



# Images guidelines

For audit purposes

*Release 1.1, 24/02/2025*

---

## Document Summary

Document Item	Current Value
Document Name	Image Guidelines
Document Date	24/02/2025
Document Version	1.1
Document Issue	1
Document Status	Final
Document Description	for audit purposes

## Contributors

Name	Organisation
Steffie Defreyne	GS1 Belgium & Luxembourg
Bert De Rechter	GS1 Belgium & Luxembourg

## Log of Changes

Release	Date of Change	Changed By	Summary of Change
1.0	19/05/2021	Steffie Defreyne	Creation of Document
1.1	24/02/2025	Bert De Rechter	Update related to new audit programme

## Disclaimer

GS1, under its IP Policy, seeks to avoid uncertainty regarding intellectual property claims by requiring the participants in the Work Group that developed this **GS1 Image guidelines** to agree to grant to GS1 members a royalty-free license or a RAND license to Necessary Claims, as that term is defined in the GS1 IP Policy. Furthermore, attention is drawn to the possibility that an implementation of one or more features of this Specification may be the subject of a patent or other intellectual property right that does not involve a Necessary Claim. Any such patent or other intellectual property right is not subject to the licensing obligations of GS1. Moreover, the agreement to grant licenses provided under the GS1 IP Policy does not include IP rights and any claims of third parties who were not participants in the Work Group.

Accordingly, GS1 recommends that any organization developing an implementation designed to be in conformance with this Specification should determine whether there are any patents that may encompass a specific implementation that the organization is developing in compliance with the Specification and whether a license under a patent or other intellectual property right is needed. Such a determination of a need for licensing should be made in view of the details of the specific system designed by the organization in consultation with their own patent counsel.

THIS DOCUMENT IS PROVIDED "AS IS" WITH NO WARRANTIES WHATSOEVER, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, NONINFRINGEMENT, FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY WARRANTY OTHERWISE ARISING OUT OF THIS SPECIFICATION. GS1 disclaims all liability for any damages arising from use or misuse of this Standard, whether special, indirect, consequential, or compensatory damages, and including liability for infringement of any intellectual property rights, relating to use of information in or reliance upon this document.

GS1 retains the right to make changes to this document at any time, without notice. GS1 makes no warranty for the use of this document and assumes no responsibility for any errors which may appear in the document, nor does it make a commitment to update the information contained herein.

# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Purpose of this document .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Digital asset specifications .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.	Correct lighting of the product .....	5
2.	Product information is clearly readable.....	6
3.	All sides with product information are captured .....	6
4.	Quality of the product image .....	7
<b>3</b>	<b>How do I decide that my product image meets the (minimum) specifications? .....</b>	<b>7</b>

# 1 Purpose of this document

This document is intended to define the minimum requirements for digital assets for the GS1 Belgilux **audit program** and how suppliers can meet these requirements.

**Why is this important?** Digital assets not meeting the minimum requirements can negatively impact the audit results & process efficiency.

**When** to use this document?

- In case you need to gather digital assets for audit
- In case you want to check if the available digital assets are adequate for audit purpose.

**IMPORTANT :** Please be aware that in case of product images for audit: these do NOT necessarily need to be taken by a professional photographer or in a studio, implying potential high or extra costs.

**Smartphone product images respecting the below guidelines already go a long way!**

# 2 Digital asset specifications

We distinguish between two types of digital assets: artwork and product images.

1. **Artwork** is a PDF file used by printers who print the design on packaging of a physical product. An example:



Artwork, in PDF format, is preferred as this type of digital asset is of high quality and the text containing product information is flattened.

There are some specific requirements, mainly:

- That product information is **not cut in half**, where each half is mentioned on the opposite sides of the PDF-artwork.
- Layers that do **not contain product information** have been **removed** e.g., dimensions/cutting layer

2. **Product images** are pictures of the packaging of a physical product.  
For example:



Product images can be used but must meet **minimum requirements**, mainly:

1. Correct **lighting** of the product
2. Product information is clearly **readable**
3. **All sides** with product information are captured
4. **Quality** of the product image

We will discuss the minimum requirements in more detail next.

## 1. Correct lighting of the product

A product must be correctly exposed to **prevent the product image from being under- or overexposed**:

- Underexposure means that the product information is (partly) unreadable because the entire product is too dark, or shadows are present.
- With overexposure, the product information on the product is (partly) unreadable because the entire product is too light or there are reflections from light sources.

The following measures can be taken to prevent under – or overexposure:

- Create an **environment** that allows you to influence the lighting conditions
- Use one or more **artificial light** sources to light the product evenly
- For products with **light-reflecting packaging material**:
  - Try to prevent the light sources from causing overexposure.
  - If possible, remove the light-reflecting packaging material.

Correct use of lighting:



Incorrect use of lighting (overexposure):



## 2. Product information is clearly readable

Product information on the product must be **clearly readable, for man and machine**. If the product image is not sharp, this will have a negative effect on the readability of the product information. The following measures can be taken to prevent the product image from being unreadable:

- Place the product on a **stable surface**
- Capture the product image with a camera mounted on a **tripod**
- Make use of the camera's **autofocus** function
  - Please make sure that for products with round packaging (cans, bottles, tubes, etc...) all product information on the label is "in focus".

Product information is (partially) not in focus:



## 3. All sides with product information are captured

All sides with product information on them must be captured. **Production information that is missing cannot be checked and validated**. In this case, an auditor can use the 'inadequate' flow to put the process on hold and request other/extra images.

The following measures can be taken to prevent product information to be missing:

- Always capture **all sides** of the product (that contain product information)
- Capture **additional** product images of product information that is **hidden** by another part of the packaging or the shape of the product. If possible, carefully remove the label and capture an additional, detailed product image
- Capture the product information so that **text or tables are not interrupted**
- Make sure there are **no reflections** from the product by a light source or flash photography

- Make sure that the product is **not under- or over exposed** by a light source or flash photography (see '1 Correct lighting of the product')

All sides of the product (that contains product information) are captured:



Not all sides of the product (that contain product information) are captured, in the example given below there is a side where product information is covered up by an overlap of the packaging:



#### 4. Quality of the product image

The quality of a product image is determined by a combination of factors, the resolution (size) and DPI (number of pixels). The **resolution** (or size) of the product image is expressed in pixels, this is done by associating values to two sides of the product image. The **DPI** (Dots Per Inch) indicates how many pixels can be placed in a straight line of one (1) inch\*.

The following measures can be taken to capture high quality product images.

- A resolution of at least **1600 pixels** on the shortest side.
  - For products that have physical dimensions <12 cm, at least 1200 pixels on the shortest side.
  - For products that have physical dimensions <6 cm, at least 900 pixels on the shortest side.
- A **DPI** of at least (minimum) **300**
- The product image is of a supported **file extension**:
  - TIF / TIFF
  - JPG / JPEG
  - PNG
  - PDF (for Artwork)

Important: please make sure the maximum size of the image does not exceed 120MB (which is the maximum allowed size). \*1 Inch = 2,54 cm

### 3 How do I decide that my product image meets the (minimum) specifications?

A **flow chart** has been developed that can quickly show whether the product image meets the (minimum) requirements. Follow the flow chart below by answering the questions with either 'YES' or 'NO'.

If all questions are 'YES', the image has been met.

answered with specifications have

