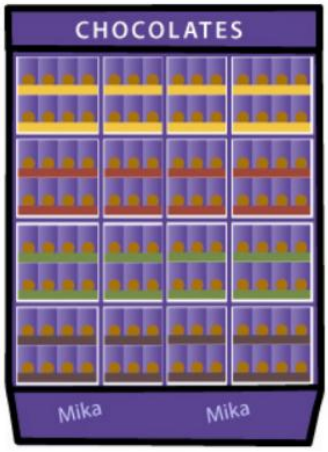


Figure 9.4: example of floor display-ready packaging

Type 3:

Code Value	Code Name	Code Definition
FND	**Floor Non-Assembled** Display Packaging	A display unit that needs to be assembled before display on the floor

Figure 9.5: floor non-assembled display packaging

Type 4:

Code Value	Code Name	Code Definition
SND	**Shelf Non-Assembled** Display Packaging	A display unit that needs to be assembled before display on a shelf or counter.

Figure 9.6: shelf non-assembled display packaging

Type 5:

Code Value	Code Name	Code Definition
UNS	**Unspecified**	Unspecified for cases where the supplier is unable to provide the precise type at that moment (or the type of display does not exist in the list yet), but still wants to communicate that a display of some kind is present.

Figure 9.7: unspecified

9.1.3.3 tradeItemUnitDescriptorCode

These trade item unit descriptor codes can represent a display:

- PACK_OR_INNER_PACK
- CASE
- PALLET
- DISPLAY_SHIPPER

However, if the displayTypeCode is a 'Shelf Display Ready Packaging (SDR)' or a 'Display unit that needs to be assembled before display on a shelf or counter (SND)', only the trade item unit descriptor codes below can be used:

- PACK_OR_INNER_PACK
- CASE

If the displayTypeCode is a 'Floor Display Ready Packaging (FDR)' or a 'display unit that needs to be assembled before display on the floor (FND)', only the trade item unit descriptor codes below can be used:

- PALLET
- DISPLAY_SHIPPER

9.1.4 The display hierarchy

There are 4 GDSN attributes to create a display hierarchy. The hierarchy tells you how many items are placed on the display. These are the same 4 attributes as in any other hierarchy:

1. quantityOfChildren
2. totalQuantityOfNextLowerLevelTradeItem
3. childTradeItem
4. quantityOfNextLowerLevelTradeItem

These attributes will be automatically populated when you create a hierarchy via a web interface, such as the data pool web interface.

Example: a display containing 40 bottles of milk: 25 bottles of whole milk and 15 bottles of low fat milk. The 2 types of bottles are the next lower levels.

This is how this example would look in the web interface.

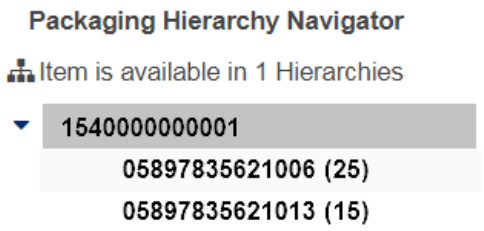


Figure 9.8: Packaging hierarchy navigator

9.1.4.1 quantityOfChildren

This indicates how many unique (next lower level) GTINs the display contains.
Example:

- quantityOfChildren = 2 (i.e. whole milk and low fat milk)

9.1.4.2 childTradeItem

The GTIN of a (next lower level) item that is placed on the display.
Example:

- childTradeItem whole milk = 05897835621006
- childTradeItem low fat milk = 05897835621013

9.1.4.3 quantityOfNextLowerLevelTradeItem

The number of (next lower level) items from a single GTIN on the display.
Example:

- quantityOfNextLowerLevelTradeItem whole milk = 25
- quantityOfNextLowerLevelTradeItem low fat milk = 15

9.1.4.4 totalQuantityOfNextLowerLevelTradeItem

The total amount of (next lower level) items on the display.
Example:

- totalQuantityOfNextLowerLevelTradeItem = 40

10 Label information: EU Regulation on food information

The European Union (EU) published a Regulation on food information in November 2011 requiring consumers to be enabled to make considered purchase decisions based on product information such as nutritional value, ingredients and instructions for use. For the official text, see *Regulation 1169/2011*

This information must also be available to consumers buying pre-packed food products online. The information available online must be the same as that shown on the physical packaging. The Regulation has been in force since 13 December 2014.

For certain categories of health and beauty items label information can be defined in the Dutch data pool. This concerns:

- Nutritional supplements
- Special foods
- Medical devices
- Selfcare medicines (AV and UAD, including homeopathic remedies)
- Health products (external, non-cosmetic)
- Cosmetics and personal care

In addition to food products, EU Regulation 1169/2011 also applies to nutritional supplements and special foods. It does not apply to the other product groups mentioned above. However, in the Netherlands it is agreed that it is important that, when purchasing these products online, the consumer is also informed about the contents of the product, the operation of the product and the risks and consequences to be expected.

The information on the physical label is taken as the basis for the data entered.

Important: the physical label is the basis for the information to be entered.
Only enter information that is written on the label; do not use any other sources.

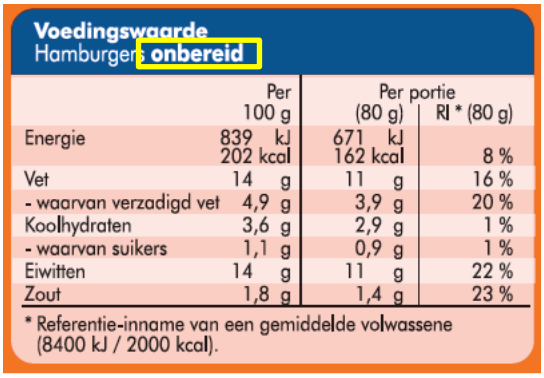
This information applies to consumer units, which include multi-packs. If there is intermediate packaging (e.g. a six-pack) and the base units contain additional information, copy this information too if this can be retrieved from the intermediate packaging without being damaged.

The Benelux data model does not provide any further information on the Regulation itself. If you would like to know what information is mandatory on the label, check the Regulation. The latest version is 1169/2011.

10.1 Entering nutrients in 6 steps

How do you enter nutrients in GS1 Data Source? We explain this step by step with the help of an example label:

1. Start by entering the field 'Nutritional preparation code' (preparationStateCode). Here you can choose from two codes: 'PREPARED' and 'UNPREPARED'. Choose 'UNPREPARED' if the nutrient information relates to the unprepared product. Or choose 'PREPARED' if it pertains to the prepared product. If the nutrient information relates to the prepared product, this is stated on the label. In the example label below it is an unprepared product, therefore you enter 'UNPREPARED'. This label explicitly states that the product is unprepared, usually this is not the case.



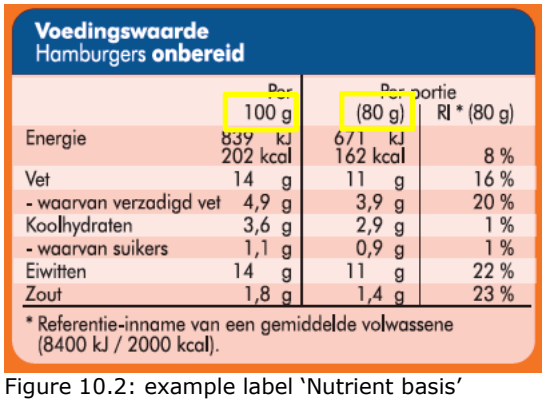
Voedingswaarde
Hamburgers **onbereid**

	Per 100 g	Per portie (80 g)	RI * (80 g)
Energie	839 kJ 202 kcal	671 kJ 162 kcal	8 %
Vet	14 g	11 g	16 %
- waarvan verzadigd vet	4,9 g	3,9 g	20 %
Koolhydraten	3,6 g	2,9 g	1 %
- waarvan suikers	1,1 g	0,9 g	1 %
Eiwitten	14 g	11 g	22 %
Zout	1,8 g	1,4 g	23 %

* Referentie-inname van een gemiddelde volwassene (8400 kJ / 2000 kcal).

