SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Informacijska tehnologija - Ribolov in proizvodi iz ribogojstva - Zahteve za označevanje na distribucijskih enotah in paletah za trgovino z ribiškimi proizvodi in proizvodi iz ribogojstva

Information technology - Fishery and aquaculture products - Requirements for labelling of distribution units and pallets in the trade of fishery and aquaculture products

Informationstechnik - Fischerei- und Aquakulturerzeugnisse - Anforderungen an die Etikettierung an Verteilungseinheiten und Paletten für den Handel mit Erzeugnissen der Fischerei und Aquakultur

Technologies de l'information - Poissons et produits à base de poisson - Exigences relatives à l'étiquetage des unités de distribution et des palettes dans le commerce des produits de la mer

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Information technology - Fishery and aquaculture products - Requirements for labelling of distribution units and pallets in the trade of fishery and aquaculture products

Technologies de l'information - Produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture - Exigences relatives à l'étiquetage des unités de distribution et des palettes dans le commerce des produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture

Informationstechnik - Fischerei- und Aquakulturerzeugnisse - Anforderungen an die Etikettierung an Verteilungseinheiten und Paletten für den Handel mit Erzeugnissen der Fischerei und Aquakultur

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Contents

Page

European foreword 3
Introduction 4
1 Scope 5
2 Normative references 6
3 Terms and definitions 7
4 Labelling requirements 10
4.1 Regulatory requirements 10
4.2 Labels used throughout the supply chain 11
4.3 Overview of most relevant data attributes 12
4.4 Requirements for the data attributes to be used in bar codes 19
5 Label design 22
5.1 General principles for labelling of distribution units 22
5.1.1 Overview 22
5.1.2 Presentation of titles and data 22
5.1.3 Label design instructions 23
5.2 General principles for labelling logistic units (Pallets) 23
5.2.1 Overview 23
5.2.2 Label design 24
5.3 Data Identifiers 24
5.3.1 Choice between GS1 Application Identifiers or ASC MH 10 Data Identifiers ... 24
5.3.2 Working with GS1 Application Identifiers or ASC MH10 Data Identifiers 24
5.4 Bar codes 24
5.4.1 2D Data Matrix bar code 24
5.4.2 Code 128 bar code 25
5.5 Reading system requirements 25
5.6 Label location and design 25
Annex A (informative) Regulation references 26
Annex B (informative) Examples of labels for distribution, logistic and transport 33
Annex C (informative) GS1 Data Identifiers 37
Annex D (informative) ACS MH — 10 Data Identifiers 47
Bibliography 53

European foreword

This document (EN 17099:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 225 “AIDC technologies”, the secretariat of which is held by TSE.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2020.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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Introduction

This document provides information for the labelling of distribution units (boxes, cartons, bags, etc.) and logistic units (pallets, cages, trolleys etc.) in the trade of fishery and aquaculture products. The data to be included on the labels will help to ensure that the correct traceability information is available throughout the supply chain, both nationally and internationally. The use of standardized labelling will help to increase efficiency and reduce costs thereby adding value across the supply chain. In addition, correct labelling will enhance traceability, increase trust in the origin and quality of the product, and ultimately improve both food safety and the supply of fresher fishery and aquaculture products.

Standardized labelling will enhance the quality and availability of traceability data and support the interoperability between information technology systems.

Improved traceability will make it more difficult to trade illegal, unreported and unregulated fishery and aquaculture products.

The information to be provided on the labels relates to EU Regulations and other information that could be required across the supply chain.

The distribution of fishery and aquaculture products has the following distinctive features:

— they constitute exports to every continent;

— they are covered by national and international legislation;

— there are requirements regarding the processing of fishery and aquaculture products, and the documentation of these processes;

— shared distribution centres are used for loading or repackaging;

— buyers and sellers are not always known at the time of production.

Standardized labels used on distribution units in the fishery and the aquaculture supply chain will ensure that information is provided in both human readable text and bar codes when required by this document. This enables parties involved in the supply chain to identify and manage the transport of goods and exchange information in a more efficient and reliable way. International standards and guidelines relevant to the exchange of the data attributes contained in bar codes are referenced in this document.

This document addresses the provision of traceability information only by the use of labels, however other means can also be used to provide traceability information. When appropriate, it is allowed to label a lot containing a digitally readable alphanumeric code that is part of the identification number. The prerequisite is that the alphanumeric code is linked to a database containing the EU regulation traceability attributes.

