

<b>STN</b>	<b>Adresovanie</b> <b>Časť 2: Priradenie a uchovávanie adries</b> <b>objektov vo fyzickom svete</b> <b>(ISO 19160-2: 2023)</b>	<b>STN</b> <b>EN ISO 19160-2</b>  96 1083
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Addressing - Part 2: Assigning and maintaining addresses for objects in the physical world (ISO 19160-2:2023)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.  
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 02/24

Obsahuje: EN ISO 19160-2:2023, ISO 19160-2:2023

**138067**

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Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo Slovenskej republiky, 2024  
Slovenská technická norma a technická normalizačná informácia je chránená zákonom č. 60/2018 Z. z. o technickej normalizácii  
v znení neskorších predpisov.

EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN ISO 19160-2**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

November 2023

ICS 03.240; 35.240.70

English Version

## Addressing - Part 2: Assigning and maintaining addresses for objects in the physical world (ISO 19160-2:2023)

Adressage - Partie 2: Attribution et mise à jour des  
adresses pour les objets du monde physique (ISO  
19160-2:2023)

Adressierung - Teil 2: Zuteilung und Pflege von  
Objektadressen in der physischen Welt (ISO 19160-  
2:2023)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 October 2023.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
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**EN ISO 19160-2:2023 (E)**

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## **European foreword**

This document (EN ISO 19160-2:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211 "Geographic information/Geomatics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 287 "Geographic Information" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2024.

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

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According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

## **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 19160-2:2023 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 19160-2:2023 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO  
19160-2

First edition  
2023-11

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**Addressing —**

Part 2:

**Assigning and maintaining addresses  
for objects in the physical world**

*Adressage —*

*Partie 2: Attribution et mise à jour des adresses pour les objets du  
monde physique*



Reference number  
ISO 19160-2:2023(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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## ISO 19160-2:2023(E)

### Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 287, *Geographic Information*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

A list of all parts in the ISO 19160 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).



## Introduction

An address is structured information that allows the unambiguous determination of an object for purposes of identification and location (ISO 19160-1:2015). The objects exist in the physical world (i.e. virtual objects are excluded) and can be outdoor (e.g. a building) or indoor (e.g. an office inside a building).

Addresses provide one of the most common ways to locate and identify an object in the physical world. They are essential for the management of cities, for governance and public administration generally, for service delivery in the public and private sector, and they can give people status or (legal) identity in society. They also play an important role in detecting emerging hotspots and clusters of infected cases during an epidemic or pandemic. Yet, in many parts of the world, addresses do not exist or are poorly maintained, and even if they exist, corresponding address data is often lacking or incomplete. Many stakeholders are involved in address assignment and maintenance, including local governments, postal operators, geographic naming councils, people who live or work at an address, and users of addresses, such as banks, local and national governments, e-commerce, and service providers for utilities, deliveries and emergency response.

This document specifies how to plan, implement and maintain addresses and corresponding address data in order to gain maximum benefits for governance and society in the long run. The aim of this document is to facilitate the design, planning and implementation of address assignment and maintenance by specifying requirements and recommendations for objectives, principles, good practice and a governance framework for assigning and maintaining addresses based on international good practice. Where regional or national standards already exist, this document can complement them.

This document supports the first goal of the United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF) (<http://ggim.un.org/>), namely, enabling geospatial (address) information governance, policy and institutional arrangements that ensure effective geospatial (address) information management, accommodate individual organizational requirements and arrangements, and that are aligned to national and global policy frameworks.

This document supports the Universal Postal Union's initiative, "Addressing the World – An Address for Everyone", which promotes the establishment of national addressing infrastructures to the benefit of all. The document is also useful for those involved in slum upgrading, as addresses are often assigned when housing conditions in settlements are being improved.

In many Euro-centric countries, reference to a road network in the address is common, while addresses in countries such as Japan comprise a hierarchy of administrative areas without reference to a thoroughfare. In countries with vast tracts of land, an address can comprise only a place name or the name of an oasis in a desert. Therefore, this document does not intend to promote uniform addresses across the world. It specifies good governance and management practices for any kind of address so that challenges related to address assignment and maintenance can be resolved consistently and sustainably. The requirements and recommendations in this document are aimed at upholding a long-lasting addressing infrastructure that meets today's needs for addressing, but can also be used by future generations.

This document is part of the ISO 19160 series on addressing. The other parts in the ISO 19160 series include:

- ISO 19160-1, *Addressing – Part 1: Conceptual model*, which lays out a conceptual model for address information (address model), and provides terms and definitions that describe the concepts in the model. A profile of ISO 19160-1 is a model that specifies addresses and address data for a specific country, region or application.
- ISO 19160-3, *Addressing – Part 3: Address data quality*, which establishes a set of data quality elements and measures for describing the quality of address data. ISO 19160-3 also describes procedures for reporting data quality and provides guidelines for the use of the established set of data quality elements and measures for describing the quality of address data. By using ISO 19160-3 to assess

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and describe the quality of address data, information about the quality can be shared and the data can be improved accordingly (if necessary).

- ISO 19160-4, *Addressing – Part 4: International postal address components and template language*, which defines key terms for postal addressing, postal address components and constraints on their use. ISO 19160-4 is also published as UPU S42 by the Universal Postal Union. ISO 19160-4 is a profile of ISO 19160-1, i.e. it is a conceptual model for addresses used for postal addressing.

# Addressing —

## Part 2:

# Assigning and maintaining addresses for objects in the physical world

## 1 Scope

This document focuses on assigning and maintaining addresses that allow the unambiguous determination of an object in the physical world for purposes of identification and location in the context of public administration and public service delivery. During assignment, an address is first associated with a particular object in the physical world. During maintenance, the address changes, for example, it is re-assigned to a different object, one or more of the address components are modified (e.g. a street name change), or the address is retired when it is no longer used. This document:

- a) specifies a good practice for assigning and maintaining addresses and address data; and
- b) specifies a governance framework for assigning and maintaining addresses and address data.

Very often local governments (e.g. municipalities) are assigned the mandate for the planning, implementation, evaluation and ongoing maintenance of addresses, and they are often supported by other organizations, such as the national government, a postal agency, private sector companies and national or regional organizations. This document is applicable to all organizations who have an interest, role or responsibility in address assignment and maintenance, for example in terms of:

- developing legislation, policies or regulations for addressing;
- facilitating and coordinating the naming of address components (the constituent parts of an address) and announcing and communicating these names;
- installing address component signs in the physical world;
- designing and implementing business processes related to address assignment and maintenance;
- designing, implementing and maintaining access to address data;
- developing software to facilitate the above; and
- using addresses.

## 2 Normative references

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

ISO 19105, *Geographic information — Conformance and testing*

**koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN**