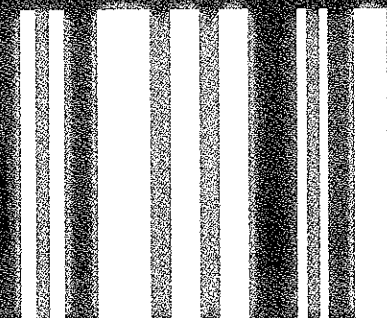
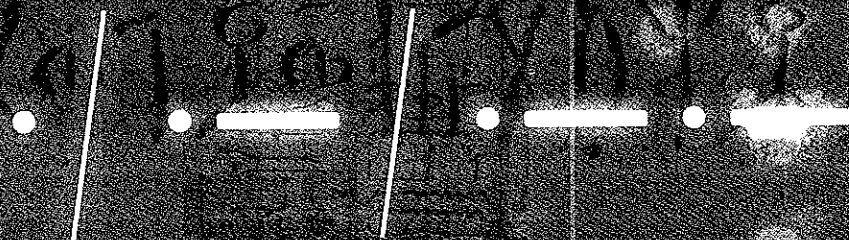


Reflecting back, moving forward



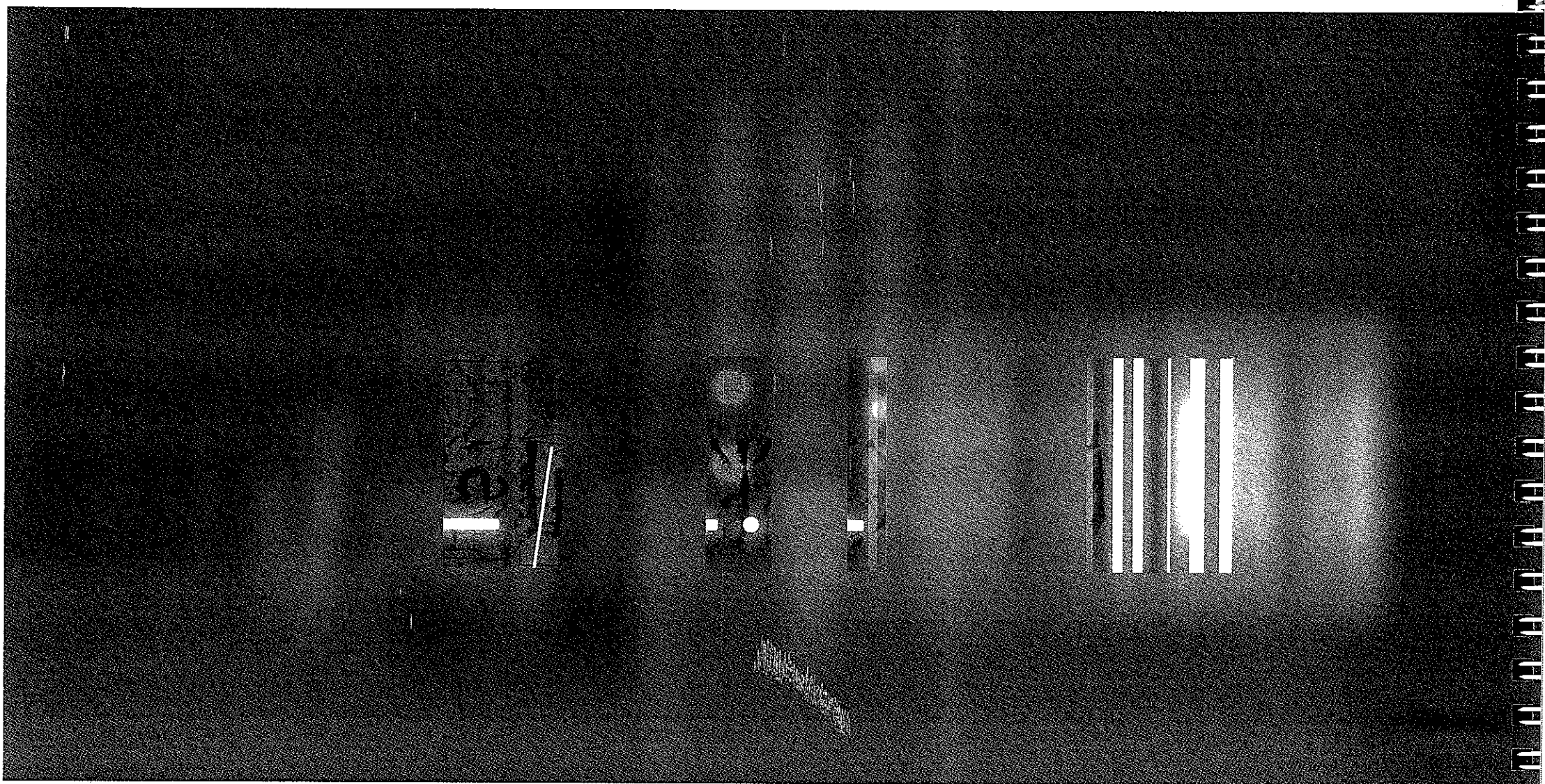
EAN
INTERNATIONAL
25 YEARS

The Global Language
of Business

Reflecting back, Reflecting back. Reflecting back, Reflecting back. Reflecting back, Reflecting back. Reflecting back, Reflecting

moving forward moving forward moving forward moving forward moving forward moving forward moving forward





Tracking 25 Years of Success
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Tracking 25 Years of Success

Try to envision a world without bar codes. Pretty impossible to do, isn't it? Bar codes are prevalent and pervasive in our lives, so much so that we barely notice them anymore. Once the quiet workhorse of retailing, technological advances have transformed them into something the world can't live without. How did these little bars and spaces become such a fixture in everyday existence and, more importantly, where are they heading?

EAN International's 25th anniversary offers a wonderful opportunity to reflect on the bar code's triumphs and tribulations, as well as the organisation's many milestones. It was a mere quarter of a century ago when manufacturers and retailers from 12 European countries came together to try to change the face of retailing. In fact, they accomplished much more than that, pioneering a new global language for business.

Today, from Anchorage to Zanzibar, EAN International and the Uniform Code Council, Inc. (UCC), the organisation that represents North American users, are driving their vision of "one system for the global marketplace".

Fact: Altogether, these practices fuel 900,000 member companies in more than 100 countries. With a solid track record, EAN International has proven its success in meeting challenges head on, and continues to pursue its goal of a seamless marketplace in the new economy.

Our Mission

Our Mission and that of our Member Organisations is to take a leading role in establishing a global multi-industry system of identification and communication for products, services and locations based on internationally accepted and business led standards. Our objective is to improve the efficiency of integrated logistics while contributing added value to partners involved as well as consumers. Developments in the computer industry occur with increasing frequency and continue to offer us further scope to improve on the improvements made so far, but we can afford to stand back for a moment and look with pride at the great strides we have made.

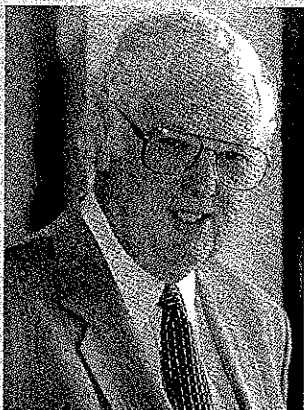
The following pages reflect on the first twenty-five years of our continuing contribution to the improvement of the global supply chain. The automatic data capture and automatic data transfer standards that EAN International together with the Uniform Code Council (UCC), which represents North American users, provide for our users have contributed significantly to the dramatic changes that have taken place in the operation of the physical supply chain.

We are fortunate in having a wealth of talent and experience amongst the staff of Member Organisations and EAN International, but we cannot afford to stand still. Our users are continually seeking to squeeze costs out of the supply chain and developments in computer technology, such as e-mail and the Internet are providing continuous e-commerce opportunities. There is no doubt that e-commerce, facilitated by technology developments and low costs will develop further and we shall continue to develop standards where our users define needs.

To keep in step with our own growth and the changing business world, it has been necessary to look at our own structure. From very small beginnings in Western Europe, we have grown to become truly international with Member Organisations based in 96 countries managing the EAN•UCC system in 98 countries. To meet the challenges of managing a global organisation in an environment where technological advances are occurring with increasing frequency, we have had to change our management methods and the structure of our Head Office.

This major task has occupied much of our time in recent years, but now that a new structure is in place, I can assure our members and user organisations, that EAN International will continue to develop and exercise a more dominant role in global standards making in the years ahead. We are working closely with UCC to ensure that our standards will continue to be developed proficiently to meet our users continuing business needs, no matter how much they evolve.

Our experience shows that what is required today will be different and much more effective tomorrow. We shall be watching changes in technology carefully to make sure that we do not miss out on innovations that could help to meet our users needs better still.



Laurie Wilson
President

The EAN

The EAN International story over the first twenty-five years of our life is one of continuous expansion and improvement. Our evolution and development as a user driven standards organisation can be compared to the birth and growth of a human being. We have been through the stages of childhood, making ourselves known in the market place, through adolescence, establishing ourselves as a credible standards body and now we are at the peak of adulthood, with the world at our feet. The pages that follow replay our advances and progress over those years, but our future is where my focus is concentrated.

Technology

We have been fortunate in that our business is inextricably linked to both one of the oldest activities on the planet, the supply chain and one of the newest, the computer industry. The advances in computing over the whole period of our existence have been massive. At the start of EAN, computers were stand-alone and only to be found in large organisations housed in vast air conditioned rooms behind locked doors. The most they could do was process simple bar codes. Now they are miniscule, light weight, highly interactive and far more powerful. Our successes have been linked to our exploitation of this continually increasing availability, linkage and power to provide our users with the standards they need to help them improve the information flows that are required to drive costs out of operating a supply chain.

Standards

The latest advances in computer technology, the Internet and the innovative languages that its development has spawned, are being eagerly adopted and adopted. EAN International and the Uniform Code Council (UCC), which represents North American users and which jointly manages the EAN•UCC system with us, are creating new standards from these latest tools for the benefit of our users world wide. The pace of these developments is ceaselessly quickening and has demanded that EAN•UCC matches those of the computer industry. Our own recent innovations in the management and focus of EAN International are testimony to that.

Structure

It is people that effect those changes, not just technology. Over the last two years we have, through co-operation, understanding and the will to change, restructured our organisation from being committee led to project led and we have reorganised our finances to put that into operation. We have invested in new people at Head Office to make it happen and engaged a strong management team to develop their skills and to lead the whole EAN community into the future. Head Office is supported and complemented by Member Organisations throughout the world, which specialise in encouraging and educating their members and potential members in the correct use of the EAN•UCC system in their own countries. Their contribution does not stop there as they provide support to and undertake joint international projects within the scope of the Global Standards Management Process (GSMP) that became effective in January of this year.

Our relationships with our users and other strategic alliances are paramount to the continued progress of the EAN•UCC system over the next twenty-five years and beyond. We are behaving like the adult organisation that we have become. We are working hard with UCC in both our relationship and in our joint standards development to ensure that we present only one face to the market and increase our standing in the global supply chain by consolidating our position as the business led standards provider of choice.



Brian Smith
Chief Executive Officer

It's not all bars and spaces: What is a bar code?

A bar code is a series of parallel vertical lines (bars) and spaces that represents data that can be scanned and interpreted by a reader (scanner). More than 200 different styles or languages (symbolologies) were invented but only a handful is used regularly. They are Code 39, ITF ("Interleaved 2 of 5"), Code 128, EAN/UPC, and the EAN•UCC standards. The latter enable any product to be uniquely identified by a number anywhere in the world.

Fact: The EAN•UCC standards are known as the world's leading system for efficient global commerce with more than five billion scanning transactions a day serving more than 23 major industries.

The best part of it all is that bar codes don't require human input so there is little chance of error.

Fact: Scanners can record data five to seven times faster than a skilled typist, and more than that, manual entry methods make one mistake for every 300 keystrokes. But a misread bar code symbol is somewhere between one in a million and one in four trillion.

Fact: Many companies, after switching to bar codes from the traditional method of keying in information, experience a 50% improvement in productivity.



5 3 5 5

More than meets the eye: What's inside?

Basically bits of information. What kind of information? Well, most people think it contains descriptive data like product information and price but, in actual fact, in the majority of the applications, it contains

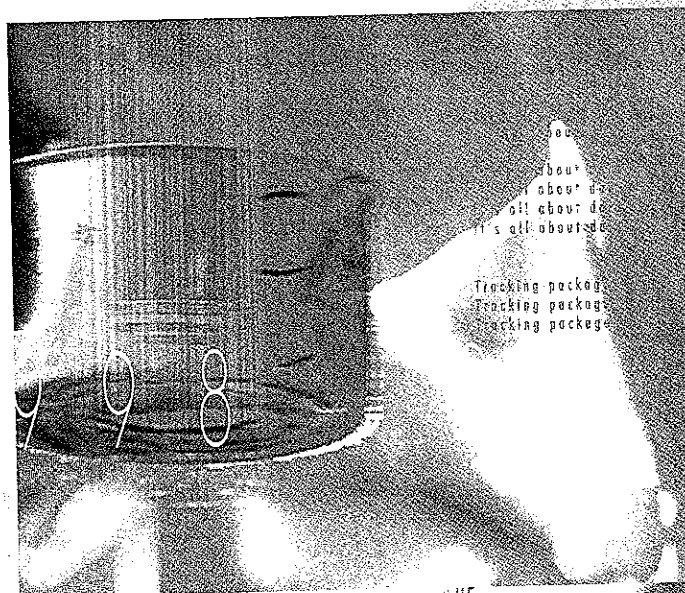
a unique reference number. The number, when read, is sent to a computer that looks up the information in a database. Think of it as a licence plate number that doesn't mean much by itself but when that number is entered into a relevant database, it produces a wealth of information about the vehicle.

It's all about doing the maths:

What
do
the
numbers
mean?

Tracking packages:

What
are
they
used
for?



Tracking package
Tracking package
Tracking package

What do the numbers mean?
What do the numbers mean?
What do the numbers mean?
What do the numbers mean?

What do the numbers mean?
What do the numbers mean?
What do the numbers mean?
What do the numbers mean?

they used for?
they used for?
they used for?