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for labels to be used on distribution units (boxes, cartons, bags, etc.), and logistic units (pallets, cages, trolleys, etc.) for fishery and aquaculture products, ensuring uniform labels with human readable text and bar codes using a common data set, thereby fulfilling EU Regulations and facilitating traceability.

NOTE Other labelling systems could also address European regulatory requirements.

This document does not address the exchange of any information by means other than the use of labels

The technologies referred to in this document are examples of methods that are suitable to provide product traceability.

This document does not cover requirements on the labelling or marking of consumer packaging but aims to ensure that the necessary information for consumer packaging labelling or marking is available through the supply chain.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1573, *Bar code - Multi industry transport label*

EN ISO/IEC 15415, *Information technology - Automatic identification and data capture techniques - Bar code print quality test specification - Two-dimensional symbols (ISO/IEC 15415)*

EN ISO/IEC 15416, *Information technology - Automatic identification and data capture techniques - Bar code print quality test specification - Linear symbols (ISO/IEC 15416)*

EN ISO/IEC 15419, *Information technology - Automatic identification and data capture techniques - Bar code digital imaging and printing performance testing (ISO/IEC 15419)*

EN ISO/IEC 15423, *Information technology - Automatic identification and data capture techniques - Bar code scanner and decoder performance testing (ISO/IEC 15423)*

ISO/IEC 15417, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Code 128 bar code symbology specification*

ISO/IEC 15459-1, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Unique identification — Part 1: Individual transport units*

ISO/IEC 15459-2, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Unique identification — Part 2: Registration procedures*

ISO/IEC 15459-3, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Unique identification — Part 3: Common rules*

ISO/IEC 16022, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Data Matrix bar code symbology specification*

ISO/IEC 19762, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary*

ISO 15394, *Packaging — Bar code and two-dimensional symbols for shipping, transport and receiving labels*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 19762 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
label
any tag, brand, mark, pictorial or other descriptive matter, written, printed, stencilled, marked, embossed or impressed on, or attached to the packaging or container of food

3.2
bar code
optical, machine-readable, representation of data; the data usually describes something about the object that carries the barcode

Note 1 to entry: Originally, barcodes represented data using parallel bars of varying widths and spacings (1D). Subsequently, two-dimensional (2D) symbols using rectangles, dots, hexagons and other geometric patterns in two dimensions were developed but are still referred to as bar codes.

3.3
bar code reader
device used to access the data represented in a bar code and includes various devices that can read images and decode the data encoded in the bar code, such as bar code scanners and smartphones with a camera and the relevant software

3.4
distribution unit
one single container in which fishery and aquaculture products are distributed

Note 1 to entry: Distribution units may be in the form of boxes, cartons, crates or other means of storage.

3.5
logistic unit
unit in or upon which distribution units are aggregated for transportation

Note 1 to entry: A logistic unit may be in the form of a pallet, cage or other means of storage.

Note 2 to entry: A logistic unit may consist of a single distribution unit.

3.6
distribution unit ID
logistic unit ID
code for transport and/or storage units that needs to be identified and managed through the supply chain

Note 1 to entry: SSCC -Serial Shipping Container Code is a unique number which identifies a logistic unit, and which remains the same for the life of the logistic unit to which it is assigned. This unique identification number is assigned in accordance with GS1 standards.

Note 2 to entry: License plate is a fixed code contained in a machine-readable medium for a unit that is to be transported or stored. This unique identification number is assigned in accordance with ISO/IEC 15459 series.

3.7
fishery and aquaculture products
fish, shellfish, molluscs, echinoderms and aquatic plants, including parts of these, for human consumption and products formed of or containing fish, shellfish, molluscs, echinoderms and aquatic plants, including parts or by-products of these

Note 1 to entry: Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 defines [1]:

a) 'fishery products' mean aquatic organisms resulting from any fishing activity or products derived therefrom, as listed in Annex I of EU No 1379/2013 [1];

b) 'aquaculture products" mean aquatic organisms at any stage of their life cycle resulting from any aquaculture activity or products derived therefrom, as listed in Annex I of EU No 1379/2013 [1].

3.8
GTIN
Global Trade Item Number - registered trademark by GS1
GS1 identification key used to identify trade items, and which comprises a GS1 Company Prefix, an item reference and check digit

Note 1 to entry: This unique identification number is assigned in accordance with GS1 standards.

Note 2 to entry: The GTIN was previously known as an EAN or UCC number.

3.9
GLN
Global Location Number
GS1 identification key used to identify physical locations or parties, and which comprises a GS1 Company Prefix, location reference, and check digit

Note 1 to entry: This unique identification number is assigned in accordance with GS1 standards.

3.10
machine-readable
direct transfer of information from a medium to a data processing system, without operator intervention

Note 1 to entry: Medium can be, for example, OCR characters, barcodes or RFID tags.

Note 2 to entry: Capture for direct transfer can be by using fixed or hand-held readers.

Note 3 to entry: For the purpose of this document, machine-readable codes refer only to bar codes.

3.11
producer
food business operator which farms, catches or processes fishery and aquaculture products

Note 1 to entry: The producer may also be the supplier.

3.12
supplier
food business operator with legal responsibility for the fishery and aquaculture products being traded

Note 1 to entry: The supplier may also be the producer.

Note 2 to entry: The supplier may also be referred to as the 'exporter' where the product is being exported.

3.13
supply chain
range of activities or parties who create or receive value in the form of products or services

[SOURCE: ISO 26000:2010, 2.25]

3.14
linear bar code
linear
bar code symbol built from horizontal lines and spaces

3.15
data attribute
value or a characteristic describing a property of an entity such as a distribution unit or logistic unit

EXAMPLE The species code data attribute refers to the FAO alpha-3 species code of the fishery and aquaculture product contained in a distribution unit.

3.16
point of first sale
point at which fishery or aquaculture products caught by a fishing vessel or harvested in an aquaculture farm is offered for sale for the first time

Note 1 to entry: The point of first sale refers to "placing on the market" which means the first making available of a fishery or aquaculture product in the Union Market. See Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 Article 5(f) for more details [1].

4 Labelling requirements

4.1 Regulatory requirements

This document refers to three primary EU Regulations governing the legal requirements regarding labelling. For the extensive list of relevant regulations, see Annex A, Table 1 to 4 and Bibliography.

1) Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 General Food Law [2];

2) Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy [3];

3) Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 on the common organization of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products [1].

The need for traceability in the food industry is described in Article 18, Traceability in Regulation, of (EC) No 178/2002 [2]. Furthermore, it states that food which is placed on the market in the Community shall be adequately labelled or identified to facilitate its traceability.

In Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Article 58(1) states "all lots of fisheries and aquaculture products shall be traceable at all stages of production, processing and distribution, from catching or harvesting to retail stage" [3].

In addition, Article 58(5) of the same regulation lays out the minimum labelling and information requirements for all lots of fisheries and aquaculture products.

Article 67(8) of Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 states that "when the information is affixed to the lot by way of an identification tool such as a code, barcode, an electronic chip or a similar device [then] operators using such tools shall ensure that they are developed on the basis of internationally recognised standards and specifications" [4].

Figure 1 shows the most relevant EU Regulations referred to by this document.