Figure 10.1: example label unprepared product

2. Complete the 'Nutrient basis' field (nutrientBasicQuantity). This is the amount the nutrients are related to. For example, 100 grams in the case of the legally prescribed portion size. For the portion, choose the amount in grams or milliliters, if that is stated on the label. Example: In the label below it says 'per serving (80 g)'. You then enter 80 grams in the 'Nutrient basis' field and not 1 portion. If the label had only stated '1 portion', you would have filled in '1 portion'.



Voedingswaarde
Hamburgers **onbereid**

	Per 100 g	Per portie (80 g)	RI * (80 g)
Energie	839 kJ 202 kcal	671 kJ 162 kcal	8 %
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- waarvan verzadigd vet	4,9 g	3,9 g	20 %
Koolhydraten	3,6 g	2,9 g	1 %
- waarvan suikers	1,1 g	0,9 g	1 %
Eiwitten	14 g	11 g	22 %
Zout	1,8 g	1,4 g	23 %

* Referentie-inname van een gemiddelde volwassene (8400 kJ / 2000 kcal).

Figure 10.2: example label 'Nutrient basis'

3. Does the label state the nutrients per portion and does the text say what the portion is? Then enter this in the 'Nutrient basis description' field (nutrientBasicQuantityDescription). If the column / row of nutrients per serving contains only a number with a unit of measurement, do not enter this in this field. Suppose there had only been 80 grams above the column with the nutrients of the sample label, you would not have filled it in. In this case it is indicated in text what the portion is and you enter it in this field. This concerns the text: 'per portion (80g)'.

4. You are now starting to fill in the nutrients. You do this by always filling in at least the following four fields:

   - 'Nutrient code' (nutrientTypeCode),
   - 'Nutrient value precision code' (measurementPrecisionCode),
   - 'Nutrient quantity' (quantityContained),
   - 'Nutrient quantity UOM' (quantityContainedMeasurementUnitCode).

   Enter the code that belongs to the nutrient in the field 'Nutrient code', for example 'ENER-' for the nutrient 'energy'. Some nutrients have multiple codes, but not all of them are intended for the Dutch target market. Example: for sugar you can choose from 'SUGAR' and 'SUGAR-'. You only use 'SUGAR-' in the Dutch target market. This code is included in the code list in Attribute Explorer.

   After entering the code, indicate whether the amount of nutrient is less than a certain amount (LESS_THAN) or about a certain amount (APPROXIMATELY). Choose 'LESS_THAN' if there is a '<' sign on the label or if, for example, the text 'negligible' or 'traces' stands for the nutrient. Choose 'APPROXIMATELY' if there is nothing for the nutrient. In the sample label, all nutrients are

'APPROXIMATELY'. Enter the amount of the nutrient with the unit corresponding to it. Enter the kilojoule and kilocalorie for the nutrient 'energy'.

5. In some cases there are also percentages on the label. You add this to the information of the nutrient. In the sample label, percentages are included with the serving. You enter this in the 'Daily nutrient value percentage' field (dailyValueIntakePercent). If there is a '<', '<=', '>', '> =' sign before the percentage, then also fill in the field 'Daily nutrient value percentage precision code' (dailyValueIntakePercentMeasurementPrecisionCode). If there is nothing in front of the percentage, as in the sample label, then leave this field blank.

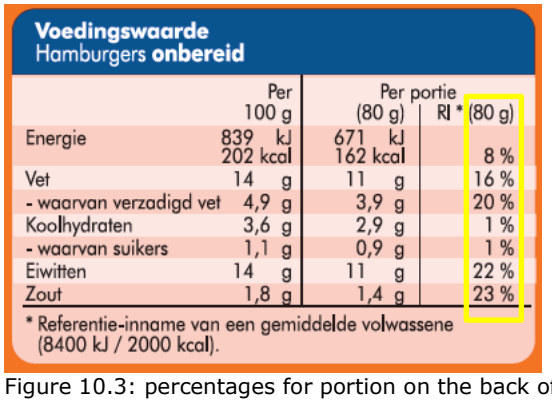
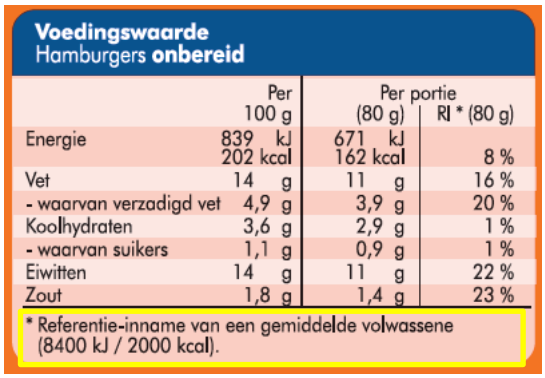


Figure 10.3: percentages for portion on the back of the package

Note: sometimes the percentages are not in the table on the back, but in a logo on the front (see example below). Copy this too. If the percentages are on the front as well as on the back of the packaging, then enter it only once.

Figure 10.4: percentages at the front of the package

6. For the final step, fill in the 'Daily intake reference' field (dailyValueIntakeReference) if there is a description of the reference intake on the label. The sample label refers to the phrase '* Reference intake of an average adult (8400 kJ / 2000 kcal).'.



10.2 Recording label information for bulk articles

Bulk articles are trade items that are processed, packed and or collected by or at the buyer (e.g.on the shop floor) into a unit for the consumer. For bulk items the supplier does not deliver a physical consumer unit to the buyer.

We distinguish 2 categories of bulk items:

- Category 1: Bulk items for which the physical product sold to the consumer (after packing, collection and or processing by or at the buyer) has a fixed shape and weight, in line with the size and shape of the initial supplied bulk item.
  Ex.: a box of croissants which are sold per piece, a crate of cauliflowers which are sold per piece, a box of buns which are baked in store and sold per piece

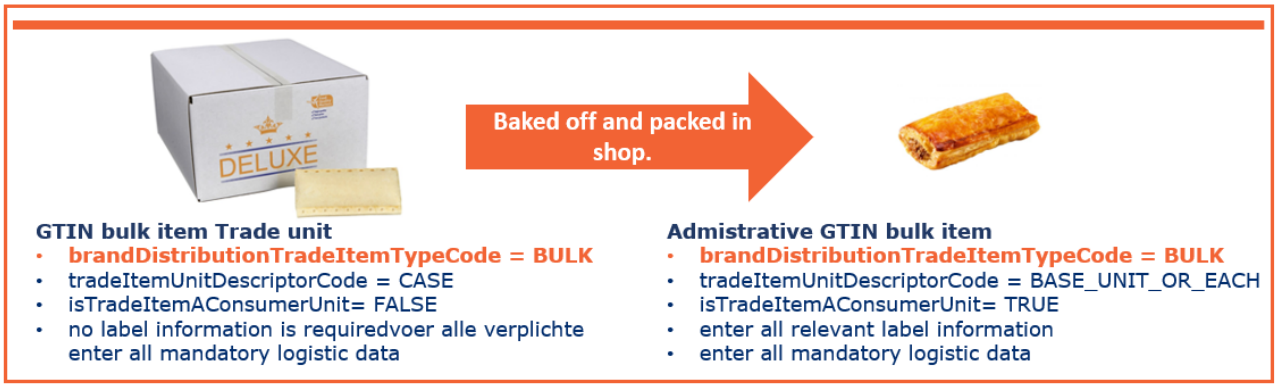
- Category 2: Bulk items for which the physical product sold to the consumer (after packing, collection and or processing by or at the buyer) has a variable shape and weight which is not in line with the size and or the shape of the initial supplied bulk item.
  Ex.: a bag of nuts which are sold in variable portions, a round of cheese which is sold per variable number of slices

Because no physical consumer unit with a GTIN is provided for a bulk item, the product information supplied via GS1 Data Source/My Product Manager/GDSN for a bulk item will not contain the legally required label information (ingredients, nutrients, allergens, etc.). The selling party is however obliged to provide the legally required food information for all products, in whatever capacity they are supplied; bulk item or physical consumer unit.

To comply with the legal requirements a method has been agreed to exchange label information for bulk items via GS1 Data Source/My Product Manager/GDSN. This method only applies for category 1 bulk items, excluding all fresh fruit & vegetable bulk products. Category 2 and all fresh fruit & vegetable bulk products are required to be identified as bulk items, but no label information is shared.

Method for bulk items Category 1 (excluding fresh fruit & vegetable products):

- Add consumer unit processed, packed or collected by or at the buyer to the product hierarchy of the bulk item
  - GTIN (Global Trade Item Number) = administrative GTIN
  - tradeItemUnitDescriptorCode = BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH
  - isTradeItemABaseUnit = TRUE
  - isTradeItemAConsumerUnit = TRUE
  - Enter all relevant label information: ingredients, nutrients, allergens, etc
  - Enter all mandatory logistic data such as dimensions and weight. Use estimated average values.
- Enter administrative GTIN of consumer unit in attribute 'Next lower level trade item information (GTIN)' of the next higher level bulk item.
- Enter code value 'BULK' for attribute 'Brand Distribution Trade Item Type Code (brandDistributionTradeItemTypeCode)' in all levels of the product hierarchy.



- Populate the field 'Preparation instructions' at the trade unit level if the bulk item is prepared at the point of sale and preparation instructions are stated on the trade unit. Populate the field 'Storage instructions' at the trade unit level if the storage instruction for the unprepared item differs from the prepared item and is stated on the trade unit.

Method for bulk items Category 2 + all fresh fruit & vegetable products:

- Consumer unit processed, packed or collected by or at the buyer is **NOT** added to the product hierarchy.
- No label information is required to be added to the bulk item.
- Enter code value 'BULK' for attribute 'Indicator Bulk (brandDistributionTradeItemTypeCode)' in all levels of the product hierarchy.

10.3 Allergens

The Food Information Regulation (FIR) no. 1169/2011 states that ingredients that may cause an allergic reaction must be listed on the label. These are ingredients or other substances or products (such as processing aids) that are used in the production of foods and are still part of the product. Appendix II of the regulation contains the specific substances listed with their exceptions.

You enter information about allergens in the following way:

1. Enter the type of allergen in 'Allergen type code'
2. Use the 'Allergen containment code' field to state whether the allergen is present, might be present or is absent.
3. Use the 'Allergen declarations indicator' field to state that all information about allergens has been entered.

Specify the separate information for each allergen that you have listed in the 'Ingredient statement' field in the 'Allergen type code' and 'Allergen containment code' fields. This enables retailers to create search functions in their web shops.

10.3.1 Allergen containment code field

The 'Allergen containment code' field indicates the extent of the presence of the allergen ('Contains', 'Free From', 'May Contain'). In this field you enter information about allergens stated in the ingredient statement and regulated product name.

The meaning of 'Contains':

This concerns the allergens that are part of the recipe. In other words, these are the ingredients or processing aids used in the making or preparing of the food. These are intentionally added to the food and are part of the recipe. These allergens are highlighted on the product's label.

The meaning of 'Free From':

The allergens that are classified with 'Free From' are not part of the recipe and therefore have not been added to the food.

Note: this value is to be used only when it is declared on the product's label that an allergen is not contained.

The meaning of 'May Contain':

'May contain' or cross-contamination means that allergens may end up in the product during the process, or in other ways.

11 Label information for health & beauty products

11.1 Definition of product groups

The health and beauty sector can be divided into six groups:

- Food supplements.
- Special foods.
- Medical devices.
- Pharmaceutical items (including homeopathic pharmaceutical items) (only if generally available or available in drugstores and pharmacies).
- Healthcare products (external, non-cosmetic).
- Cosmetics and personal care products

Regulation 1169/2011 applies to food supplements and special food product groups as well as food products; it does not apply to other product groups listed above. It is important, however, for consumers purchasing these products online to be informed about the nature and effects of these products and expected risks and consequences. Label information for these products can therefore also be exchanged using the data pool.

11.1.1 Food supplements

The official definition in the Food Supplements (Consumer Goods Act) Decree is:

Food or drink products that:
Are intended to supplement a normal diet, provide a concentrated source of one or more micronutrients or other substances with a nutritional or physiological effect and are sold in small unit quantities designed for ingestion.

Examples: multivitamins, single vitamin or mineral preparations, herbal preparations, probiotics, fish oil capsules.

You can recognise a food supplement by the fact that the word 'Food supplement' is mentioned on the label.

11.1.2 Special foods

The new definition in Regulation (EU) No. 609/2013 is:

- Infant formulae and follow-on formulae.
- Processed cereal-based food and baby food.
- Food for special medical purposes.
- Total diet replacement for weight control.

Examples: baby milk powder, first baby foods and complete meal replacements (i.e. not all slimming products).

11.1.3 Medical devices

The official definition of medical devices is:

- Any instrument, device or equipment, any software or substance or any other item that is used either alone or in combination, including any attachment and software required for its proper functioning,
- that is either specifically designed by the manufacturer to be used for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes or is designed by the manufacturer to be used on humans for the diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation or compensation of injury or disability, research into or replacement of or change to anatomy or a physiological process (or) control of fertility,
- where the main intended effect in or on the human body is not achieved by pharmacological or immunological means or by metabolism but may be supported by such means.

Examples: plasters and other dressing material, muscle creams, pregnancy testing kits, etc.

Only medical devices that are sold in drugstores or supermarkets are included in the scope. In the case of a medical device CE will be shown on the label.

11.1.4 Pharmaceutical items

The general definition of a pharmaceutical item is:

A substance or combination of substances designed to be administered or used for, or that is presented in any way as being suitable for humans for:

- Curing or preventing a disease, impairment, wound or pain.
- Making a medical diagnosis.
- Restoring, improving or otherwise changing physiological functions by bringing about a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic effect.

Example: paracetamol.

A pharmaceutical item will always have an EU, RVG or RVH number on the label. Only information on pharmaceutical items that are sold in drugstores or supermarkets are included in the scope. These will have consumer sales condition AV = Algemeen Verkrijgbaar (generally available) or UAD = Uitsluitend bij Apotheek/Drogist verkrijgbaar (only available in drugstores or pharmacies).

11.1.5 Healthcare products (external use, non-cosmetic)

For the purpose of advertising, self-regulation healthcare products are defined as:

Consumer Goods Act products in a pharmaceutical form with a pharmaceutical appearance or for which a health-related primary function is **claimed** without thus making them pharmaceutical items.

Example: a formula for supple muscles and joints or a scar cream.

Healthcare products will always have a health claim on the label. In most companies the Regulatory Affairs or legal department will know whether such claims are made. More information on health claims can be found on the website of the Keuringsraad Openlijke Aanprijzing Geneesmiddelen/Keuringsraad Aanprijzing Gezondheidsproducten (KOAG/KAG). This organisation verifies, amongst other things, whether claims made on labels are permitted.

Example of a claim: nurtures and cools the skin after chickenpox.

11.1.6 Cosmetics and personal care products

The definition of cosmetics on the website of the Dutch Association of Cosmetics (NCV) is:
All substances and preparations intended to come into contact with the various parts of the human body surface (epidermis, hair, hair, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and molars and the oral mucosa, with the sole or main part for the purpose of cleaning, perfuming, altering their appearance or correcting body odours or protecting or maintaining the aforesaid parts of the body. It falls under cosmetics if an active substance or mixture has also been applied.