Each and every EAN number is unique in the world and has the following specifications: they are numeric, have a fixed length and end with a check digit.

Let's take an example of an EAN-13. This has 13 digits and simple, but carefully applied, administration ensures every product throughout the world has a unique and non-significant 12 digit number from which the 13th, reading from the left and called the check digit, is calculated. This basically indicates if the item was scanned (or keyed-in) properly. The reader is programmed to perform a mathematical calculation, designed to check if the scanner read the code correctly.

For most people, the most common encounter with the bar code is at the neighbourhood supermarket or store. Basically everything and anything in the retail sector that will eventually be scanned at the point of sale has a bar code attached to it. In fact, a cashier has a hard time selling you something that doesn't have a bar code on it. In the past, they have expanded to other sectors enhancing business operations. For example, they are found on material such as identity cards, direct mail pieces, invoices, labels and the like.

Testimonial: "The benefits we derive from using EAN-13 numbers to identify locations for the purpose of electronic trading are the same benefits the EAN-UCC standards offer in other applications, such as inventory management or point-of-sale scanning," says Daniel Kochanowicz, Woolworth's QRS Manager. "That is, the use of a unique number world-wide, which eliminates the possibility of error and confusion."



From punch cards to rail cars to grocery checkouts: History of the bar code

It's hard to imagine our lives without bar codes. This little symbol has become such a constant in our daily activities that they have become commonplace.

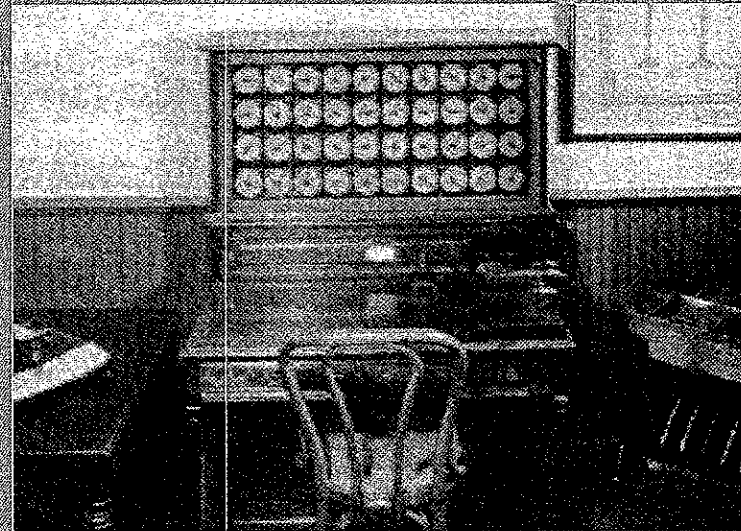
Fact: Today, it has grown into a 3.3 billion Euro multi-industry technology that is forecast to grow annually by as much as 20% for the next several years. Where is it going? To foresee the future, it is imperative to consider the past.

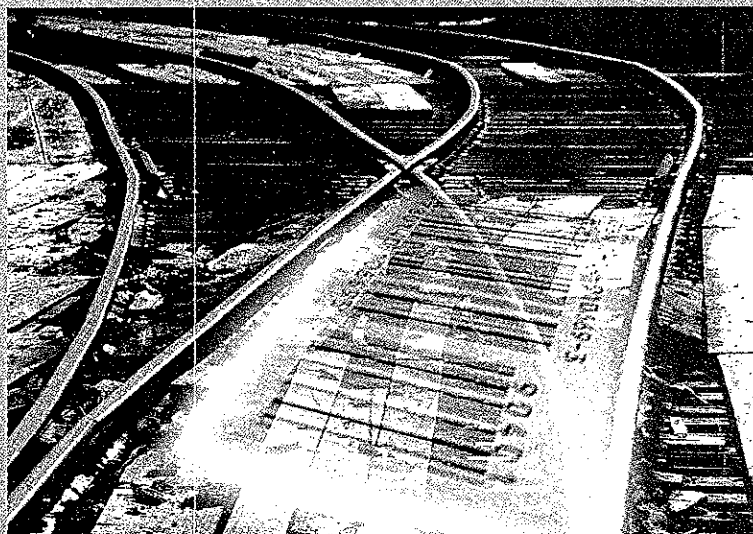
Herman Hollerith's punch cards used to process the 1890 US Census was the first glimpse into the eventful history of the bar code that spanned the next century. Fast forward 42 years to 1932 when a group of students at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration embarked on an ambitious project that would lead to the first bar code concept. Brainchild of Wallace Flint who wrote a master's thesis on the subject, the proposal required customers to pierce cards to indicate their choice, the card was then inserted into a reader and the system automatically delivered the item on conveyor belts to the checkout. Unfortunately, the reading machine was big, bulky and expensive, which finally led to its downfall.

The premier inklings of what resembles the bar code of today was premised on the Morse code because that's what came to the mind of Norman Joseph Woodland, a 27-year-old graduate student and teacher at Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia, when he embarked on researching a system to automatically read product information at the checkout in 1948.

Quote: In regards to Morse code: "I just extended the dots and dashes downwards and made narrow lines and wide lines out of them".
Norman Joseph Woodland.

Though it was a suggestion of his friend Bernard Silver who overheard the request by a food chain president, it was Woodland who became so consumed with finding a solution that he quit his job and moved to his grandfather's Florida apartment. Initially, he used ink patterns that glowed under ultraviolet light but moved on to experiment with movie soundtracks and Morse code that eventually led to the creation of a linear bar code. Finally, Woodland and Silver filed a patent on October 20, 1949, which became known as the "bulls eye" symbol because it was made up of a series of concentric circles. They were granted a patent in 1952.





Railroad companies began to explore the feasibility of bar codes in the late 1950s imprinting bar codes on the side of cars to track their whereabouts, marking the first industrial trials of this tracking method. David Collins, who was working for Sylvania Corporation at the time, discovered a system based not on black and white stripes but rather on rings. Eventually the project was abandoned in the 1970s when the recession deemed it unfeasible.

Collins envisioned the possibility of extending coding beyond railways and founded Computer Identics Corporation, a company that would eventually make great advances in laser technology. In 1969, the General Motors plant in Pontiac, Michigan, installed the first true bar code system. This validated their potential in the industrial sector but it was the grocery industry that finally propelled it into the mainstream.

Throughout the 60s, supermarkets were searching for ways to speed up the checkout process and track inventory, but it was in 1966 when the US National Association of Food Chains (NAFC) put out a request to equipment manufacturers to create a system exclusively for the industry, when it was commercialised. An industry-wide bar code system was developed in 1969, which resulted in the creation of the Universal Product Code (UPC) symbol. This moment will go down in history as it established the bar code as a fixture in the grocery sector. In 1970, a Kroger store in Cincinnati received the first scanner precipitating the launch of an industry-wide effort to standardise the system.



In 1974, manufacturers and distributors (Quaker Oats, Tesco, Metal Box, Boots, Reckitt and Colman) from 12 European countries got together to examine the possibility of developing a standard numbering system for Europe, similar to the UPC system in the US. They took the US idea and turned it into an international concept; for example the UPC concentrated on the retail point of sale, while the Europeans focused on the supply chain.

Testimonial: "Where UPC insisted on a code containing system identification, manufacturer identification and product identification, EAN decided on a "blind" identity number: one where you cannot read meaning into particular digits," said Andrew Osborne, Director, e.centre-EAN UK.

Though little is recorded of the first bar code transactions in Europe, it is known that as early as late 1972, checkout scanning equipment started appearing in European supermarkets. The pioneers were Swiss Migros and Danish Irma. Denmark and Germany started to distribute codes in 1977.

Fact: A packet of Melrose tea bags was the first source marked item with an EAN-13 bar code in the UK.

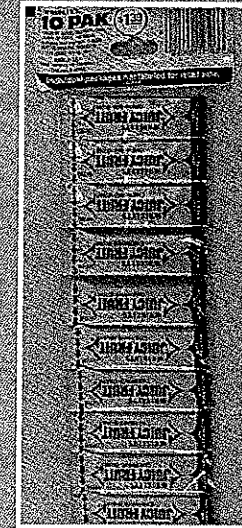
The next best thing to the real thing is testimonials from individuals who witnessed early bar code scanning operations in Europe.

From Swiss Migros to UK Boots: History of the bar code in Europe

Testimonial from Irving Nixon, who was IBM's senior food retail consultant from 1977-91

"My first sight of a scanning lane was early in 1976 at a demonstration centre in Croydon. The checkout had been imported from the USA and to UK eyes it was huge. The register was built like a tank and the scanner was designed for a standing operator. At £3,000 for the register and a further £3,000 for the scanner, many first time observers were sceptical. The all-in cost was £10,000 per lane at 1976 prices, once you included the controller and the checkout.

As a result, the European forefathers of scanning envisaged that some retailers would opt for key entry of 'velocity codes' of up to 6 digits as an alternative to scanning. This saved £3,000 per lane and would enable price look up (PLU) without manufacturers defacing their labels. What they forgot was the practical difficulty of applying the correct velocity code to each pack and time it took to key. Albert Heijn, in their first scanning store near Amsterdam in 1977, tried this approach. Within a week, they were convinced that scanning was a given. Tesco also tried this approach in 1978 in their trial store in Wellingborough where they tested the concept of price look up. International Stores in Folkestone and Sainsbury's in Broadfield, in February 1979.



both tried the key entry route and regretted it. Scanning was the only feasible way forward and the challenge was on.

Scanning helped change this inefficient supply chain. Because price look up (PLU) meant that price marking of packs was redundant, the new stores were equipped for the first time with priced shelf edge labels. The decade from 1976 to 1985 saw the concept of scanning become reality. By the late 1980s, every pack had a bar code and every supermarket chain had a scanning program in place. And success was catching. Boots and other non-food chains had also adopted the EAN bar code. They were fun days."

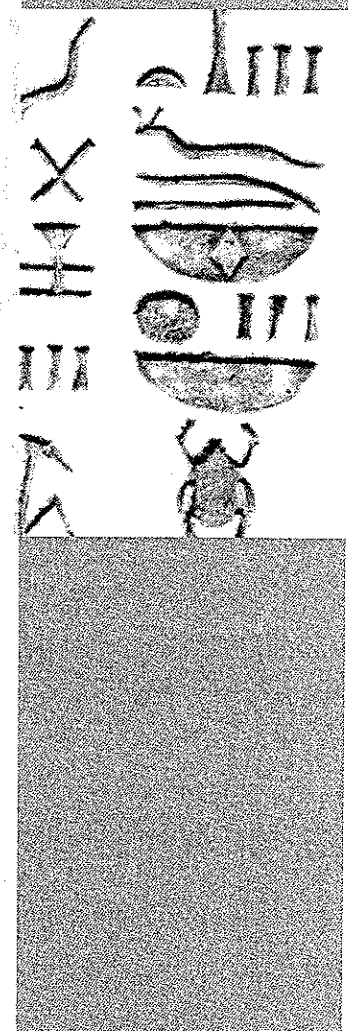
Testimonial from Trefor Hales, Director, Principal Consultant Founder of Strategy Partners (UK) Ltd. & Co-founder of Strategy Partners Group Associates Ltd. "Sainsbury's opened a new store at Broadfield, Crawley in November 1976; I was the store manager. The store was in the middle of a new edge of town housing development with a small parade of shops. Sales were below expectations and Sainsbury's in central Crawley continued to be the heavier trading store despite a smaller range and more congested sales area.

When the decision was taken early in 1979 that Sainsbury's should trial scanning, Broadfield, with its large sales and backup areas, lower sales density relative to the Sainsbury norm, and relatively close proximity to headquarters, was selected to be the site to test scanning. We would be one of the first supermarkets to do so and while Sainsbury's has a reputation for being risk-averse, the introduction of one of the first scanning stores in Europe was something that John Sainsbury was especially pleased about as it put Sainsbury's on a par with industry leaders in the US.

The first UK store to have live bar code scanning at the point of sale was Key Markets in Spalding in October 1979. At that time, less than 10% of groceries were bar coded at source by their manufacturer and the store had an enormous bar code labelling task to make their points of sale work. The manufacturers were not prepared to commit to putting the symbols into the artwork of their packs until they saw the retailers commit to the scanning technology. Over the next two or three years, retailers such as Sainsbury's, Tesco, International Stores, Fine Fare, WH Smith and Boots joined the community of scanning."

Fact: UPC developers were so confident in the system that the codes were standardised before bar code readers were developed.

Fact: During the first centuries AD, Ogham, the alphabet used by the Irish resembled a bar code.



or code invasion: coming to an item near you
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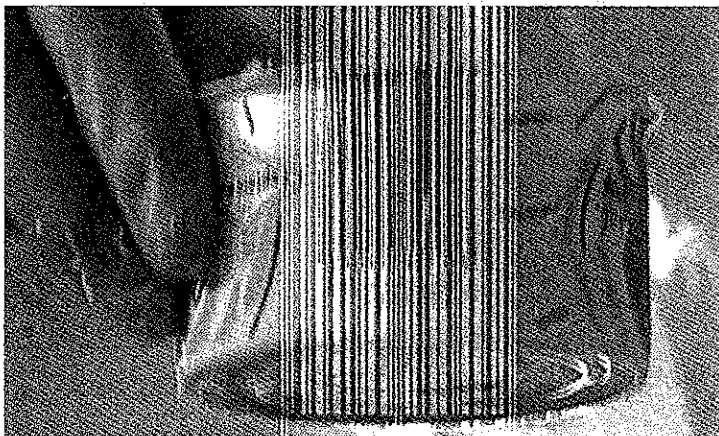
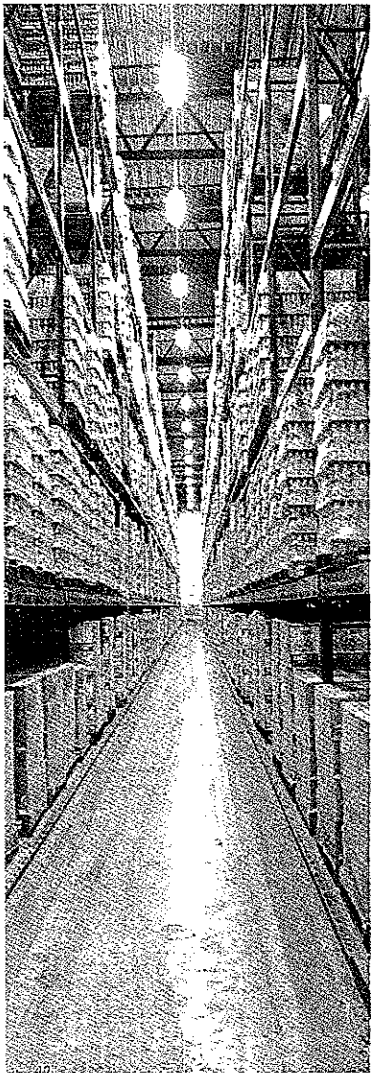
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or code invasion: coming to an item near you

Bar code invasion: coming to an item near you

Take a look in the cupboard, refrigerator, kitchen, washroom, in fact every room in the home and you'll notice that all items: soup cans, milk cartons, shampoo bottles, CDs, magazines, mail, furniture; almost everything you buy, comes with a bar code symbol printed on it. The bar code's existence has improved the lives of the producer, supplier, distributor and most importantly, the consumer. How? It facilitates the management of the supply chain, or should we say the Demand Chain. In other words, it helps companies control their inventory and respond better to customer's needs.