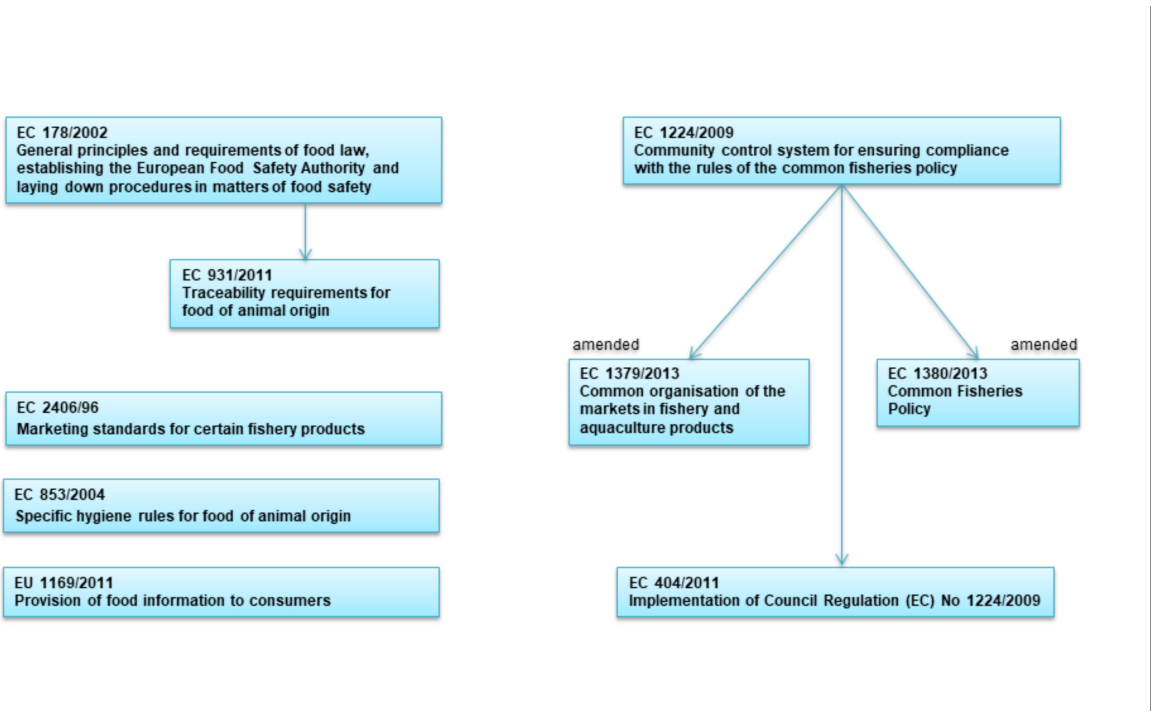

Figure 1 — Regulation overview

4.2 Labels used throughout the supply chain

All the information on the labels shall be in the form of human readable text and/or bar codes. This enables the capturing and recording of data throughout the total supply chain. The traceability information shall be made available at each step of the supply chain. The retailers shall provide information to consumers.

NOTE See EU Regulations for more information.

Figure 2 below shows an example of how fishery and aquaculture products are traceable from catch or harvest through the entire supply chain:

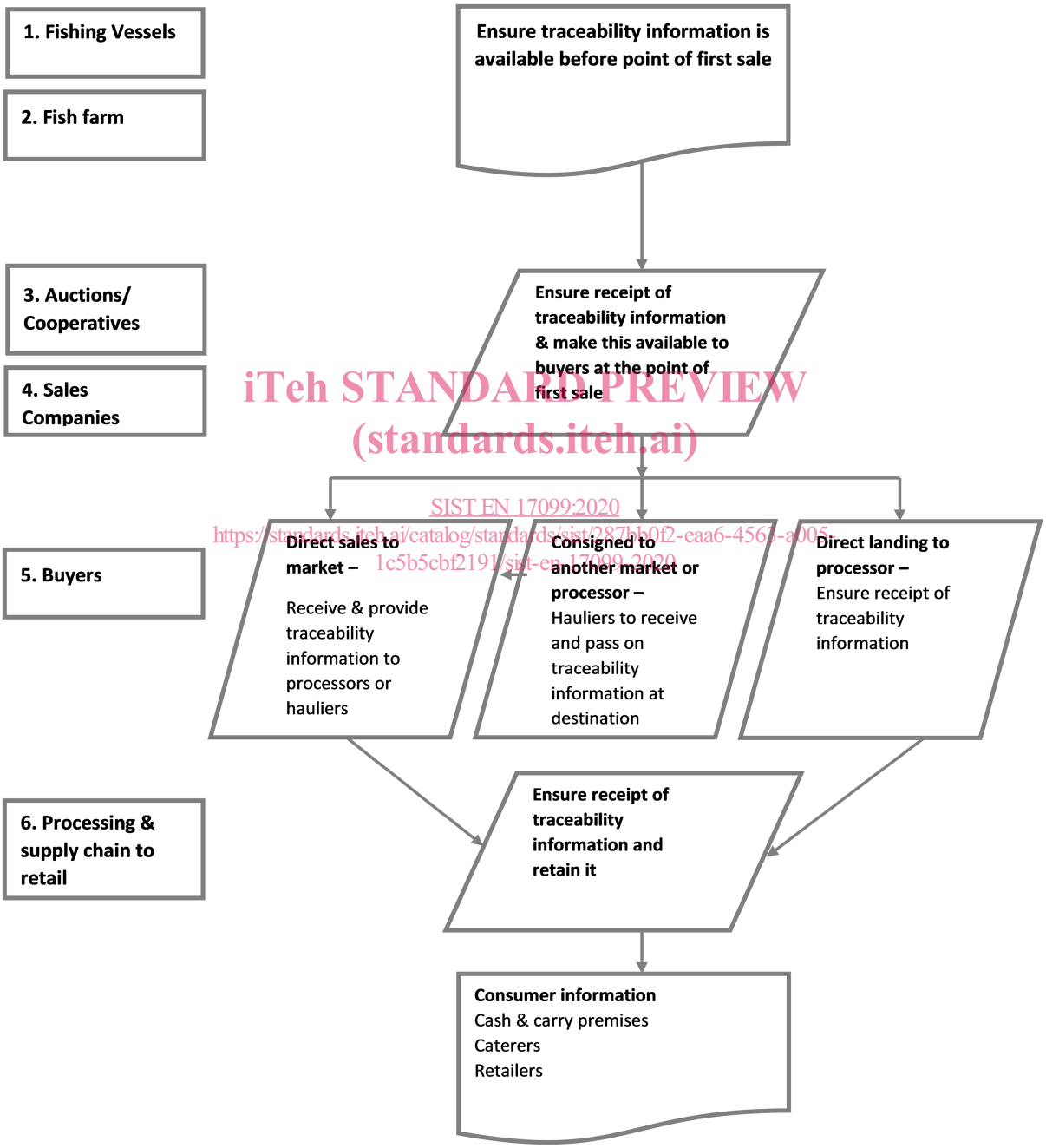

Figure 2 — An example of a simplified supply chain ensuring traceability from catch to the consumer

4.3 Overview of most relevant data attributes

Data attributes relevant to this document include the species code, catch dates, quantity or net weight of the product contained in a distribution unit. Each data attribute consists of a definition, a title and instructions on how the data is to be expressed in human readable text and/or bar codes.

This document classifies each of the data attributes into 1 of 4 distinct groups:

1) identification of food business operators;

2) product specific;

3) batch specific;

4) item specific.

Tables 1 to 4 describe the mandatory and/or optional data attributes on the label in accordance with EU Regulations or required to facilitate traceability, for the fishery and aquaculture products industry.

Tables 5 to 8 list the mandatory and/or optional data attributes and GS1 Application Identifiers see Tables C.2 to C.23 for GS1 and ASC MH10 Data Identifiers, see Annex D.2.

NOTE The requirement for some data attributes is dependent on whether the product is being labelled prior to point of first sale, see Articles 58 and 59 of EC 1224/2009 [3] or after the point of first sale of fishery or aquaculture products.

Table 1 — Data attributes for the identification of fishery and aquaculture business operators

No	Name	Description
1.1	Vessel name/or the aquaculture production unit	Name of the fishing vessel shall be in human readable text.
1.2	Vessel ID/or the aquaculture production unit	The external registration number of the vessel shall be in human readable text. In bar codes, the vessel is identified using at least one of the following methods; a) a combination of the country of registration plus the external vessel registration number; b) a combination of the country of registration plus the EU/EFTA approval number; c) a combination of the country of registration plus the VAT number; d) a combination of the country of registration plus a Global Location Number (GLN). If the product is sourced from more than one vessel or farm (after the point of first sale), the human readable text should read 'Mixed' and should be omitted from the bar code.

No	Name	Description
1.3	Producer name	Name of the fish farm or processor (food business operator) shall be in human readable text.
1.4	Producer ID (location)	The EU/EFTA approval number of the producer shall be in human readable text (in an Oval). In bar codes, the producer is identified using at least one of the following methods: a) a combination of the country of registration plus the EU/EFTA plant approval number; b) a combination of the country of registration plus the VAT number; c) a combination of the country of registration plus a Global Location Number (GLN). If the product is sourced from more than one producer (after the point of first sale), the human readable text should read 'Mixed' and should be omitted from bar code.
1.5	EU/EFTA Oval	The EU/EFTA approval number shall be displayed in an Oval. NOTE See Regulation EC No 853/2004 Annex II Section I/B. FORM OF THE IDENTIFICATION MARK [5] for further information.
1.6	Supplier name	The name of the consignor (owner), if different from the producer (food business operator). This may also be the exporter of the goods. This may not be required on the label if the supplier is identified on documentation accompanying the product (such as a delivery document or invoice).
1.7	Supplier ID (location)	In bar codes, the supplier, if different from the producer, is identified using at least one of the following methods: a) a combination of the country of registration plus the VAT number; b) a combination of the country of registration plus a Global Location Number (GLN). If the product is sourced from more than one supplier (after the point of first sale), this should be omitted from bar code.