Please note: a biocide is not a cosmetic and you enter it according to the requirements for biocides. You can recognize a biocide by the authorization number on the packaging, a national or EU authorization looks like this:

- NL-1234567-0000
- EU-1234567-0000
- 12345N

Examples of cosmetics and personal care products:
Make-up, perfume, toothpaste, shaving cream, shampoo and deodorant.

12 Label information of animal nutrition

12.1 European regulation regarding animal nutrition

The European legislator has defined specific labelling requirements for animal nutrition within "Regulation (EC) No. 767/2009 on the placing on the market and use of feed".

The following product data must - either as general mandatory labelling requirements[1] or as specific mandatory labelling requirements[2] dependent on the type of feed - be exchanged as shown on the labels of pre-packaged feed:

(a) the legal name (field name: 'Regulated product name')
(b) the type of feed (field name: 'Pet food or animal feed type code ')
(c) the type of animal the feed is targeted for (field name: 'Animal feed designed for code')
(d) the list of the feed composition (field name: 'Feed composition')
(e) the list of the feed analytical constituents; the moisture content (field name: 'Feed analytical constituents')
(f) the list of the feed additives (field name: 'Feed additives')
(g) instructions for proper use; feeding advise (field name: 'Feeding instructions')
(h) the establishment approval number of the person[3] responsible for the labelling, if available (field name: 'Regulatory permit identification')
(i) the name or business name and the address of the person responsible for the labelling (field names: 'Contact' and 'Contact address')
(j) free telephone number or other appropriate means of communication to allow the purchaser to obtain information in addition to the mandatory particulars (field names: 'Contact address' or 'Communication value')
(k) the net quantity (field name: 'Net content')

[1] REGULATION (EC) No 767/2009, Article 15
[2] REGULATION (EC) No 767/2009, Article 16-20
[3] REGULATION (EC) No 767/2009, Article 15c

Figure 12.1: example of a pet food packaging

12.1.1 Entering the FIN (Factory Identification Number)/establishment approval number

According to the regulation you have to enter the approval number of the person responsible for the labelling (the feed business operator), if available.

You populate this information in the 'Regulatory permit identification' field. When you populate this field, you have to populate the 'Regulation type code' field as well. Below (figure 2), you can find an example of an approval number on the label.

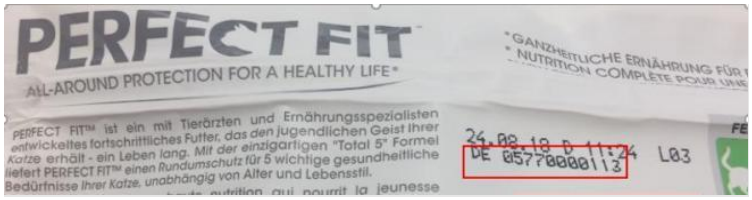


Figure 12.2: example of FIN/establishment approval number

12.2 Populating the animal nutrition fields

12.2.1 Example of a label

Below, you can find an example of a label of an animal nutrition product. It is indicated in the example which fields have to be used to enter the specific information.

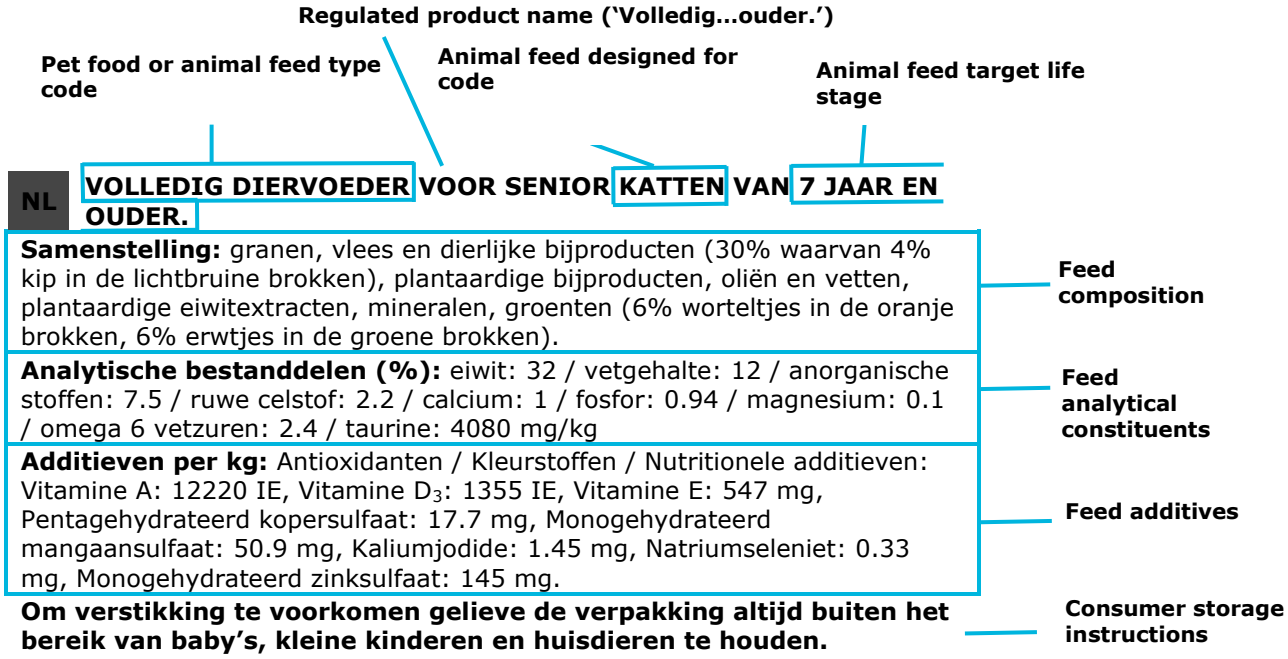


Figure 12.3: example of a label of animal nutrition and indicated in which fields the information must be entered

12.2.2 Entering information from the feeding table

The recommended feeding amount is often labelled as table on the pack. Enter this information in GS1 Data Source in a clear manner. If applicable, you populate the following fields with the information from the feeding table on the packaging. This will enable retailers to structure output for webpages and set up filter criteria:

- 'Animal feed target life stage'
- 'Minimum weight of animal being fed'
- 'Maximum weight of animal being fed'
- 'Feeding amount'
- 'Minimum feeding amount'
- 'Maximum feeding amount'
- 'Frequency of recommended feeding'

The structured feeding table is usually built up by stating a recommended exact (45 g) or range (45-50 g) of feeding amount for each exact (3 kg) or range (3-4 kg) of animal weights or for a specific age/life stage. Also enter a recommended frequency (e.g. 24 h, per week) if stated on the label.

The information from the table in the example below (figure 4) is entered by populating the above fields per column ('loop') and repeating this for each next column (the second and the third column and so on). The recommended frequency must be entered for each loop again.

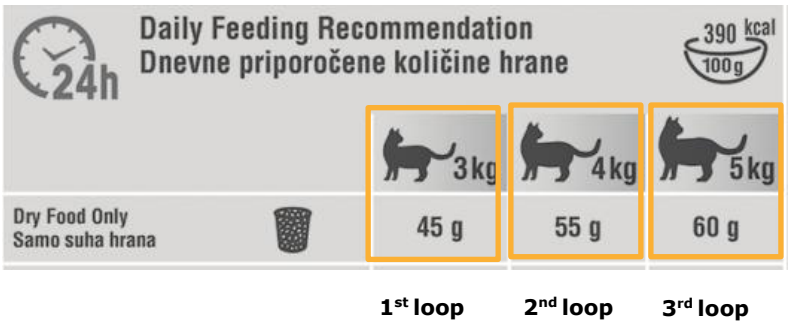


Figure 12.4: label with multiple columns with the recommended feeding amount

12.2.2.1 Entering the feeding instructions

Next to the information from the feeding table, other additional information about how to feed the animal is sometimes available on the label. This information can be entered in the 'Feeding instructions' field (see figure 5). You can use this field also in cases when there is information about feeding the animal but no feeding table on the label (see figure 6).

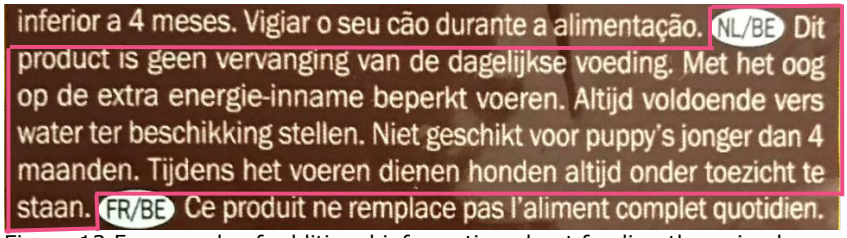


Figure 12.5: example of additional information about feeding the animal

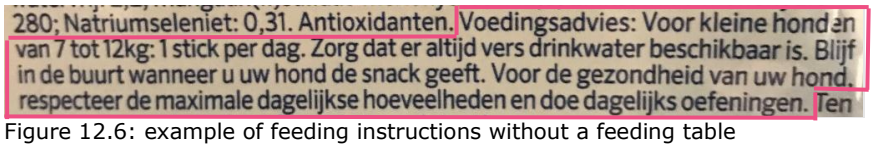


Figure 12.6: example of feeding instructions without a feeding table

12.2.2.2 Entering complex feeding tables

In some cases, the feeding table on the label/packaging is too complex and consequently the structured representation cannot be used (see figure 7). In those cases, address this situation by entering in the 'Feeding instructions' field the following sentence (next to other textual information you can enter in that field, see also figure 7):
'Your animal's needs for food will vary according to age, weight, breed, sex and activity level. As it is important that your pet receives the correct amount of food, please consult the pack for complete detailed feeding instructions.'

Note: please use only in exceptional cases and be aware that the data are consequently not available for the recipient, for eContent, etc.

Voedingsadvies in blikken/dag:

toekomstig volwassen gewicht (kg)		5	10	20	30	Maaltijden /dag
Leeftijd (maanden)	2	1	1⅓	2	2¾	4
	4	1	1⅔	2¾	3¾	3
	6	1	1¾	3	4	3
	12	adult		2¾	3¾	2

Voedingsadvies: Wanneer de volwassen leeftijd bereikt wordt, kunt u geleidelijk aan overschakelen naar Adult voeding. Het is aanbevolen om de hoeveelheid van de voeding aan te passen aan de mate van activiteit, het ras en de leeftijd van uw hond. Hoe uw puppy te voeden? Bezoek de website of neem contact op met de consumentendienst. Zorg dat er altijd vers drinkwater beschikbaar is.

Figure 12.7: example of a complex feeding table

12.2.3 Energy content statement

In the 'Feed analytical constituents' field you may enter the energy content of the feed, if stated on the label/packaging. For more information, please refer to the instruction of the 'Feed analytical constituents' field in Attribute Explorer. Below, you can find an example of a statement of the energy content.

Figure 12.8: example of an energy content statement

13 Dangerous goods

Information about dangerous goods that can be entered in the data pool, is based on information that is legally mandatory according to three laws: REACH, ADR and CLP.

What is REACH?
REACH is an European regulation about the production of and trade in chemical substances (dangerous goods). It describes where companies and governments should adhere to. REACH stands for Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and restriction of Chemical substances. This regulation applies to all countries of the European Union.

What is ADR?
ADR is the abbreviation of 'Accord européen relative au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route' or in English 'the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road'. ADR is a treaty of the UN (United Nations) and established in 1957 to regulate the international transport of dangerous goods.

What is CLP?
The Globally Harmonized System (UN-GHS) is a worldwide harmonised system for the classification and labelling of chemical substances and mixtures based on their hazardous properties. This system has been established by the United Nations. The European Commission has drafted an European regulation for the introduction of the harmonised system in the European Union: Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging, CLP (hereafter referred to as CLP).

What is the relationship between CLP and the ADR?
At the UN level some agreements have been made about the transport of chemical substances and mixtures. The agreements for transport are binding and worldwide harmonised in transport legislation. The UN-GHS criteria are also incorporated in the ADR. The ADR is implemented in the Dutch legislation (Law transport of dangerous substances).
You can find more information about legislation on:

- For the Netherlands: *www.chemischestoffengoedgeregeld.nl*
- For Belgium: *www.werk.belgie.be*

Where do you find the information that should be entered in the fields for dangerous goods?
The information that should be entered in the data pool is mainly based on information that is available on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Some products do not have an SDS, for example most of the cosmetics (however for aerosols an SDS is available). For these products it is nevertheless necessary to enter information in the data pool in the context of ADR regulation. Concluded, per product you need to populate information that is available at the supplier for that product, for example on the SDS.

What is the Safety Data Sheet (SDS)?
This is a structured document with information about the risks of a dangerous good or mixture and also recommendations for safe use of the substances at work. All properties of the dangerous substance are available on the SDS. Not all information that is in the SDS needs to be entered in the data pool. Only information which is important to mention about the transport of dangerous goods on the road is necessary.

Why is it important to enter this information into the data pool?
Retailers use the dangerous goods information to organise their logistic processes and inform their clients, for example on their website.

14 Appendix

A.1 Allergen Code List

Code Name	Code	Mandatory	Mandatory to use with
Eggs and Their Derivatives	AE	YES	
Cereals containing gluten and their derivatives	AW	YES	
Lupine and its Derivatives	NL	YES	
Milk and its Derivatives	AM	YES	
Mustard and its Derivatives	BM	YES	
Tree Nuts and Their Derivatives	AN	YES	
Peanuts and Their Derivatives	AP	YES	
Crustaceans and Their Derivatives	AC	YES	
Celery and its Derivatives	BC	YES	
Sesame Seeds and Their Derivatives	AS	YES	
Soybean and its Derivatives	AY	YES	
Fish and Their Derivatives	AF	YES	
Molluscs and Their Derivatives	UM	YES	
Sulfur Dioxide and Sulfits (E220-E228)	AU	YES	
1,3-Bis-(2,4-diaminophenoxy)propane	BR		
1-Naphthol	ON		
2,6-Dimethoxy-3,5-pyridinediamine HCl	DA		
2-Hydroxyethyl-picramic Acid	HP		
2-Methyl-5-hydroxyethylaminophenol	MH		
3-Amino-2,4-dichlorophenol	AD		
3-Aminophenol	TA		
3-Propylidenephthalide	PYP		
4-Amino-3-nitrophenol	FT		
4-Hydroxy-propylamino-3-nitrophenol	FH		
6-Methyl coumarin	MLC		
Acetyl cedrene	AYC		
Eugenyl acetate	EGA		
Alpha-Isomethyl Ionone	AI		
Alpha-terpinene	AAT		
Periwinkle and its Derivatives	PER		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Amyl Cinnamal	AL		
Almond and Almond Products	SA		AN - Refers to the presence of tree nuts and their derivatives in the product

Code Name	Code	Mandatory	Mandatory to use with
Quahaugs and its Derivatives	QUA		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Amylcinnamyl Alcohol	AA		
Amyl salicylate	ALS		
Anethole	ANE		
Anise Alcohol	AH		
Anchovy and its Derivatives	ADC		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Patagonian Toothfish and its derivatives	PGT		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Apple and its derivatives	APL		
Aspartame and aspartame-acesulfame salt and its derivatives	ASD		
Perch and its derivatives	ANO		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Banana and its derivatives	BND		
Milkfish and its derivatives	MFD		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Barracuda and its derivatives	BRC		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Basa and its Derivatives	BAS		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Benzaldehyde	BEZ		
Benzyl Alcohol	BA		
Benzyl Benzoate	BB		
Benzyl Cinnamate	BI		
Benzyl Salicylate	BS		
Beta-caryophyllene	BCP		
Beech Nuts and Their Derivatives	SD		
Bluefish and its Derivatives	BLF		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Buckwheat and its derivatives	BWD		
Bonito fish and its derivatives	BFH		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Treemoss extract (Evernia furfuracea)	EV		

Code Name	Code	Mandatory	Mandatory to use with
Flounder and its Derivatives	ADG		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Butternuts and Their Derivatives	SE		
Bream and its Derivatives	BRM		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Cocoa and its Derivatives	NC		
Cananga odorata oil/extract	COE		
Carvone	CRV		
Casein and its derivatives	CIT		AM - Milk and its Derivatives
Cashew and Cashew Products	SC		AN - Refers to the presence of tree nuts and their derivatives in the product
Cedrus atlantica oil/extract	CAE		
Chinquapins and Their Derivatives	SF		
Cinnamomum cassia leaf oil	CCL		
Cinnamomum zeylanicum bark oil	CZK		
Cisco and its Derivatives	CSC		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Citral	CT		
Lemongrass oil	LGO		
Citronellol	CN		
Citrus aurantium bergamia peel oil	CBP		
Citrus aurantium flower oil	CAF		
Citrus aurantium peel oil	CAP		
Citrus limon peel oil	CLP		
Coumarin	CO		
Diaminophenols	DP		
Dimethyl phenethyl acetate	DPA		
d-Limonene	BO		
Barnacle and its Derivatives	ABF		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Oak moss extract (Evernia prunastri)	EP		
Peas and Pea Products	NE		
Escolar and its derivatives	EOD		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Eucalyptus globulus oil	EGO		
Eugenia caryophyllus oil	ECO		

Code Name	Code	Mandatory	Mandatory to use with
Eugenol	EG		
Farnesol	FA		
Trout and its Derivatives	ADW		AF -– Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Prawns and their Derivatives	ABK		AC - Refers to the presence of crustaceans and their derivatives in the product
Shrimp and its Derivatives	ABL		AC - Refers to the presence of crustaceans and their derivatives in the product
Goat Milk	GOM		AM - Milk and its Derivatives
Gelatine and its derivatives	GTD		
Geraniol	GE		
Geranyl acetate	GAT		
Barley and barley products(glutencontaining grain)	GB		AW - Refers to the presence of cereals containing gluten and their derivatives in the product
Ginkgo Nuts and Their Derivatives	SG		
Glutamate and Their Derivatives	GL		
Mahi mahi and its Derivatives	ADM		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Butterfish and its derivatives	BFD		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Shark and its Derivatives	SHK		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Cutlassfish and its derivatives	CFD		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Herring and its Derivatives	ADL		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Oats and oat products (gluten containing grain)	GO		AW - Refers to the presence of cereals containing gluten and their derivatives in the product
Hazelnut and Hazelnut Products	SH		AN – Refers to the presence of tree nuts and their derivatives in the product
HC Blue No 11	HD		
HC Blue No 12	HB		
Hake and its Derivatives	ADJ		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product

Code Name	Code	Mandatory	Mandatory to use with
Halibut and its Derivatives	ADK		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Hexadecanolactone	HXL		
Hexamethylindanopyran	HTP		
Hexyl Cinnamaldehyde	HX		
Conch and its Derivatives	CON		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Scad fish and its derivatives	SDF		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Hydroxybenzomorpholine	HE		
Hydroxycitronellal	HY		
Hydroxyethyl-2-nitro-p-toluidine	HN		
Hydroxypropyl bis(N-hydroxyethyl-p-phenyldiamine) HCl	HH		
Squid (Calamari) and its Derivatives	SQU		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Isoeugenol	BN		
Isoeugenyl acetate	IGA		
Scallops and its Derivatives	SCA		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Japanese horse chestnut (Aesculus turbinata) and its derivatives	JCH		
Jasmine oil/extract	JOE		
Juniperus virginiana oil	JVO		
Cod and its Derivatives	ADF		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Camphor	CPR		
Cinnamyl Alcohol	CA		
Cinnamal	CL		
Carp and its Derivatives	ACP		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Chestnuts and Their Derivatives	SN		
Cotton Seeds and Their Derivatives	CS		
Orange roughy and its Derivatives	ORR		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product

Code Name	Code	Mandatory	Mandatory to use with
Kamut and kamut products (glutencontaining grain)	GK		AW - Refers to the presence of cereals containing gluten and their derivatives in the product
Chicken Meat and its Derivatives	CM		
Kiwi and its derivatives	KWD		
Croaker fish and its derivatives	CFH		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Puffer fish and its derivatives	PFD		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Cockle and its Derivatives	COK		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Coconuts and Their Derivatives	SO		
Pollock and its Derivatives	ADQ		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Chub and its Derivatives	CHB		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Coriander and its Derivatives	NK		
Crab and its Derivatives	ABG		AC - Refers to the presence of crustaceans and their derivatives in the product
Lobster and its Derivatives	ABJ		AC - Refers to the presence of crustaceans and their derivatives in the product
Krill and its Derivatives	ABI		AC - Refers to the presence of crustaceans and their derivatives in the product
Lactose (milk sugar)	ML		
Latex	LX		
Laurus nobilis leaf oil	LNL		
Lavandula oil/extract	LDO		
2 (4-tert-Butylbenzyl) (Butylphenyl methylpropionate)	BE		
Linalool	BP		
Linalyl acetate	LYA		
Lippia citriodora absolute	LCA		
Cusk fish and its derivatives	CKF		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Lichee Nuts and Their Derivatives	SL		
Hydroxyisohexyl 3-Cyclohexene Carboxaldehyde	HC		

Code Name	Code	Mandatory	Mandatory to use with
Poppy Seeds and Their Derivatives	PS		
Macadamia Nut and Macadamia Nut Products	SM		AN - Refers to the presence of tree nuts and their derivatives in the product
Corn and Its Derivatives	NM		
Mackerel and its Derivatives	MAC		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Mango and its derivatives	MOD		
Marlin and its Derivatives	MAL		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Matsutake mushroom and its derivatives	MMD		
Catfish and its Derivatives	ADE		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Melatonin	MM		
Mentha piperita oil	MPP		
Mentha viridis leaf oil	MVL		
Menthol	MTH		
Methyl Heptin Carbonate	BQ		
Methyl salicylate	MSY		
Clam and its Derivatives	CLM		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Mussels and its Derivatives	MSS		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Myroxylon pereirae oil/extract	MPO		
Narcissus extract	NRE		
Octopus and its Derivatives	OCT		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Oysters and its Derivatives	OYS		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Hickory Nuts and Their Derivatives	SI		AN – Refers to the presence of tree nuts and their derivatives in the product
Oilfish and its derivatives	OFD		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Drum fish and its derivatives	DMF		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product

Code Name	Code	Mandatory	Mandatory to use with
Lingcod and its derivatives	LGD		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Jack fish and its derivatives	JFD		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Eel and its Derivatives	EEL		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Swai fish and its derivatives	SFD		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Brazil Nut and Brazil Nut Products	SR		AN - Refers to the presence of tree nuts and their derivatives in the product
Pecan Nut and Pecan Nut Products	SP		AN - Refers to the presence of tree nuts and their derivatives in the product
Pelargonium graveolens flower oil	PGF		
Peach and its derivatives	PHD		
Pulses*	SX		
Pod Fruits and Their Derivatives	NP		
p-Phenylenediamine	PP		
Pine Nut and Their Derivatives	PN		
Pili Nuts and Their Derivatives	SK		
Pinene	PIN		
Pinus mugo	PSM		
Pinus pumila	PPA		
Pistachio and Pistachio Products	ST		AN - Refers to the presence of tree nuts and their derivatives in the product
p-Methylaminophenol	PM		
Pogostemon cablin oil	PCO		
Pompano and its Derivatives	POM		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Crawfish and its Derivatives	ABH		AC - Refers to the presence of crustaceans and their derivatives in the product
Rye and Their Derivatives	NR		AW - Refers to the presence of cereals containing gluten and their derivatives in the product
Rose ketones	RSK		
Rose flower oil/extract	RFO		
Beef and its Derivatives	BF		

Code Name	Code	Mandatory	Mandatory to use with
Salicylate	SU		
Salicylaldehyde	SYH		
Santalol	STL		
Santalum album oil	SAO		
Sapucaia nut (Lecythis zabucajo) and its derivatives	SAD		
Sardine and its Derivatives	SAR		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Shellfish and their Derivatives	UN		AC - Refers to the presence of crustaceans and their derivatives in the product and/or UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Sheephead fish and its derivatives	SHD		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Haddock and its Derivatives	ADI		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Plaice and its Derivatives	PLC		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Schoolmaster fish and its derivatives	SMF		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Scorpionfish and its derivatives	SPF		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Sclareol	SCL		
Rockfish and its Derivatives	ROF		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Amberjack fish and its derivatives	AJF		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Shea Nuts and Their Derivatives	SJ		
Spinefoot fish and its derivatives	SFT		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Orange and its derivatives	OGD		
Land and sea snails (Escargot) and its Derivatives	LSN		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Snapper and its Derivatives	ADS		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product

Code Name	Code	Mandatory	Mandatory to use with
Pike and its Derivatives	ADP		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Walleye and its Derivatives	ABE		AF – Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Spelt and Spelt Products	GS		AW – Refers to the presence of cereals containing gluten and their derivatives in the product
Smelt and its Derivatives	SMT		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Sturgeon and its Derivatives	STG		AF – Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Grouper and its Derivatives	ADH		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Turbot and its Derivatives	TUR		AF – Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Wheat and Their Derivatives	UW		AW – Refers to the presence of cereals containing gluten and their derivatives in the product
Tilefish and its derivatives	TFD		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Turpentine	TPT		
Terpinolene	TEP		
Terpineol	TPL		
Tetramethyl acetyloctahydronaphthalenes	TYA		
Tilapia and its Derivatives	ADV		AF – Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Toluene-2,5-diamine	TD		
Tomato and its derivatives	TTD		
Sole and its Derivatives	ADT		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Tuna and its Derivatives	ABD		AF – Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Char and its Derivatives	CHR		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Trimethylbenzenepropanol	TBP		
Trimethylcyclopentenyl methylisopentenol	TCM		

Code Name	Code	Mandatory	Mandatory to use with
Triticale and Their Derivatives	TR		AW – Refers to the presence of cereals containing gluten and their derivatives in the product
Vanillin	VLN		
Pork and its Derivatives	PO		
Walnut and Walnut Products	SW		AN – Refers to the presence of tree nuts and their derivatives in the product
Whiting and its Derivatives	WHT		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Whitefish and its Derivatives	AWF		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Carrots and Their Derivatives	NW		
Whelks and its Derivatives	WHK		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Yam and its derivatives	YMD		
Seed Products	SB		
Salmon and its Derivatives	ADR		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Salmon roe	SMR		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Bass and its Derivatives	ADB		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Porgy and its Derivatives	PRG		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Monkfish (Anglerfish, Lotte) and its Derivatives	MKF		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Abalone and its Derivatives	ABN		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Limpets and its Derivatives	LMT		UM – Refers to the presence of molluscs and their derivatives in the product
Wolffish and its derivatives	WFD		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Sunflower Seeds and Their Derivatives	SS		
Dory fish and its derivatives	DYF		AF - Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product

Code Name	Code	Mandatory	Mandatory to use with
Swordfish and its Derivatives	ADU		AF – Refers to the presence of fish and their derivatives in the product
Bee pollen	BPN		
Cola nut/kola nut	CNK		
Citric acid	CTA		
Palm nut	PMN		
Propolis	PRS		
Royal jelly	RJY		
Does not contain declaration obligatory allergens	X99		

* Green beans and green peas are excluded as these species are considered vegetable crops. Also excluded are crops grown mainly to extract oil.

A.2 Overview of regulations/guidelines/directives for specific products traded in food, health and beauty, to be used as additional guidance to the field 'Additional legal product information'

In the table below you will find an overview of regulations, guidelines and directives that indicate if and which additional legal product information is applicable for which products. These regulations and guidelines are general in nature, therefore we added specific guidance to the sections indicating legal product information. Use the 'Additional legal product information' field to enter the information that is stated on the (label of the) product. There is an exception to this rule in place that applies to all product groups in the health and beauty industry except for the product group 'special foods'. This exception implies that when the legal product information on the (label of the) product is mentioned in the same text block as information intended as instructions for use or storage of the product, it is permitted to enter the legal product information in the 'Consumer usage instructions' or 'Consumer storage instructions' fields. It is not permitted to enter the legal product information twice. In that case, do not use the 'Additional legal product information' field.

Industry	Category	Regulation	Website
Food	General/special foods	Regulation 1169/2011: Annex III: 1.1, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1 (3, 4, 5, 6, 7). Annex VI: part B and C	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R1169&from=NL
	General/special foods	Regulation 1924/2006 (on nutrition and health claims made on foods): Article 10 2 a, c and d (2 c and d NOT for special food) Annex, under heading 'with no added sugars' the sentence 'Contains naturally occurring sugars'	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32006R1924&from=en
	Collagen	Regulation 853/2004, section XV (Collagen): Chapter V	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32004R0853&from=EN
	Gelatine	Regulation 1243/2007, Annex: Part of chapter V 'Labelling'	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32007R1243&from=NL
	Fish	Regulation 1379/2013, chapter IV: Article 35, 1d	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R1379&from=NL
	Meat (1)	Regulation 1308/2013, annex VII part I: part IV, 1b	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R1308&from=NL
	Meat (2)	Regulation 853/2004, section V (minced meat, meat preparations andmechanically separated meat): Chapter IV, 2	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32004R0853&qid=1513780141931&from=EN

Industry	Category	Regulation	Website
	Bivalves	Regulation 853/2004, section VII live bivalve molluscs: Chapter VII, 2, the last sentence	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32004R0853&qid=1513780141931&from=EN
	Milk	Directive 2001/114/EG: Article 3 (3 and 5)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32001L0114&from=NL
	Raw milk	Regulation 853/2004, section IX (raw milk and dairy products): Chapter IV, (1b).	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32004R0853&qid=1513780141931&from=EN
	Chocolate	Directive 2000/36/EG: Article 2 (2), article 3 (3)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32000L0036&from=EN
	Gluten	Commission implementing regulation 828/2014: Article 3 (2 and 3)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0828&from=NL
	Food additives	Regulation 1333/2008: Appendix V	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008R1333&from=NL
	Fruit juices and certain similar products	Directive 2001/112/EG: Article 3 (7)	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32001L0112&from=NL
	Olive oil	Commission implementing regulation 29/2012: Article 3	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012R0029&from=EN
	Packaged waters	Decree packaged waters (NL legislation): Article 10 (2 and 5).	http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0009828/2016-10-06
	Wine (1)	Regulation 2019/33: Article 48 (1)	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019R0033&from=en
	Wine (2)	Regulation 1308/2013: Article 119, (1b).	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R1308&from=NL