What is the supply chain? It is the interconnected parts needed to turn an idea into a delivered product or a service. Supply chain management has received a lot of attention since the mid-1980s in hopes of improving customer service. Its success depends on companies working together to integrate business practices. Over the past 25 years, EAN International has played a critical role in optimising the supply chain by providing a common language, which promotes borderless communication.





Industries at large

It's sometimes hard to imagine just how pervasive bar code technology is in sectors, which don't directly affect us. Here are some examples.

Healthcare
Healthcare
Healthcare
Healthcare
Healthcare
Healthcare



Healthcare Tracking and tracing patients and pharmaceutical/medical products

Using bar codes is one of the cheapest and most effective ways of tracking and tracing patients and pharmaceutical products. The EAN•UCC standards are a foolproof method for achieving this. During 1999, France and Poland joined the ranks of the 44 countries using the EAN•UCC standards for the coding of prescription and over-the-counter drugs.

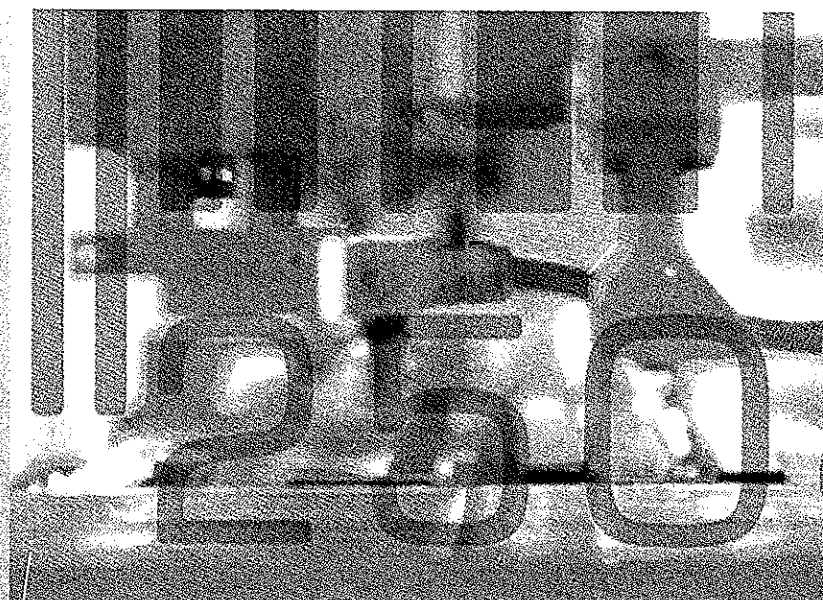
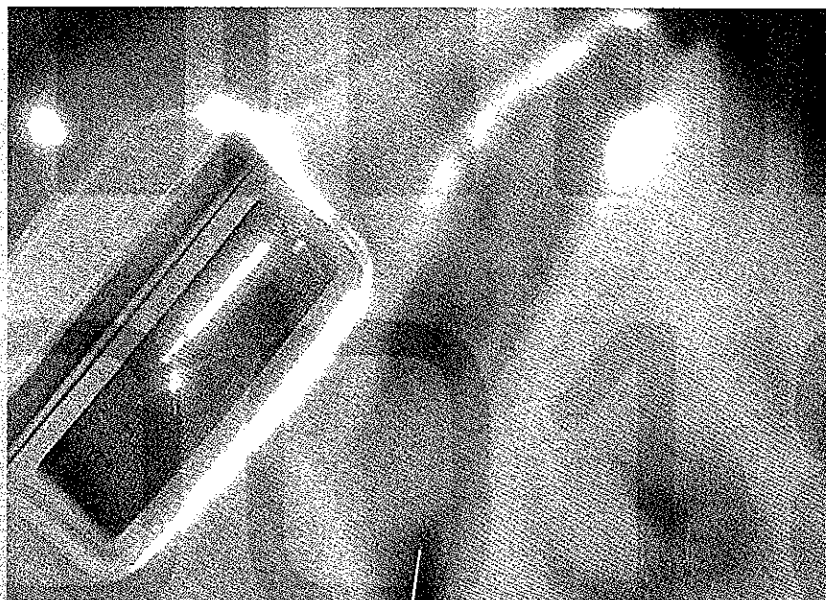
In the Netherlands, the National Emergency Hospital, part of the University Hospital Utrecht, has a 300-bed unit in the basement that is not used on a daily basis, but is on stand by round the clock to admit disaster victims. Its success depends on having the right information getting to the right people in the right place and at the right time. When a patient arrives, they receive a barcoded wristband, which identifies them for the duration of the treatment. This number also corresponds to a generic pre-prepared patient

file that is built up with information derived from EAN•UCC bar codes as the patient proceeds around the hospital. The file is therefore built up with information such as injury type, medical urgency, treatment and locations within the hospital such as x-ray rooms and bed sites. Scanning automatically updates the history allowing all departments to have the most current information.

Government / Defence
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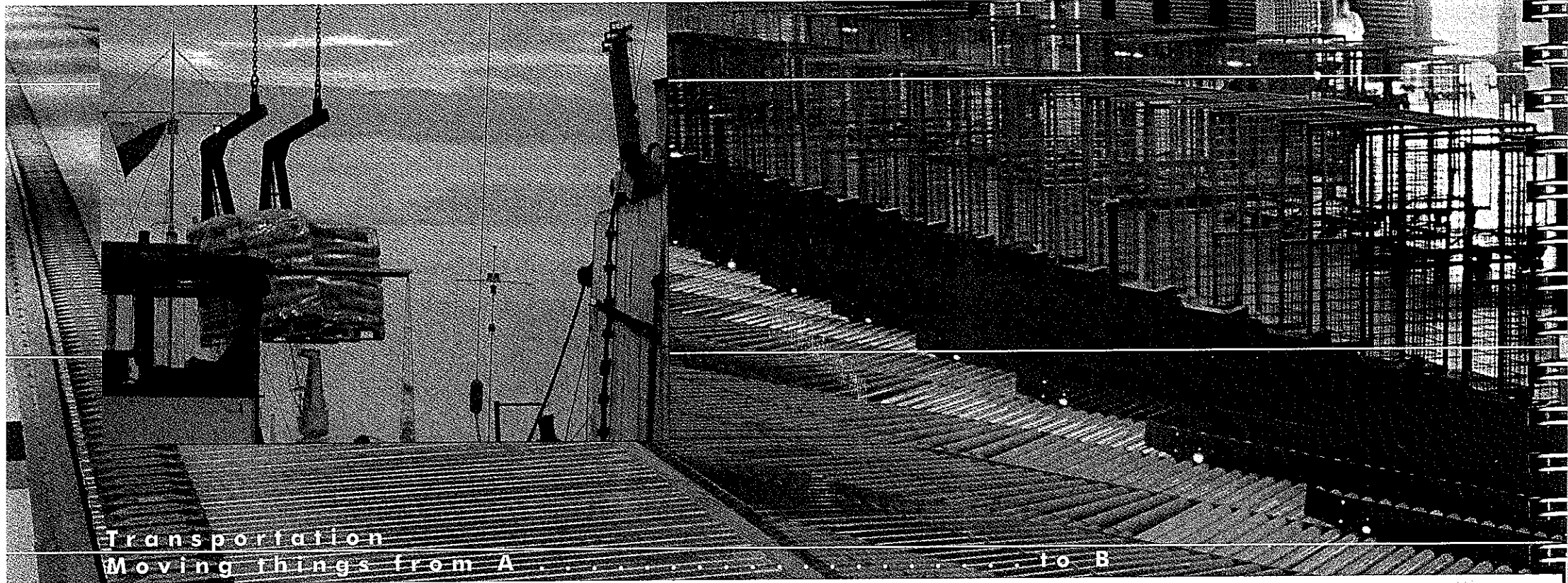
Government / Defence **Helping to keep us safe**

Since the end of the "Cold War", the Defence sector has been under great pressure to reduce costs and improve the efficiency of its operations. As part of this drive, many countries' defence departments have adopted commercial standards into their supply chain through EAN International.

Transportation
Transportation
Transportation

Transportation

Transportation



Transportation

Moving things from A to B

Increasing environmental pressures have led to the need for companies to make greater use of reusable transport containers. With Automatic Data Capture (ADC), which is a means to identify and collect data into a computer system without using a keyboard, the information on a received shipment can be immediately sent to a central computer system and the package can be sent on its way. This, along with Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)*, allows shippers to know

precisely where goods are at any given moment and when they will be delivered.

Cross Docking (CD) is a distribution system that employs both processes. When merchandise is received at a warehouse or distribution centre, it is not put into stock but immediately prepared for onward shipment. In other words, cross docking is the transfer of deliveries from the point of reception directly to the point of delivery with limited or

no interim storage. It is characterised by very short lead times. The benefit stems from the elimination of time and costs needed to move the product in and out of warehouse. It is particularly useful for fresh products, such as poultry, in order to increase the shelf life of the product or slow moving products with small volumes such as cosmetics, hygienic products and apparels.

*Refer to page 24 for explanation



Debenhams is one of the UK's largest department store retailers, specialising in the clothing, accessories, home and cosmetic markets. Now, 19% of its inbound volume is cross-docked. All incoming cartons are labelled with UCC/EAN-128 bar codes and upon receipt are scanned off the carrier's vehicle using hand-held terminals and electronically matched against the despatch advice. As a measure of its success, Cross Docking at Debenhams has increased availability of products by seven per cent.

Quote: "Cross Docking is very much sales reactive, so warehouse operations must be able to deal with fluctuations in the flow through of goods. One problem we have encountered is with large cube merchandise, e.g. bed quilts. A small variation in volumes puts pressure on space in the Central Distribution Centre and creates a need for extra vehicles. Cross Docking reduces the time you have to plan for these situations".
Supply Chain Development Manager, Debenhams.

A container full of apples leaves the warehouse, uniquely identified with a Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC), a specific 18 digit identification number. It will arrive on time and at the right place thanks to a single scan capability, which quickly processes its mixed contents by linking the container to a detailed EDI transaction.