Industry	Category	Regulation	Website
Health and beauty	Medicinal products/pharmaceuticals (1)	Directive 2001/83/EG, Title III Article 16g 2a (only applies to traditional herbal medicinal products) Title V Labelling and package leaflet: Article 54 f, Article 68 and Article 69 (from the last article only the sentence: 'homeopathic medicinal product without approved therapeutic indications')	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02001L0083-20190726&from=EN
	Medicinal products/pharmaceuticals (2)	Document on policy MEB 6 Labelling of pharmaceutical Products (in Dutch): Annex 1, section 6	https://www.cbg-meb.nl/onderwerpen/hv-verpakking-en-etikettering/documenten/beleidsdocumenten/2021/01/01/meb-6
	Medical devices	Directive 2017/745: Annex I, chapter III article 23.2o), p)	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02017R0745-20200424&from=EN
	Processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children	Directive 2006/125/EG: Article 8 (1 e) The part: 'a statement as to the importance of following those instructions'	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32006L0125&from=NL
	Food supplements (1)	Directive 2002/46/EG: Article 6 (3d and e)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32002L0046&from=NL
	Food supplements (2)	Regulation 1169/2011: Annex III: 1.1, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1 (3, 4, 5, 6, 7). Annex VI: part B and C	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R1169&from=NL
	Infant formulae and follow-on formulae	Delegated act 2016/127: Article 6 (2 a and c and 3a)	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32006L0141&from=NL https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/NL/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016R0127&from=en
	Dietary foods for special medical purposes	Delegated regulation 2016/128: Article 5.2 a), b), e), g); Article 6.1 c) and d)	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016R0128&from=EN

A.3 ATC codes

ATC-Code	ATC description
A02AB10	Combinations
A02AD	Combinations And Complexes Of Aluminium, Calcium And Magnesium Compounds
A02AD01	Ordinary Salt Combinations
A02AF02	Ordinary Salt Combinations And Antiflatulents
A02BA02	Ranitidine
A02BC01	Omeprazole
A02BC02	Pantoprazole
A02BC05	Esomeprazole
A02BX13	Alginic Acid
A03AX	Other drugs for functional gastrointestinal disorders
A03BB01	Butylscopolamine
A06AB02	Bisacodyl
A06AB06	Senna Glycosides
A06AB08	Sodium Picosulfate
A06AB56	Senna Glycosides, Combinations
A06AC01	Ispaghula (Psylla Seeds)
A06AC51	Ispaghula, Combinations
A06AD11	Lactulose
A06AD15	Macrogol
A06AG11	Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate, incl. combinations
A07BA01	Medicinal Charcoal
A07DA03	Loperamide
C05AD01	Lidocaine
C05AX03	Other Preparations, Combinations
C05BA51	Heparinoid, Combinations
D01AC01	Clotrimazole
D01AC02	Miconazole
D01AC09	Sulconazole
D01AE13	Selenium Sulfide
D01AE15	Terbinafine
D02AB	Zinc Products
D04AA04	Tripelennamine
D04AB07	Pramocaine
D06BB03	Aciclovir
D06BB06	Penciclovir
D08AG02	Povidone-Iodine

ATC-Code	ATC description
D10AE01	Benzoyl Peroxide
D10AE51	Benzoyl Peroxide, Combinations
D11AC06	Povidone-Iodine
D11AF	Wart And Anti-Corn Preparations
G01AF02	Clotrimazole
G03AD01	Levonorgestrel
G03AD02	Ulipristal
M01AB05	Diclofenac
M01AE01	Ibuprofen
M01AE02	Naproxen
M02AA05	Benzydamine
M02AA15	Diclofenac
N02BA01	Acetylsalicylic Acid
N02BA15	Carbasalate Calcium
N02BA51	Acetylsalicylic Acid, Comb. Excl. Psycholeptics
N02BE01	Paracetamol
N02BE51	Paracetamol, Combinations Excl. Psycholeptics
N05CM09	Valerianae radix
N07BA01	Nicotine
N07CA02	Cinnarizine
N07CA52	Cinnarizine, Combinations
P02CA01	Mebendazole
P03AC04	Permethrin
P03AX03	Malathion
P03AX05	Dimeticone
R01AA05	Oxymetazoline
R01AA07	Xylometazoline
R01AA09	Tramazoline
R01AB06	Xylometazoline
R01AB07	Oxymetazoline
R01AC01	Cromoglicic Acid
R02AA02	Dequalinium
R02AA03	Dichlorobenzyl Alcohol
R02AD02	Lidocaine
R02AX01	Flurbiprofen
R05	Cough And Cold Preparations
R05CA	Expectorants
R05CA10	Combinations

ATC-Code	ATC description
R05CA12	Hederae helicis folium
R05CB	Mucolytics
R05CB01	Acetylcysteine
R05CB02	Bromhexine
R05CB03	Carbocisteine
R05CB06	Ambroxol
R05DA07	Noscapine
R05DA20	Combinations
R05X	Other cold preparations
R06AE03	Cyclizine
R06AE05	Meclozine
R06AE07	Cetirizine
R06AX13	Loratadine
S01GX01	Cromoglicic Acid
S02DA01	Lidocaine
A01A	Stomatological Preparations
A01AB03	Chlorhexidine
A01AB12	Hexetidine
A11CC05	Colecalciferol
B03BB01	Folic Acid
C05BA01	Organo-Heparinoid
C05CA51	Rutoside, Combinations
D05AA	Tars
D08AC02	Chlorhexidine
D08AE05	Chloroxylenol
D08AJ01	Benzalkonium
D11AX01	Minoxidil
G04	Urologicals
G04BX	Other Urologicals
M01AX05	Glucosamine
N01BB02	Lidocaine
R05CA05	Althea Root
N05CH01	Melatonin
R02AA20	Various (throat drugs)
S01GX07	Azelastine eye
R01AC03	Azelastine nose
None	None

A.4 Fields for fruits and vegetables not used in the Benelux

In the table below, fields are listed that are not applicable for target markets Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, but may be applicable in some other countries for the fruit and vegetables sector. For more information about how to populate the fields below, please refer to the website of the GS1 organization of the country for which the field must be populated.

Field name	Definition
tradeItemFormDescription	The physical form or shape of the product. Used, for example, in pharmaceutical industry to indicate the formulation of the trade item. Defines the form the trade item takes and is distinct from the form of the packaging.
ingredientName	Text field indicating one ingredient or ingredient group (according to regulations of the target market). Ingredients include any additives (colourings, preservatives, e-numbers, etc) that are encompassed.
ingredientSequence	Incremental value (01, 02, 03…) indicating the ingredient order by content percentage of the product. (major ingredient = 01, second ingredient =01.01) etc.
gradeCodeReferenceCode/codeListAgencyCode	A code representing the agency which manages the code list, for example 5 for ISO. In case of fresh fruits & vegetables these are: USDA, UNECE, CODEX_ALIMENTARIUS and EU.
innerFleshColourCode	The colour of the inner flesh; the usually edible part of a fruit or vegetable. Examples are pink or yellow grapefruit, orange or green for a melon.
isNonSoldTradeItemReturnable	Indicates that the buyer can return the articles that are not sold. Used, for example, for magazines and bread. This is a y/n (Boolean) where y equals right of return. This is at least relevant to General Merchandise, Publishing industries and for some FMCG trade item.
maturationMethodCode	The method of maturity for the item or ingredient for example tree ripened or jet fresh.
postProcessTradeItemTreatmentPhysicalCode	Produce has gone through some physical process whether altered or other physical processes after harvesting.
produceSeedPresenceTypeCode	Specifies the amount of seeds for fresh fruits and vegetables e.g. for water melons, citrus fruits.

Field name	Definition
rankBelowSpecies	Either the Sub-Species, Variety, Sub-Variety, Form, and/or Sub-Form of an organism. All are taxonomic rank below that of species. ○ A Sub-Species is a taxonomic rank subordinate to species. ○ A Variety will have an appearance distinct from other varieties, but will hybridize freely with other varieties of the same species (if brought into contact). Usually varieties will be geographically separate from each other. ○ A Sub-Variety is a subordinate variety, or a division of a variety. ○ A Form usually designates a group with a noticeable but minor deviation. For instance, white-flowered forms of species that usually have coloured flowers can be named a 'f. alba'. It is recommended to place an abbreviation at the beginning of the text to clarify to what type the text belongs. The recommended abbreviations are: ○ subspecies (abbreviation not required for animals) – subsp or ssp ○ varietas (variety) – var ○ subvarietas (sub-variety) – subvar ○ forma (form) – form or f ○ subforma (sub-forma) – subf