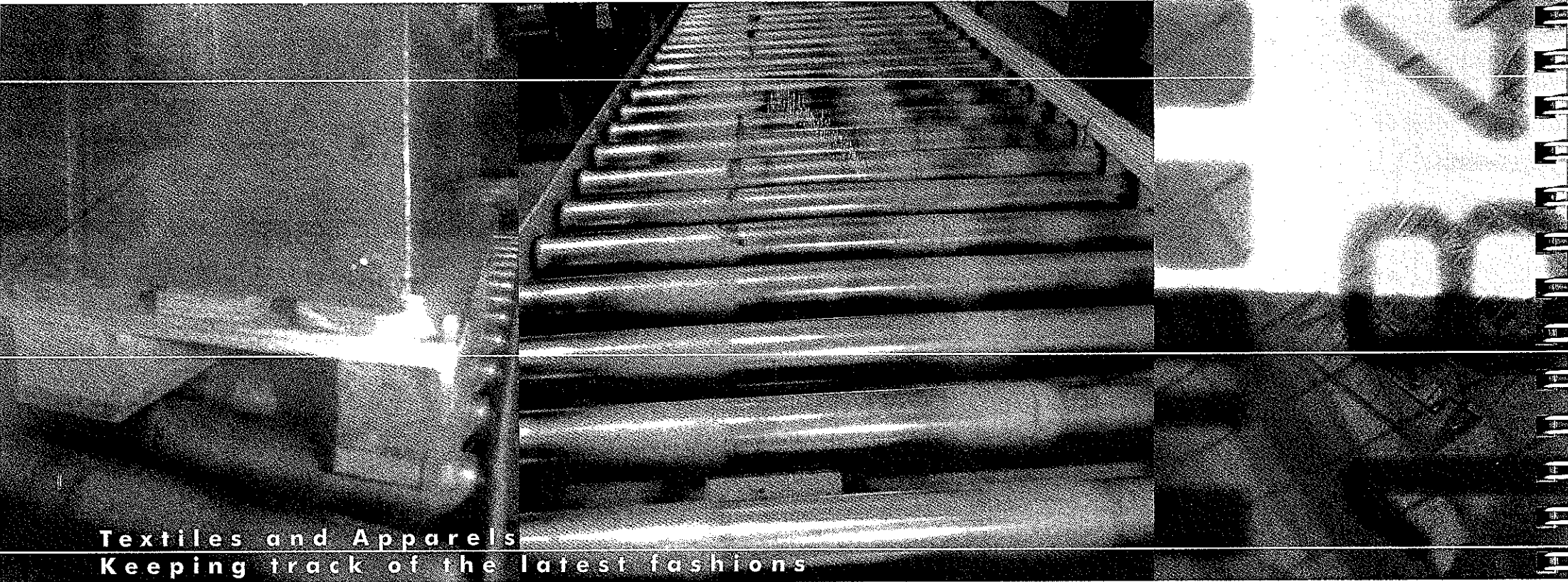
Textiles and Apparel

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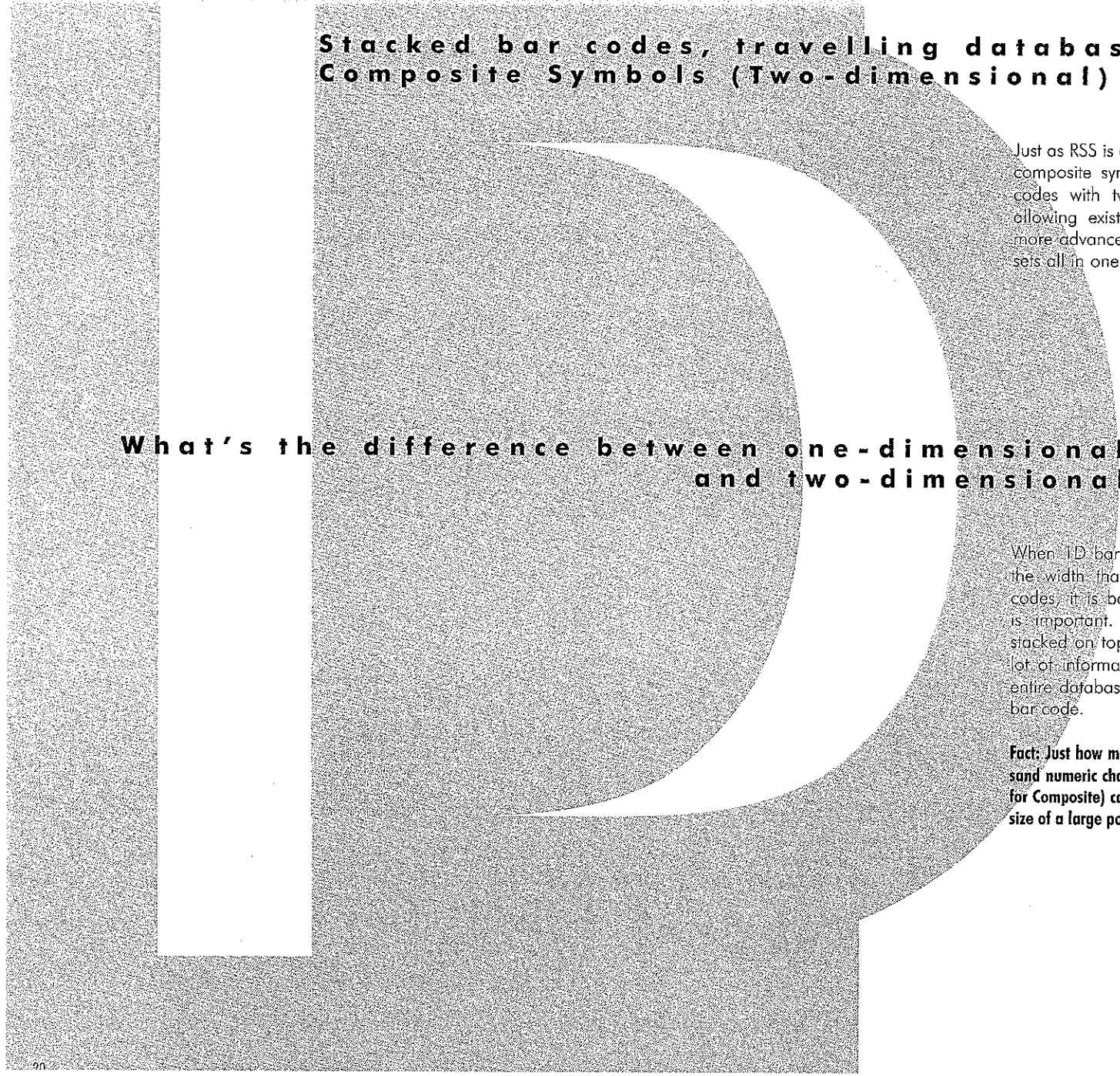


Textiles and Apparel Keeping track of the latest fashions

The concept of just in time is crucial to the textile and apparel industry, where manufacturers and distributors must be able to meet the demands of continually evolving fashion cycles and still keep costs down. Asia has played a forefront in this field and EAN International has developed a proposal that standardises the approach to supply chain management from identifying, tracking and tracing raw material to semi-finished and finished products.

An manufacturer in Sao Paulo ordered shirts from a supplier in the Czech Republic via Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). Since they both used the same global system, EAN International's EANCOM[®]*, it took only a couple of minutes before the employees in the warehouse near Prague knew which shirts to ship where and how payment would be made.

*Refer to page 24 for explanation



Stacked bar codes, travelling databases: Composite Symbols (Two-dimensional)

Just as RSS is a linear symbol for small items, composite symbols combine the linear bar codes with two-dimensional (2D) symbols allowing existing systems to operate while more advanced systems capture bigger data sets all in one symbol.

What's the difference between one-dimensional (1D) and two-dimensional (2D) bar codes?

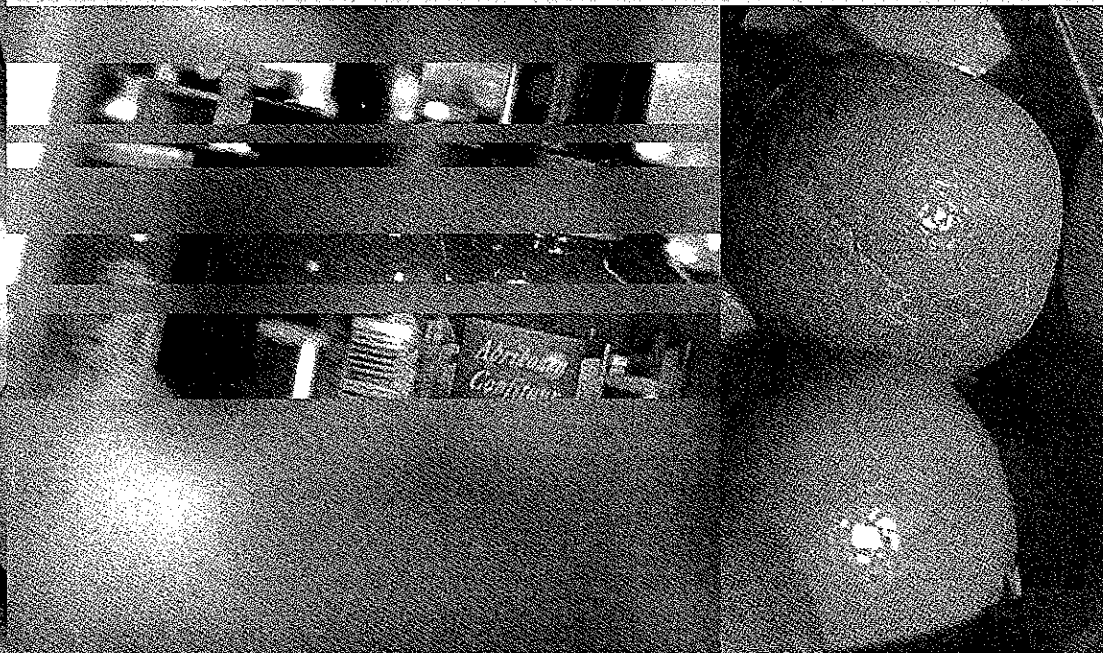
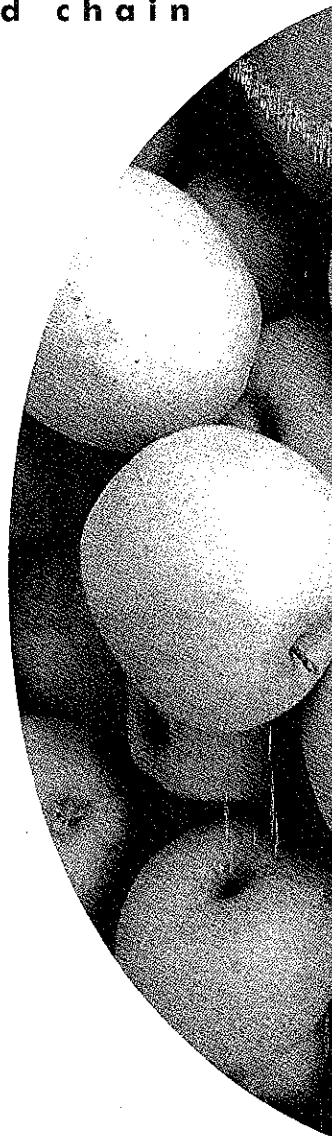
When 1D bar codes are scanned, it is only the width that is measured. With 2D bar codes, it is both the width and height that is important. Imagine many 1D symbols stacked on top of each other. This means a lot of information can be kept, in fact, an entire database can be encoded in a single bar code.

Fact: Just how much is that, well more than a thousand numeric characters (up to 2,361 numeric digits for Composite) can be placed in a single symbol the size of a large postage stamp.

Traceability in the food chain

The recent food crises in Europe have produced wary consumers. When a defective product slips through quality controls, traceability makes it possible to trace the cause and respond quickly. The EAN•UCC standards offer a method to identify recorded information throughout the supply chain, thereby enhancing food safety for consumers through improved produce traceability.

It's all about apples and oranges: Future of RSS



In the future, scanners will also rise to the challenge and be able to recognise such items like beans, parsley, apples and oranges, overcoming occasional problems during checkout. And eventually, most groceries will wear tiny tags so they will be scanned automatically without us noticing.

"Smart label, talking tags": Radio Frequency Identification RFID

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) is basically a "smart" bar code, sometimes referred to as a "talking tag" because it talks to a networked system. It works on two-way communication (radio frequencies) between the reader and the tag (transponder) to identify products and carry data through the supply chain. The reader generates an electromagnetic field that powers the system. The tag's antenna picks up the electromagnetic energy and retrieves and transmits data back to the reader, and finally to the host computer. EAN International and the UCC have been instrumental in standardising data communications using this technology and is moving to the next stage by developing specifications for storing and accessing data on RFID tags.

Tracking flying aircraft to roaming cattle: History of RFID

The RFID was born out of the need for British military to distinguish between their own or enemy aircraft during World War II. The IFF ("Identity: Friend or Foe") system placed a transponder on "Friendlies" so they gave the correct response to a signal indicating they were not a "Foe". To this day, aviation traffic control still uses this method. Further developments in the early 1970s allowed governments to tag personnel and equipment surrounding nuclear materials.

In the late 70s, the tagging of Europe's livestock became the earliest commercial use of this technology. After unsuccessful trials with bar codes, railroads turned to RFID technology because tags could be read at a greater distance and weather all climatic

conditions, especially sunlight, which caused major problems for visual light systems like bar codes.

In the late 1990s, RFID technology, with the leadership of EAN International and the UCC, took on a new challenge: that of improving performance and reducing sizes and costs. At that time, EAN International and the UCC spearheaded the development of global standards for RFID to facilitate global trade by tracking moving goods around the world.

The vision of the joint EAN • UCC Global Tag (GTAG) project is to have standards for RFID that will enable tags to be applied to goods at source by the manufacturer and for those to be readable in any country, in any industry sector and for any application. This must be achieved without the manufacturer of the goods having any prior knowledge either of the geographical destination of the goods or of the applications in which organisations further down the supply chain will use the data on the tag.

RFID Today

Weighing penguins to timing Grand Prix cars:

RFID has come a long way from tracking cattle. Nowadays, it has spread to every industry imaginable. EAN International has stepped forward to further the technology and improve the supply chain by developing tools to track returnable transport items and reusable containers, tracing systems for perishable goods and anti-theft protection systems.

Future of RFID

Say "good-bye" to long checkout lines and "hello" to "smart appliances":

Imagine filling up the grocery cart and walking straight out the door – no more waiting in long checkout lines. Yes, they could be a thing of the past when RFID tags replace bar codes. Of course, we're talking a way down in the future but we can dream. What will probably happen is that RFID tags and bar codes will complement each other for a long time and will run parallel.

The tag detects and adds up each of the items upon leaving the store. For example, when a milk carton is picked up from the shelf, it may display its expiration date or it can transmit information to a cellular phone. It will also communicate the purchase infor-

mation to retail and product manufacturers and notify consumers' bank deducting the amount straight from their account.

A new industry of "smart" appliances is emerging which means no more worrying about cooking instructions, storage conditions or expire dates. For this to work, each product would need a smart tag.

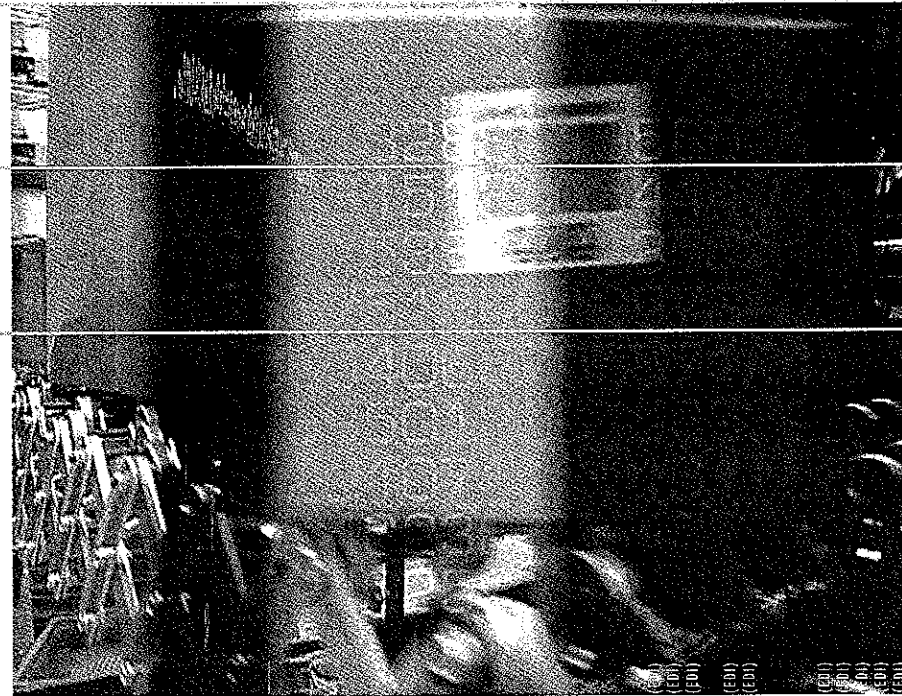
Fact: Every smart tag allows for millions of unique numbers that can be assigned to products.

has been at the forefront of standardising business communication through two methods. EANCOM® is a subset of EDI-FACT, the internationally renowned United Nations system, while eXtensible Mark up Language (XML) is today's buzzword in the e-commerce arena.

The Swedish public sector has chosen EAN International's EANCOM® system as the basis for its electronic commerce project.

The project titled 'Single Face to Industry' is expected to save the government over a billion Euros in administration costs.

Fact: EANCOM® has been adopted in many of the 98 countries using the EAN • UCC standards.



(F01) Communicating electronically; Electronic Data Interchange
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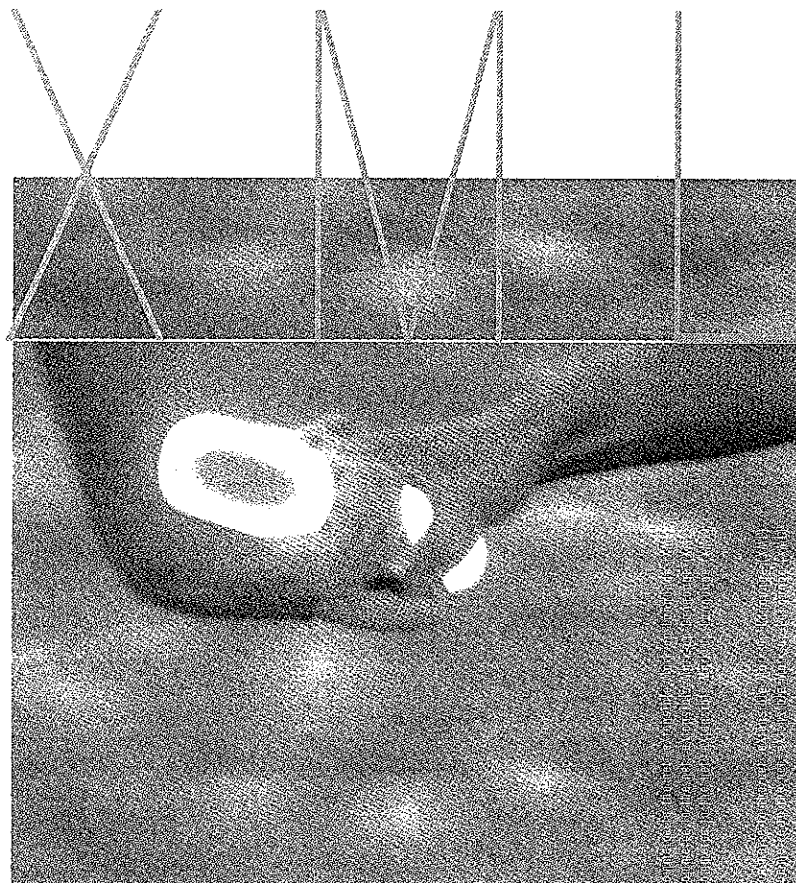
Connecting e-commerce to the net: eXtensible Mark up Language (XML)

EAN International and the UCC have produced the world's first full and open global standards for XML to enable users to conduct Internet-based electronic commerce. These schemas will allow industries with e-business solutions to fully exploit the power and reach of the Internet. It also can seamlessly communicate with EDI.

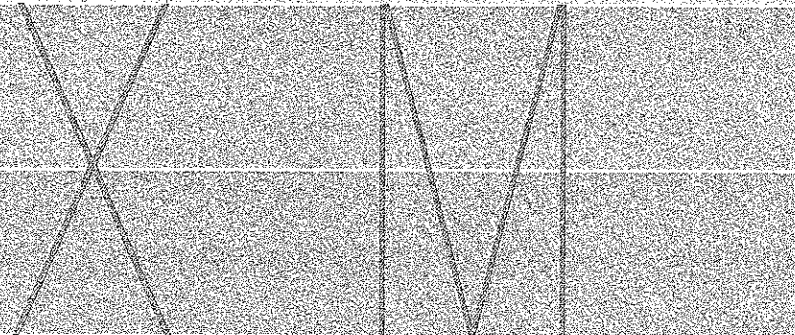
Taking the best of both worlds: History of XML

XML grew out of the need to make up for the shortcomings of its two predecessors, Standardised General Mark up Language (SGML) and Hyper Text Mark up Language (HTML). Both had their share of problems. SGML was very complex and very expensive. HTML was free, simple to use and popular but it was not able to meet the future needs of the web. Developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) with the power of SGML but the simplicity of HTML, XML has existed for a long time but it was only since the late 1990s that it has been used for B2B electronic communications.

Fact: the specification for XML is less than a tenth of the size of the SGML specification.



Connecting e-commerce
Connecting e-commerce
Connecting e-commerce
Connecting e-commerce

A large, stylized graphic of the letters 'XML' in a light gray, outlined font, positioned in the upper left quadrant of the page.

Bringing together e-marketplaces: XML today and in the future

EAN International plays a leading role in the development of XML for the business community. It began testing XML objects to support the business processes of ordering, dispatching and invoicing, bringing together all corners of the globe. It will become the driver for the creation of reusable XML components.

Testimonial: "Our ability to interface through the Internet with both companies and exchanges has been broadened. This is essential for truly collaborative commerce." Ron Griffin, Senior Vice President and CIO, The Home Depot.

Tracking success in tomorrow's world

Let's jump ahead ten years to 2012 and take a sneak preview into what is in store for bar codes of the future. Two emerging technologies that are sure to initiate great strides in supply chain management are mobile e-business linking every one and everything and the wireless network connecting mobile users to various applications. This will inevitably change the way people shop. With the ability to scan bar codes using cellular phones or hand-held computers, consumers can compare prices, create online shopping lists or link to the Web to view product information.

This opens up a whole new shopping experience. Even today, it is possible to scan a bar code on a CD and be directly taken to web sites with relevant information like other CDs by the artist, reviews, availability and prices in other stores. Similarly, we could scan a book in a friend's house, as opposed to writing the information down, hook up to an Internet retailer and purchase the book online.

All these developments are possible due to improvements in supply chain management, and through open and constant communication between trading partners. EAN International provides standards that nourish the co-operation of organisations that have similar objectives in mind -- to meet customer's needs. Two organisations in particular have benefited from collaborative partnerships with EAN International. These are the Global Commerce Initiative (GCI), a global user group of manufacturers and retailers whose aim is to improve the performance of the international supply chain for consumer goods, and the Efficient Consumer Response (ECR), a supply chain movement requiring a joint focus on the efficiency of the total grocery chain.

In response to meeting the needs of supply chain trading partners in today's e-business world, EAN International and the UCC have taken up the challenge to be the driving force behind delivering the implementation of a single Global Logical Registry (GLR). This will, in fact, support efficient master data synchronisation through data pools. Master data sharing between trading partners is one of the most important supply chain processes, since master data is fundamental to all business systems.

Having just entered the 21st century, new technologies will undoubtedly affect how we live and work. But one thing is for certain; EAN International will be there every step of the way keeping pace with the ever-changing future. Their goal is the same as it was 25 years ago when they embarked on creating "one system for the global marketplace", -- that is, to continue tracking the successes of tomorrow's world.

Celebrating

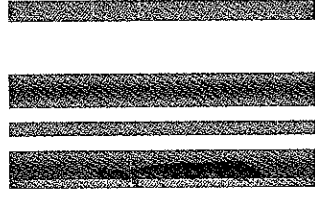
a momentous year of success.

a momentous year of success . a momentous year of success . a momentous year of success .
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Celebrating Celebrating Celebrating
Celebrating Celebrating Celebrating



Annual Report 2001 - 2002



Introduction

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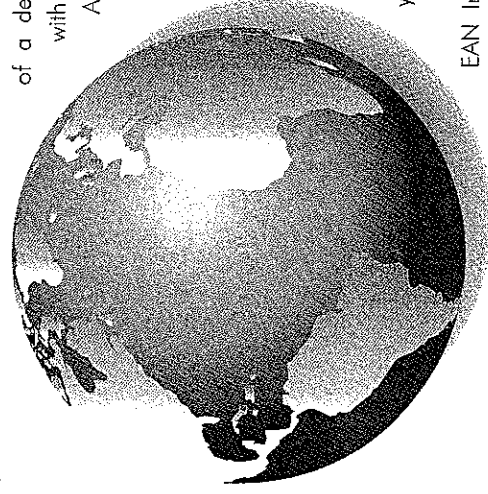
Introduction

Introduction

2001 can be described as a momentous year for EAN International as it approached its quarter century as a supply chain standards body. It had progressed from a regional grouping of twelve members, administering automatic data capture standards in the supply chain of the FMCG industry in Western Europe, to an internationally renowned and globally active organisation of 96 Member organisations serving 98 countries. It is now creating, developing and administering automatic data capture and automatic data transfer standards in the supply chains of some 23 industries.

This had been accomplished with a committee led organisational structure, but the organisation had foreseen the need for a rational change to its structure. This was necessary to maintain stability in its core activities while keeping pace with its own increasing growth and the fast moving pace at which computer technology was developing and offering up increasing opportunities for innovation.

Two years ago the EAN community endorsed the EANOR project which gave the go ahead for changing the structure of EAN International from committee led to project led. Last year gave rise to the Avanti Plus initiative that set out the twin essentials



of a dedicated management structure together with the funding necessary for it to take place.

An essential feature of this initiative was the total re-organisation of Head Office in Brussels. This year has seen the implementation of that structure and the associated fundamental change in the business processes together with the formulation of a Strategic Plan to set the business agenda for a project and marketing led organisation in future years.

EAN International did not have the luxury of being able to stop and close up the shop while these changes were effected. It is member driven in everything it does, so it was essential that while it was busily accomplishing these essential changes it continued to provide its normal range of standards development and support services to MOs in order to enable them to serve their users.

This year's report looks in some depth at the principal successes achieved and in brief at some other significant achievements, but the complete record of all its activities are not included. The nature of many of the organisation's activities, particularly in the field of encouraging use or wider use of the standards in new industry sectors or new sections of particular industries are conducted in close co-operation with MOs, their members and national and international trade bodies. Negotiations can take time and are often outside the control of the EAN community. Accordingly, only notable milestones are recorded here.

Organisational Restructure

The fundamental restructuring of Head Office began with the approval by the Management Board in February of the appointment of a new CEO for Head Office. Brian Smith from EAN Australia took up this role at the beginning of March, for an initial period of six months. His first task was to develop the Avanti Plus programme by reviewing and re-organising the structure within Head Office and also to develop a thorough business planning process by which the transformed Head Office would control its project work. It was an absolute necessity that processes had to be fast, yet flexible, and operations had to be efficient. Constant adaptation to changing market circumstances was the No 1 imperative. The General Assembly held in Dublin in May approved Brian Smith's plans and in July he agreed to extend his period of tenure as CEO until Christmas 2002.

The staff restructuring was completed by the end of December 2001. The major task was the population of the Global Business Solutions department under the Executive General Manager, Erwin De Spiegeleire. Global Business Solutions has been set up in four groups.

Briefly these are Business Development, to provide the research and development role; Global Standards Development & Maintenance, to provide the standards production role; Implementation & Marketing to provide the sales support and marketing role, and Special Projects. Special Projects designed, implemented and now administers the Global Standards Management Process (GSMP), a common project management methodology extending throughout the network, on behalf of the EAN Community and UCC. Its other roles are to launch and take worldwide leadership of a Global Logical Registry and also it provides the Secretariat for the Global Commerce Initiative (GCI).

A Performance Management System (PMS) has been introduced in order to plan and evaluate staff performance and behaviour consistently throughout EAN HO. This will ensure that the expectations of individual members of staff, through their personal objectives and roles, are fully matched with their business unit's strategic priorities and to the EAN business plan as a whole, with appropriate rewards if objectives are met.

EAN Head Office is now headed by a strong management team that is actively leading the process of implementing the agreed strategies and achieving the objectives for the future benefit of the EAN community.

Organisational Restructure
Organisational Restructure
Organisational Restructure

Lebanon

Libya

Lithuania

Macao

Macedonia

Malaysia

Malta

Mauritius

Mexico

Moldova

Morocco

Netherlands

New Zealand

Nicaragua

North Korea

Norway

Panama

Paraguay

Peru

Philippines

Poland

Portugal

Romania

Russia

Saudi Arabia

Singapore

Slovakia

Slovenia

South Africa

South Korea

Spain

Sri Lanka

Sweden

Switzerland

Syria

Taiwan

Thailand

Tunisia

Turkey

United Arab Emirates

UK

Ukraine

Uruguay

Uzbekistan

Venezuela

Vietnam

Yugoslavia

Global Standards Management Process

[GSMP]

The EAN•UCC system is jointly developed and managed by EAN International and the Uniform Code Council (UCC). Over recent years users have been critical of the lack of unity in the standards development and application process. One of the major steps taken to ensure that both organisations present one face to the market was to implement a Global Standards Management Process (GSMP).

The GSMP project was initiated on a tight schedule in June 2001 by the setting up of a joint design team of EAN and UCC staff and project managed from EAN International's Head office in Brussels. It reported to a steering committee led by EAN International's Chief Executive Officer and the UCC's Chief Operating Officer. GSMP was introduced on the target date of 2nd January 2002.

The Process has been designed to cover the complete cycle of events from the initial identification of a need or requirement through to the implementation of the solution developed through the GSMP. The whole procedure takes place openly as the new process is designed around a high level of user involvement with all steps totally visible and reported on regularly as they happen.

A major benefit of this new process is the development and integration of an EAN•UCC project management methodology to provide a common and consistent approach to projects across the organisation. This will assist in resource management and priority setting. The methodology will be supported by a structured approach to enable early gathering of all relevant information that will help with sound decision making.

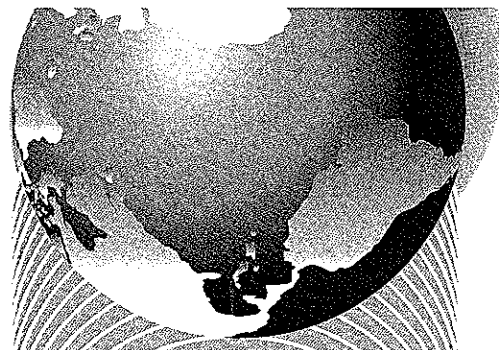
The goal is simple, to deliver benefits to EAN•UCC users swiftly. A clear process is in place designed to enable Users and Member Organisations to submit Change Requests to the EAN•UCC system. GSMP ensures a smooth passage from the assessment, planning, execution up to the Implementation Support phase.

The interface to the GSMP will be web enabled, automated and secure, while remaining intuitive to the user. It is being developed in that way because the process is being designed to include the maximum amount of involvement from the EAN user community with the help of Member Organisations. The GSMP is being operated through a joint EAN•UCC "Central Operations" Office, which also involves members of the EAN community and users, right from the initial stage of assessment of a Change Request through to the ultimate implementation. The objective is to ensure that in the future EAN•UCC users have a greater input into EAN•UCC standard making.

In summary the process is user driven, it is efficient, there is visibility at all stages, there is one single repository and it meets the criteria of presenting just one face to the EAN•UCC customer.

Take a look at the GSMP website:

www.ean-ucc.org



The e-learning Project

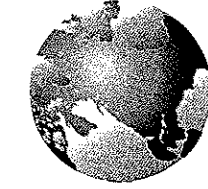
The Member Organisations (MOs) around the world employ more than 1200 staff whose principal task is to encourage and assist their members in using the full range of EAN•UCC standards.

To do this task well they must be competent in their own knowledge of the standards, which requires a high standard of training. To unify the standard of training world wide EAN International has now harnessed the power of the Internet to provide an electronic learning package that can be accessed by staff of MOs around the world. The objective is to train all MO staff on the EAN•UCC Standards and other relevant areas without increasing their training budgets and the opportunity is available for MOs willing to provide such services to their members companies, the users, to be able to do so.

The package is modular in concept and has been launched with four basic components that cover the fundamental elements and applications of the system. More modules are being developed that will ensure progressive coverage by e-learning training programmes of all aspects of the EAN•UCC system and its applications. These will be added over the next year at approximately two monthly intervals. The flexibility of the package is such that further modules can be added in future years, whenever new standards or services are introduced.

The four modules now available are: Basic Concepts, Supermarket (Retail trade items and EAN/UPC symbology), Distribution Centre (Cases, groupings, application identifiers, ITF-14 and UCC/EAN-128 symbologies) and Manufacturer (GTIN allocation rules and managing EAN•UCC numbers).

The website uses a combination of text, sound and illustrations. Each module includes exercises for the trainee to test his or her comprehension. Final tests on each of the modules are graded and results returned to HO.



The membership of Bahrain was approved by the General Assembly in May 2001 and brings the number of Member Organisations to 96. At the close of 2001, EAN International membership had reached 651,945, up from 592,341 at the end of 2000. That is an encouraging 10% increase.

With the addition of the USA and Canadian figures from UCC the global membership was 919,292, up from 843,908 at the end of 2000 and an increase of 8.9%.

Membership

Technology Applications and Products

General EAN•UCC Specifications

The annual release took place at the beginning of the year. It was released on schedule in both Word and HTML format. It was prepared under new procedures jointly agreed between EAN and the UCC and is the result of the two organisations working closely and effectively together throughout last year. All Change Requests and Application Identifier Requests were processed according to strict time-lines and communication requirements. This release coincided with the launch of the GSMP and it is very fitting that GSMP will be used henceforth to maintain these Specifications. The opportunity was also taken to completely update the specifications to ensure consistency of terminology, structure and style. This will simplify maintenance and translation in the future and will enable timely introduction of new features and provide a path into e-publishing.

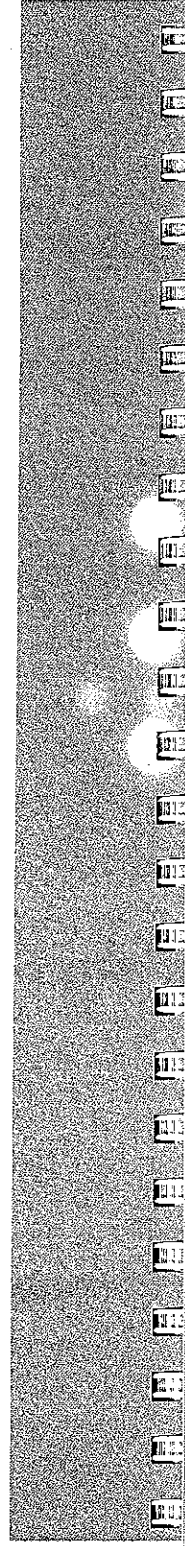
RSS and EAN•UCC Composite Symbology

The technical specifications for both RSS and EAN•UCC Composite symbologies were included for the first time in the latest edition of the General EAN•UCC Specifications. Work is currently underway to define a rollout plan and specific application standards before they can be used in open supply chains. Accordingly, the first globally agreed application guideline making reference to RSS and Composite, "Global Application Guideline for Coding Very Small Healthcare Items", has not been fully integrated into the General EAN•UCC Specifications at this time, but there are plans to produce it as a separate EAN•UCC publication.

GTAG™

The GTAG™ project was initiated by EAN•UCC some two years ago to produce a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technological standard that would be endorsed and adopted as an International Standards Organisation (ISO) standard to support logistics and asset management applications. After intensive activity the project team reached a critical stage late last year with the development of Minimum Protocol and Performance Requirements (MPPR), which are important technology specifications needed to produce GTAG™ compliant products.

These were submitted to a special RFID standards committee of ISO as an important step in the process to become an ISO certified standard, where it was learnt that six manufacturers had reached a similar stage and made a similar joint submission. The GTAG™ group, on examining the MPPR in the manufacturer's joint submission, realised it was very close to their own needs. Since two of the six manufacturers had already committed themselves to the GTAG™ project almost a year ago, the GTAG™ team encouraged the manufacturer's group to consider a merger. The result was that both groups, which together make up a powerful body of users and manufacturers, agreed to merge their proposals for a global open RFID standard for supply chain applications.



The merged proposal was submitted to the special ISO RFID standards committee recently and received overwhelming support. Currently, this GTAGSM and joint manufacturers merged submission is the only one retained as a candidate for an interface ISO standard in the UHF frequency range and it will soon be taken forward in the normal ISO procedure for voting on by national bodies. In addition, significant progress has been made in the area of data syntax for RFID, ensuring that standard EAN•UCC data structures will be carried in RFID tags under full control of EAN and UCC. The fact GTAGSM has managed to draw the attention of the vendor community, which finally understands that the availability of open RFID standards is key to the growth of the market.

XML Schemas and eb Methodology

The emergence of the new eXtensible Markup Language (XML) and its contention as a simple means of enabling automatic data transfer between trading partners' computer systems using the Internet encouraged our users to request EAN International and UCC to create a set of schemas for e-business. This work was initiated and based on the Global Commerce Initiative's (GCI) previously published Global Commerce Internet Protocol. It progressed to a release in July 2001 of the world's first open, global standards for eXtensible Markup Language (XML) schemas.

This first group of EAN•UCC XML Schemas comprised five key business transactions: Item Alignment, Party Alignment, Order, Despatch Advice, and Invoice, as well as extensions for Allowances and Charges and Payment Terms. This breakthrough achievement provides global users in all industries with an open e-business solution that can fully and efficiently exploit the power, speed, and reach of the Internet.

In a similar manner, an eb Methodology project team was set up during the year to develop EAN•UCC eBusiness Methodologies. Working in four groups the project team has progressed to the stage of producing the first drafts of UML to XML production rules and XML architecture. The team has started "proof of concept" testing the methodologies, taking as their subject the discovery and analysis phase of the business requirements of a specific business document. Overall, considerable progress has been made including the generation of a common position paper, agreed by EAN and UCC, in respect of the eb XML and eb Transitional Working Group (eb TWG) initiatives. The GSMP Technical Steering Team (TST) will now start tackling the migration issues. Subsequent to the approval of this methodology by the CEOs of EAN and UCC, the TST will deliver a sustainable migration path.

GLR Services

Global Logical Registry

Some twelve months ago, the key for supporting efficient master data synchronisation through data pools was recognised by the EAN community, GCI and other parties, which together endorsed the need for a single Global Logical Registry (GLR), to control the registration of items and locations, complemented by the establishment of a neutral process for its governance and certification. Master data sharing between trading partners is one of the most important supply chain processes, since master data is fundamental to all business systems. The integrity and timeliness of master data is critical for the uninterrupted flow of goods throughout the Supply Chain.

To tackle the creation of a single GLR, EAN added the resources to deal with it during the year under report, and hired a full time Project Manager. He commenced the task of creating a single GLR, to act as a directory of unique item and party information, amalgamating data pools and acting as a pointer to the data pools where master data has been originally and physically stored. It is in line with the GCI Global Data Synchronisation process and as a major step forward the EAN Head Office put together the Global Logical Registry (GLR), the Global Data Dictionary (GDD) and the Global Classification Project (GCP) into a master diagram. An efficient and transparent governance model for the GLR and a certification model for the data pools will be established. These will be based on the solid foundations of a professional and competent partnership between EAN and UCC.

The governance model will be based on the contract made with the solution provider; any structure or organisation that will be assembled to support this model will be driven by user requirements.

The aim is to have a 'thin' governance structure, whose level of detail will be determined and structured to meet the needs of the user.

The work commenced in the year under report provides a clear way forward for EAN International to make the GLR a reality by the first quarter of 2003.

Accomplishments in Industry Sectors

Meat

During the course of the year the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE) adopted a new Standard for Bovine Carcasses and Cuts. This bovine specific standard is part of the UN/ECE Standards for Meat Carcasses and Cuts, which recommend the use of the EAN•UCC System to enhance communication between meat buyers and sellers.



These new standards define and describe commercial quality and merchandising requirements. The standards are supported by the EAN•UCC System, which enable companies to identify, bar code, and efficiently trade meat carcasses and cuts using the new UN/ECE standards. The standards also recommend the EAN•UCC System for tracking and tracing beef products between the farm and retail outlets by referring to EAN International's "Traceability of Beef" guidelines in the provisions for origin and production history.

Prompted by the actions of UN/ECE, The European Commission recognised the urgent need to regain consumer confidence in beef products and sought to implement the rapid tracing of beef products throughout the supply chain. Consequently, the European Parliament and Council adapted a regulation on compulsory labelling of beef that became effective in all EU Member States from January 2001 as (EC) 1760/2000, the Beef Labelling Regulation. To complement these developments, a third updated edition of the popular "Traceability of Beef" publication, was released earlier this year and subtitled "Application of EAN•UCC Standards in Implementing Regulation (EC) 1760/2000".

Fresh Produce

During the year the global fresh produce industry established the International Federation for Produce Coding (IFPC) with the aim of introducing a global standard for loose produce Price-Look-Up (PLU) identification. The long-term objective of the IFPC is to develop a comprehensive solution for product identification, bar coding and e-communications for the entire produce industry supply chain, in partnership with produce and EAN organisations world-wide.

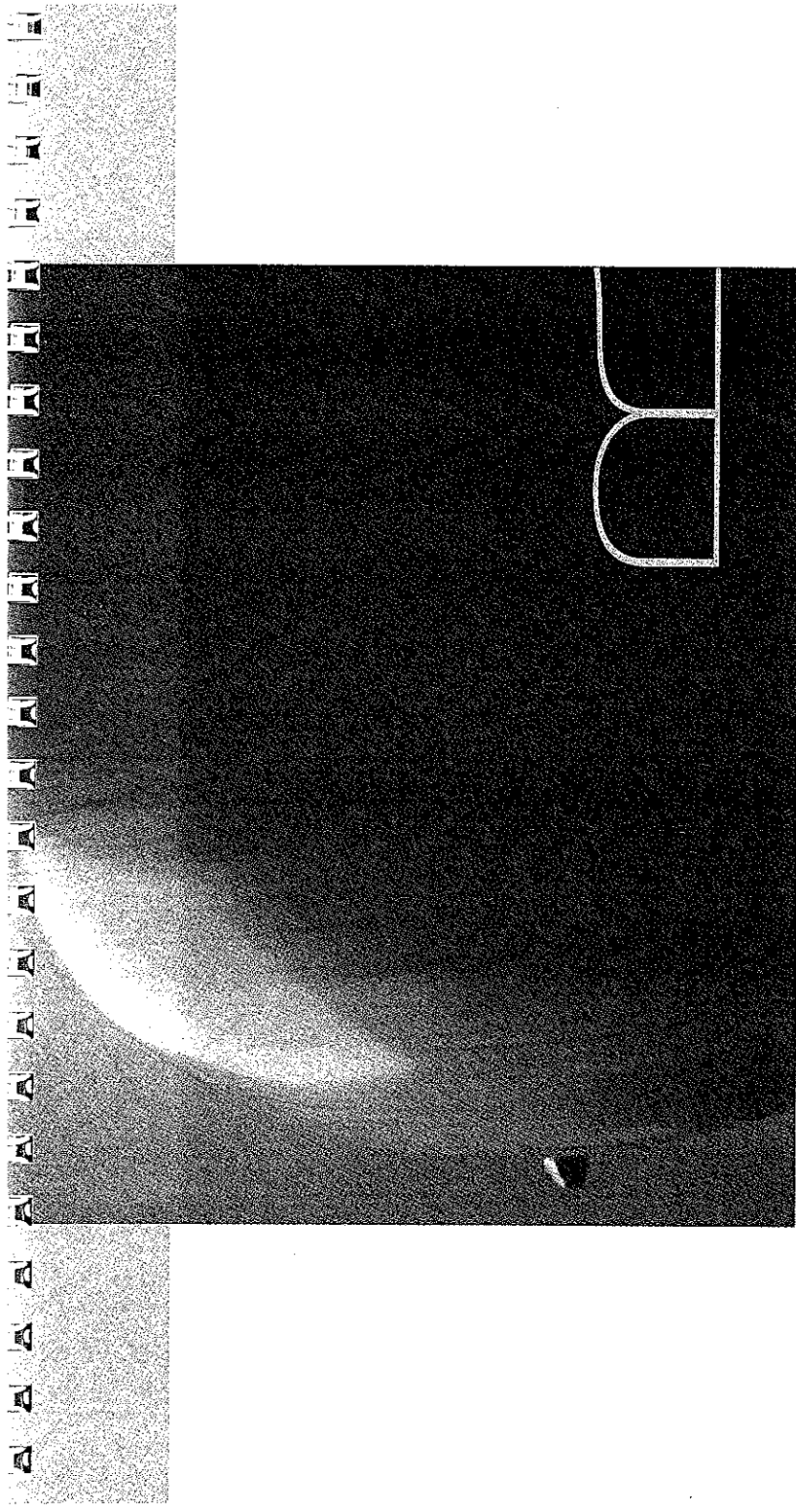
EAN International is a member of the IFPC Board of Directors while EAN Chile (Latin America), Gencod-EAN France (Europe) and EAN Australia & EAN New Zealand (Asia/Pacific) provide regional representation and co-ordination with the IFPC Technical Committee.

Transport

The transport industry is a core player in the supply chain, and the efforts of a team of Head Office and MO implementation staff who have been working since 1997 to achieve greater recognition for the use of the EAN•UCC system in the industry were rewarded in the Autumn. EAN International and FIATA, the international association of the national freight forwarders associations agreed to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding that will serve as a basis to develop formal agreements of co-operation between the EAN Member Organisations and the complementary national FIATA associations.

The accord leading to closer co-operation between the two organisations was prompted by rapid developments in information technology and particularly electronic commerce platforms, which have enabled shippers to enquire, order and book freight capacity for multi-modal transport calls. EAN International will assist FIATA in the development of supply chain standards that meet the requirements of the transport sector. For this purpose, FIATA will provide input on their user needs and EAN•UCC will design the necessary system definitions. FIATA will also promote the use of the current EAN•UCC standards within the transport and freight-forwarding environment and in addition will encourage its national and direct members to become members of the appropriate national EAN MO.



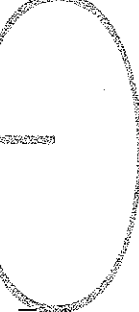


Member Organisation Initiatives



GEPIR

During the last year the Global EAN Party Information Registry (GEPIR), the service resulting from the interconnection of existing Member Organisation membership databases using Internet technology was actively supported by EAN International and has gone from strength to strength. GEPIR was started in 1999 by three Western European MOs: France, Sweden and Switzerland, but now 30 MOs, serving 32 countries together with EAN Head Office's direct members database, have joined. EAN International hosts the GEPIR website to which the national databases are linked and through which queries and their responses are transferred using XML transactions.



Overall some 350,000 members, over half of EAN's global membership, can now be accessed from websites managed by the 32 participating countries or directly through the GEPIR website.

At a national level, this information has been available for many years, usually by telephone to the national MO. Now the pace at which new MOs have joined, a tripling in the last year, is indicative of trade no longer being national, nor regional, but has become global and the Internet provides quick and easy access to accurate information.



EAN International 2001 Facts and figures

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Member Companies	EAN International 2001 • Facts and figures
& Sectors of Application	EAN International 2001 • Facts and figures
Number of Companies using	EAN International 2001 • Facts and figures
Electronic Commerce Standards	EAN International 2001 • Facts and figures

Charts

Charts	EAN International 2001 • Facts and figures
Charts	EAN International 2001 • Facts and figures
Charts	EAN International 2001 • Facts and figures
Charts	EAN International 2001 • Facts and figures
Charts	EAN International 2001 • Facts and figures



Member Organisation Addresses

Algeria	1994	Belarus	1997	Chile	1989
EAN ALGÉRIE - Organisation Algérienne de Codification des Articles Route Nationale 5 El Alla, Bab Ezrouar BP 285 Hacen Badi - El Harrach, Alger T > 213 21 243099 F > 213 21 244512 eanalgerie@wissal.dz	EAN BELARUS Sydmalis str. 22, floor 4 220033, Minsk T > (375)17 229 06 60 (375)17 229 09 13 (375)17 230 89 52 F > (375)17 230 89 52 ean@bas-net.by www.ean.by	EAN Chile - Centro de Comercio Electrónico Merced 230 Santiago Centro T > 56 2 3654230 F > 56 2 3654222 eanchile@cnc.cl www.eanchile.cl			
Argentina	1985	Belgium	1977	China	1991
EAN ARGENTINA Viamonte 340 - Piso 1 1053 Buenos Aires T > 54 11 45101700 F > 54 11 45101758/9 aapcomer@infovia.com.ar www.codigo.org.ar	EAN BELGIUM - LUXEMBOURG Rue Royale, 29 Bruxelles 1000 T > 32 2 2291880 F > 32 2 2174347 info@eanbelgium.be www.eanbelgium.be	ANCC (Article Numbering Center of China) East Gate - 46, Yuzhongxili Dewai Xicheng District Beijing 100029 T > 86 10 62024528/33 F > 86 10 62 ancc@public3.bta.net.cn			
Armenia	1996	Bolivia	1994	Colombia	1989
EAN ARMENIA 64/15 Bagiradjan Avenue 375033 Yerevan T > 374 272622 F > 374 271186 eanarm@arminfo.com www.ean.am	EAN BOLIVIA - Instituto de Codificación Comercial Torres Caínco, Av Las Americas N°7 Casilla 180 Santa Cruz de la Sierra T > 591 3 3334555 F > 591 3 3342353 ean.bolivia@caínco.org.bo www.cainco.org.bo	IAC (Instituto Colombiano de Codificación Y Automatización Comercial) Avenida Dorado n°68 B-85 Torre 2 Piso 6 Bogotá T > 57 1 4270999 F > 57 1 4270758 iaccol@eancol.org www.iaccolombia.org			
Australia	1979	Bosnia Herzegovina	1995	Costa Rica	1998
EAN AUSTRALIA 2 Kingston Town Close Oakleigh 3166 Victoria T > 61 3 95699755 F > 61 3 95691525 eanaustr@ean.com.au www.ean.com.au	EAN - BIH - Bosnia-Herzegovina Branislava Djurdjeva 10 Sarajevo 71000 T > 387 33 663634 F > 387 33 663634 ean-bih@komorabih.com www.komorabih.com	EAN COSTA RICA De la Pops de Curridabat, 25 M Al Este Ed. Galerías Del Este, Piso 1, Oficina 7 San José T > 506 2243255 F > 506 2244722 eancostarica@eancostarica.or.cr www.eancostarica.or.cr			
Austria	1977	Brazil	1985	Croatia	1992
EAN-AUSTRIA GMBH Mayerhofgasse 1/15 Wien 1040 T > 43 1 5058601 F > 43 1 5058601-22 office@ean.co.at www.ean.co.at	EAN BRASIL - Associação Brasileira de Automação Alameda Santos, 2441 - 9º andar São Paulo - SP 01419-002 T > 55 11 30816560 F > 55 11 30643275 ean@eanbrasil.org.br www.eanbrasil.org.br	EAN CROATIA - Croatian Article Numbering Association Tuskanac 14 10000 Zagreb T > 385 1 4895000 F > 385 1 4895001 ean-croatia@ean-croatia.hr www.ean-croatia.hr			
Azerbaijan	1999	Bulgaria	1991	Cuba	1990
EAN AZERBAIJAN 42, Khagani Street Office 7 Baku 370000 T > 994 12 987405 F > 994 12 981058 khazri@azeri.com www.ean-az.org	BCCI (Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry) - EAN BULGARIA 42, P. Parichevitch Street Sofia 1000 T > 359 2 9872631/9883139 F > 359 2 9873209 eanbg@bccibg www.bcci.bg	EAN CUBA - Cámara de Comercio de la República de Cuba Calle 21, 661 Esquina A. Vedado 850 Apartado 4237 10400 La Habana T > 53 7 322693/304436 F > 53 7 333042 ean@camara.com.cu www.camara.cuba.com.cu			
Bahrain	2001				
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Cyprus**1985**

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El Salvador**1998**

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Guatemala**1998**

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Czech Republic**1983**

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Estonia**1993**

EAN EESTI - ESTONIA
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Honduras**1991**

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Denmark**1977**

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Finland**1977**

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Hong Kong**1989**

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**France****1977**

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**Dominican Republic****1995**

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**Ecuador****1992**

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**Iceland****1984**

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Germany**1977**

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**India****1995**

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Greece**1985**

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Israel**1984****Latvia****1994****Malta****1992**

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Japan**1978****Libya****2000****Mexico****1987**

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para el Comercio Electrónico, A.C.)
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Jordan**1997****Lithuania****1994****Moldova****1995**

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EAN LITHUANIA - Association of Lithuanian
Chambers of Commerce and Industry
J. Turmo-Vaizganto Str. 9/1-63a
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Morocco**1993**

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Netherlands**1977**

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New Zealand**1981**

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Refonda el Gueguense 300 mts al sur Ed.
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North Korea**1999**

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Norway**1977**

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Panama**1998**

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Panama
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Paraguay**1994**

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Peru**1989**

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Philippines**1993**

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Poland**1990**

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Portugal**1986**

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Identificação e Codificação de Produtos
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Romania**1994**

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Russia**1986**

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Automatic Identification Association
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Saudi Arabia**1999**

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Singapore**1987**

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Slovenia**1992**

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Sri Lanka

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Ukraine

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www.ean.org.yu

Member Organisation Services

Countries	"Free of charge" telephone number	Help Desk	Symbol testing service	Access to location number directory	Access to company prefix database	Access to electronic catalogue for products	Members-only Intranet	Industry working groups	List of suppliers (e.g. filmmakers)	List of database of business case studies/examples	Public listing/database of members	Training/seminars	Press Releases	Newsletter	Publications	Videos/CD-Roms
Algeria	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Argentina	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Austria	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bahrain	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Belarus	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Belgium	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bolivia	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Bosnia	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chile	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
China	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Costa Rica	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cuba	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Czech Republic	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Denmark	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ecuador	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Egypt	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
El Salvador	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Emirates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Estonia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Finland	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
France	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Guatemala	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Honduras	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Hong Kong	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
India	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iran	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Ireland	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Israel	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

Italy	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Japan	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jordan	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kenya	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kuwait	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Latvia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Lebanon	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Libya	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lithuania	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Macau	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Malta	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mauritius	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Morocco	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Nicaragua	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
N. Korea	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Norway	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Panama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paraguay	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Peru	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Portugal	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Russia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Saudi Arabia	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Singapore	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Slovenija	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
South Africa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Korea	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sri Lanka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Syria	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Taiwan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Tunisia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uruguay	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Uzbekistan	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Venezuela	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yugoslavia	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Member Companies & Sectors of Application

Countries	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	Construction	Wholesale	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport, Storage and Communications	Financial Intermediation	Real Estate Renting and Business Activities	Public Administration, Defence	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community	Not otherwise classified	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS 2001	Total number of members 2000	Total of numbers allocated in 2001
Algeria				494									1					348	45
Bahrain																		0	0
Egypt				72									66					356	275
Emirates		1		92											5			0	0
Iran				3300														2899	3201
Jordan				352		1	56	1			24				5			404	450
Kenya																616	6	247	266
Kuwait															27			27	27
Lebanon	0	1	359	0	1	138	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	420	420
Libya																		10	10
Mauritius				250														250	250
Morocco	3			271			5		1									255	255
Saudi Arabia																207	70	109	2980
South Africa	186	75		6561	5	192			16	4	76		1	13	1121	163	8065	8253	
Syria	0	0		105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	686	25		816	0		0	0	0	0	15					155	1503	1503	
Turkey																1248	1658	1658	
Total Africa & Middle East																	18508	16610	18392
Argentina	533	2	102	7609	1	2	33	0		1	2	1	0	0	2	252	353	7826	750
Bolivia	44	1		198									7			1	7	265	25
Brazil	916	22	349	32144	5	264	7048	228	35	8	301	8	31	24	251	0	163	36951	3533
Chile	320	20	8	1411	4	11	124	14	14	16	35	0	7	8	22	17	105	6782	7515
Colombia	313	0	104	7253	15	21	703	6	169	41	0	17	63	51	8	0	8724	7836	
Costa Rica	5		1	958	1	1	244									30	200	1035	1466
Cuba	16	3	0	170	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	162	
Dominican Republic	106	1	6	1101	0	0	214	2	4	0	11	0	0	1			1272	25	
Ecuador	232	143	21	2270		35	10		4				115				2572	2572	
El Salvador	37			706			68		5								304	304	
Guatemala	85	4	1	829	3	2	81		17		13	3	1	1	6		945	990	2101
Honduras	120	3	2	314	0	1	56	3	0	2	19	0	25	0	3	0	345	492	518
Mexico	9	9	9	15801	2	0	59	1	0	12	0	0	3	1	500	2388	17140	17393	
Nicaragua	1			166										7			18	161	174
Panama																	69	773	86
Paraguay	2			666			9		5	3				3			10	552	590
Peru	14		4	2661			19	1	10	1	26		1	1	7		233	2429	2746
Uruguay	81	3		811			102										99	949	99
Venezuela	18	1	15	1982	0	0	17	0	0	9	35	0	0	0	0	0	36	1874	2001
Total Americas																	96927	87877	100423
Australia	415	0	20	7322	4	37	3506	3	81	5	105	30	16	68	0	344	326	11932	13054
China																	60653	47385	50653
Hong Kong	1	0	0	311	0	0	2507	5	5	0	0	0	202	3	12	30	36056	26824	2691
India																	2205	1532	2205
Indonesia																	1161	1287	1361
Japan																	109098	98519	100098
Macau				26			6		2								34	12	30
Malaysia	0	0	0	1988	0	0	85	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	488	2384	2689
New Zealand																	3506	3500	3544
North Korea				16										4			20	11	20
Philippines	17			1875		4	597		5								3117	3110	3118
Singapore		8		613			793	3	3	1			3		9		143	1421	1433
South Korea					9864			13					1154				1407	12902	1387
Sri Lanka																	60	120	80
Taiwan	25	0	0	6045	1	0	2987	1	774	794	0	0	0	0	18	0	1043	8594	



Thailand	134			2460	38	751		13		17		11	3	33	12	28	3500	3197	3500
Vietnam	16	23	0	802	2	4	47	0	0	0	106	5	0	2	4	146	1157	852	1157
Total Asia Pacific																			
Armenia	21	5		95	1		24		1						6		133	120	133
Azerbaijan		2		1		1							2		89		95	68	95
Belarus			2	669	3		12								3		689	712	689
Bosnia																720	720	460	720
Bulgaria	9			1373			58										1440		146
Croatia	22	0	353	1358	3	7	592	8	11	2	155	0	12	2	39	144	2713	2363	3117
Czech Republic	233	11	17	4425	1	41	1299	55	80	13	50	50	5	6	2		6286	5905	6340
Estonia	39	0	4	582	1	0	107	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	10	0	750	651	176
Georgia	0	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	203	160
Hungary	58	1	5	1113	0	7	377	17	6	0	2	1	3	7	29	4	6330	4700	6330
Kazakhstan	2	2		340										5			379	305	368
Latvia	30	0	0	630	0	0	99	2	7	0	66	0	0	0	2	0	836	700	1087
Lithuania	57		11	1089			207	12	4	4	62			5			145	1633	147
Macedonia																519	576	443	576
Moldova		2		308													310	401	310
Poland	613	1	53	10045	1	49	2583	65	50	6	352	1	3	12	51	0	34683	13445	1753
Romania				675			108				4				3		770	554	802
Russia	98			6115			28		2				3			392	6538	5986	6853
Slovakia	98	2	2	1702	0	25	666	43	24	3	85	1	0	3	18	245	2917	2592	274
Slovenija	91	2	3	2068	1	42	1149	49	41	1	178	1	6	35	63		3730	3654	3697
Ukraine		28	2893				47	6			10			1	3		2963	2926	2988
Uzbekistan	29	1	2	10	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	221	296	270	296
Yugoslavia																4771	3771	4793	3793
Total East Europe																			
Austria																4771	4771	4793	4793
Belgium	88	4	0	1571	3	11	1285	24	40	2	107	10	0	41	14	885	1055	3740	1425
Cyprus																983	983	950	983
Denmark	57	3	131	1392	64	139	1825	8	70	63	150	33	6	17	106	1030	694	5803	6217
Finland																4462	4462	4416	4462
France	4524	179	39	9822	6	33	6750	103	133	30	161	37	54	104	99	3555	5562	24400	23813
Germany	933		165	22139	46		2733	6	1137	4	660	65	4	28	89789		7708	106509	7699
Greece	72	1	7	2476			737	7	9		26	2	1		13		339	3083	352
Iceland																601	601	587	587
Ireland																2312	2312	2166	2190
Israel																3964	3964	3687	3725
Italy				25650													25650	24001	38632
Malta	3	2		266			34	1	17	1				1	5		378	274	378
Netherlands	150	15	6	1998	1	37	3765	32	108	246	461	10	2	39	107	0	398	5158	5398
Norway																2575	2788	2608	2743
Portugal																4561	4561	4107	463
Spain				16899			418									368	17683	1625	8253
Sweden																6500	6500	6403	6703
Switzerland	53	6	6	2011	9	15	637	2	15	2	111	3	0	9	28	21	2929	2764	3176
UK	445	11	1	7279	8	63	3860	120	132	21	25	12	9	82	0	2343	411	15165	17515
Total West Europe																			
																	253218	237065	280183
Total EAN																			
	12767	595	1486	250317	234	1625	51120	835	3289	712	3536	320	456	1954	91377	226922	651945	592341	687582
Total UCC																			
				122603			32458									112286	267347	251567	268794
Total EAN+UCC																			
																	919492	843908	

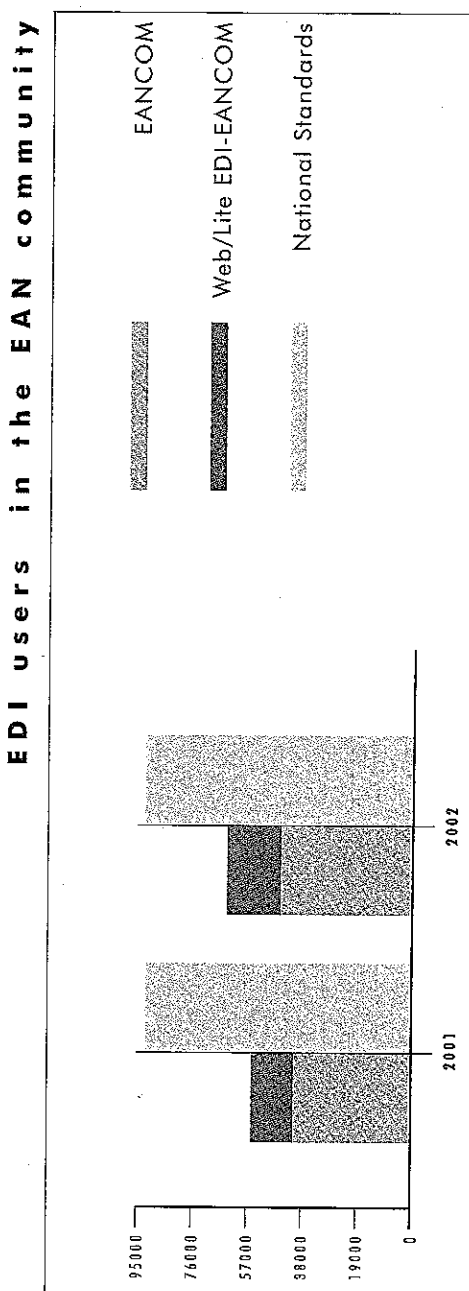
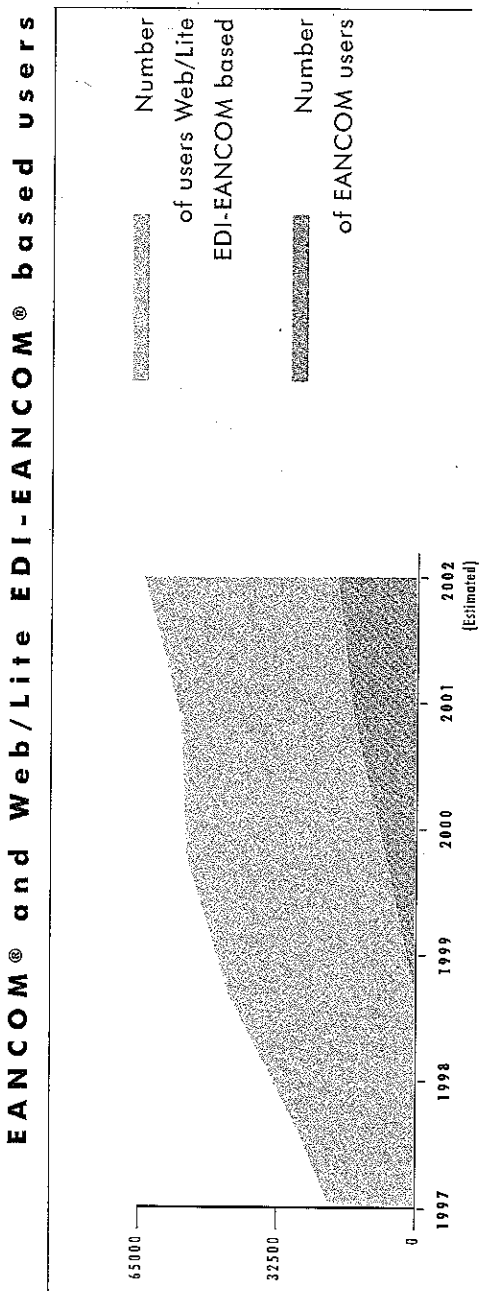
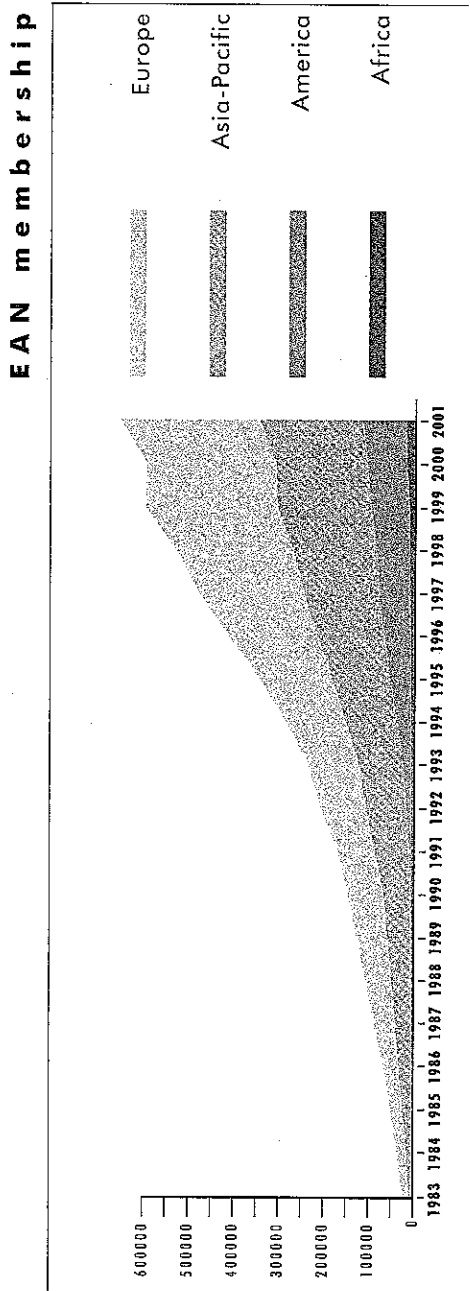
Number of Companies using Electronic Commerce Standards

EDI/EANCOM	Name of project	Number of users Dec 2001	Estimated number of users Dec 2002
Argentina	SEA	71	71
Australia	Aust Retail EDI/EANCOM Project	800	1000
	Apple-COM (Electrical Appliance)	3	50
	Hardware B2B	2	20
	Furniture B2B	0	10
Austria	Meat Industry EDI Project	1	5
	ECODEX	1900	2000
Belgium	EANCOM	320	320
Brazil	EANCOM@	4000	4500
Chile	B2B EDI	29	40
China		10	15
Colombia	EANCOM	1000	1200
Costa Rica	EDI-EAN Costa Rica	24	30
Czech Republic	P&G EDI PROJECT	10	10
Denmark	HANCOM ebNord	1329	1400
El Salvador	Retail EDI	10	20
Finland		20	30
France	EANCOM	9500	10000
Germany	EANCOM@	5500	6000
Greece	Retail EDI	265	290
Hong Kong	EZ-TRADE (based on EANCOM)	71	76
Hungary	ECR-EDI deep/broad	100	100
Iceland	EANCOM	300	300
Ireland	EANCOM(EDI)	300	350
Israel	ICACOM	230	270
Italy	EANCOM97	200	230
Japan	JEDIGOS	200	300
Mexico	Mexican Guidelines	2300	3500
Netherlands	MIGs	2000	2000
Norway	DEDIP2	90	100
	FEDIP	20	20
	EFO	35	40
Philippines		60	65
Poland	EDI working group	13	20
Portugal	EANCOM	2186	2400
Romania	ROMCOM/EDI	100	
Russia	EDI UNISCAN	151	250
Singapore	ShopNet	50	50
Slovakia	GSOB - Software 602	730	730
Slovakia	Retail Chains - Software 602 EDVAN	40	120
Slovenia		20	40
South Korea	EANCOM-Korea	1400	1500
Spain	Servicio AECOM	2330	2750
Switzerland	EANCOM	800	900
Thailand	EDI for Retailer	189	280
UK		1900	2000
Uruguay		18	23
Venezuela		55	80
TOTAL		45682	45405

Web/Life EDI	Name of project	Number of users Dec 2001	Estimated number of users Dec 2002
Argentina	WebEDI	10	10
Austria	ECODEX@Life	100	200
Brazil	PD@NET based on EANCOM subset	5300	5300
Chile	B2B EDI	794	1000
Colombia	EANCOM	400	1000
Costa Rica	EDI-WEB EAN CR	0	20
Czech Republic	ORDERING AND INVOICING: MAKRO C&C AHOLD	300	500
Denmark	LE@N	152	300
Egypt	EGYM@RT	0	
El Salvador	Web EDI	0	20
France	WEBEDI	4000	4500
Germany	WebEDI	no figures	
Hong Kong	EZ*TRADE (based on EANCOM)	393	460
Hungary	ECR-EDI deep./broad.	50	25%
Italy	EURIMO	135	300
Japan	Life Internet EDI	20	20
Mexico	EDI by web	2000	3000
Netherlands	Web EDI	3	50
Norway	Dagfinn	50	100
Philippines		65	80
Romania	Easy COM - CEROM	100	200
Slovakia	edi4-all	0	100
South Africa	Life EDI	0	0
Spain	EDIWEB AECOC	300	400
Switzerland		150	600
Thailand	Web EDI	217	390
Uruguay		70	150
TOTAL		14609	18700

National standards	Name of project	Number of users Dec 2001	Estimated number of users Dec 2002
Argentina	XVL	210	400
Austria	SEDAS	500	200
Brazil	Others	3500	3800
	RND	8000	8000
	CNAB/Febrabon	22000	22000
Chile	Customs EDIFACT	250	250
El Salvador	Customs EDI (EDIFACT)	75	200
Germany	SEDAS	500	500
Guatemala	International Trade EDI Committee	4	20
Iceland	Custom EDIFACT	250	250
Japan	J-protocol	40000	40000
Netherlands	XVL	0	50
Norway	Rigol	400	400
	Standard record	2115	2115
Romania	Selgros	50	100
Singapore	EDITRANS	25	25
	EDIMAN	1100	1100
South Africa	SAVANA EDI Standards	450	450
UK	Tradacoms	13500	13000
	UK EDIFACT	150	120
Slovakia	EDIFACT	9	
TOTAL		91963	91855

Charts



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