

S10 draft revision



UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Data definition and encoding standards

Identification of postal items – 13-character ID

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Foreword

Postal services form part of the daily life of people all over the world. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) is the specialised institution of the United Nations that regulates the universal postal service. The postal services of its 191 member countries form the largest physical distribution network in the world. More than 5 million postal employees working in over 660 000 post offices all over the world handle an annual total of 434 billion letter-post items in the domestic service and 5,5 billion in the international service. More than 6 billion parcels are sent by post annually. Keeping pace with the changing communications market, postal operators are increasingly using new communication and information technologies to move beyond what is traditionally regarded as their core postal business. They are meeting higher customer expectations with an expanded range of products and value-added services.

Standards are important prerequisites for effective postal operations and for interconnecting the global network. The UPU's Standards Board develops and maintains a growing number of standards to improve the exchange of postal-related information between postal operators and promotes the compatibility of UPU and international postal initiatives. It works closely with postal handling organisations, customers, suppliers and other partners, including various international organisations. The Standards Board ensures that coherent standards are developed in areas such as electronic data interchange (EDI), mail encoding, postal forms and meters.

UPU standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in Part V of the "General information on UPU standards" and are published by the UPU International Bureau in accordance with Part VII of that publication.

This document is the result of the incorporation of parts A to E of UPU Technical Standard S10, which deal with 13-character identifiers, into a single standard. It supersedes standards S10a, S10b, S10c, S10d and S10e and incorporates, with some changes, the minimum requirements of the human-readable component and minimum barcode requirements taken from standards S45 and S46, for the specific case of S10 identifiers.

Apart from restructuring and integration, this document incorporates few technical changes. The main technical changes which have been made are:

- specifying that the country code is the two-character ISO 3166-1 code of the UPU member country under whose authority the S10 identifier was issued. This is consistent with current practices of UPU member countries;
- limiting the human-readable component to 13 characters (plus spaces for readability) and eliminating any reference to inclusion of data identifiers, asterisks, or validation check characters;
- harmonizing the text regarding barcode height such that it is identical for all UPU products;
- establishing the definitive source for service indicators as being the standard itself and not a code list;
- defining the standard as it is intended to be applied for universal use, but providing sufficient flexibility to enable application domestically, bilaterally, or multilaterally;

NOTE Until changes to the regulations are made, UPU regulations that refer to any of the above standards may now be considered to refer to this standard.

Introduction

A requirement for the identification of individual postal items first arose in the context of postal products that require items to be individually tracked. Such products include EMS items, parcels, and registered, recorded delivery, express/Exprès and insured letter-post items. For these products, item identification is required to support communications about the items concerned between the sender, the receiver and the postal operator(s) involved in handling them. In many cases, item-level information might also need to be exchanged with other mail handling organizations such as carriers, delivery agents and customs authorities. S10 identifiers are typically used by customers, as they are included in the customer receipt for the item posted.

This requirement is met by the definition and use of a 13-character postal item identifier, according to which a single authority in each UPU member country allocates unique item identifiers for use with the special categories of postal items concerned.

This document provides the specification for this basic form of individual item identification for universal use between designated operators as referred to in the following UPU publications:

- UPU Letter Post Regulations (concerning the identification of items that are registered, insured, recorded delivery or express/Exprès);
- UPU Parcel Post Regulations (concerning the identification of parcels);
- Publications of the UPU's EMS Cooperative (concerning the identification of EMS items).

With the introduction of this standard, the term "S10" becomes synonymous with that of the 13-character identifier referred to in the UPU regulations and the publications of the EMS Cooperative.

NOTE The UPU has also developed specifications for other types of item identification, including identifiers which comply with ISO/IEC 15459 (commonly referred to as licence plates) and ID-tags, which are widely used in the automated processing of letters. UPU standard S<< provides a general introduction to all supported forms of item identification and gives references to the specific standards in which each type of identifier is specified.

Data definition and encoding standards – Identification of postal items – 13-character ID

1 Scope

This document provides the specification for the identification of items as defined in the UPU regulations and in publications of the UPU's EMS Cooperative. This specification is based on a 13-character identifier.

The standard may also be applied to the identification of domestic items, as well as items exchanged under bilateral or multilateral agreements, where the standard can meet the business requirement.

A postal item identifier that is compliant with this standard can be used to identify the individual postal item to which it relates by means of a representation of the identifier encoded on a label or form that is affixed to the item. In addition to being affixed to items, the data content of the S10 identifier is used on UPU forms, such as the CN 33, CN 16 and CP 87 forms, as well as comparable EMS forms. The identifier is the key element of the CN 08 inquiry form and customer service systems. S10 identifiers may be used on the CN 07 form (Advice of receipt or AR). They may also be included in the electronic messages referred to in the Letter Post Regulations and Parcel Post Regulations, and in EMS Cooperative publications; these messages include EMSEVT and PREDES messages.[4]

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, or references to a version number, only the edition cited applies. For undated references and where there is no reference to a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- UPU Standards Glossary (accessible at <http://www.upu.int>)
- Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1. Country codes (ISO 3166-1)

3 Terms and definitions

A number of common terms used in this document are defined in the UPU Standards Glossary, in documents referred to in normative references and in the bibliography. Definitions of frequently used or particularly important terms, as well as other terms introduced in this document, are given below.

3.1

S10 identifier

An S10 identifier is an item identifier that is compliant with this standard

NOTE An S10 identifier appearing on an item has a human-readable component and a barcode component. An S10 identifier appearing on a form referring to the item will have a human-readable component and may additionally have a barcode component. An S10 identifier appearing in an electronic message will have the 13 characters of data content that comprise the identifier.

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3.2

S10-format

The S10-format is the basic structure of the S10 identifier which enables it to be visually recognized as such.

There are two variants of the S10-format:

- a AANNNNNNNNNAA (2 alpha characters followed by 9 numeric characters and 2 alpha characters).
- b AANNNNNNNNXAA (2 alpha characters followed by 8 numeric characters, the character "X" and 2 alpha characters).

In either variant, the human-readable component may or may not include spaces for readability.

Therefore, any identifier comprising either 2 alpha characters, 9 numeric characters and 2 alpha characters or comprising 2 alpha characters, 8 numeric characters, the character "X" and 2 alpha characters can be considered to have an S10-format, even though it may not comply with this standard as regards data content and therefore may not be a valid S10 identifier.

NOTE 1 By definition, an S10 identifier uses an S10-format. However, a barcode that uses an S10-format may not be an S10 identifier. This can occur if the data content of the barcode does not comply with the S10 standard.

NOTE 2 An item can have two or more barcodes (involving various formats) applied to it. The customer posting an item and the organisations that handle the item along the supply chain may each apply barcodes for their own purposes. When the item is handled by a transit operator or by the destination operator, it is necessary to be able to visually determine which of possibly several barcodes represents the S10 identifier. To do so, the operator looks for an identifier in the "S10-format".

NOTE 3 The most widely used variant is "a" and it is often referred to as "A2-N9-A2", or simply "2-9-2".

4 Symbols and abbreviations

A number of symbols and abbreviations used in this document are defined in the UPU Standards Glossary.

5 Structure of the S10 identifier

5.1 Overall Structure

S10 identifiers have four components, shown in the following table. The result has a fixed length of 13 characters.

Character No	Data format	Component
1 and 2	a2	Service indicator (see 5.2 and 5.6)
3 to 10	n8	Serial number (see 5.3)
11	n1 or a1	Check digit or check digit absence indicator (see 5.4)
12 and 13	a2	Country code (see 5.5)

5.2 Service indicator

The service indicator comprises specific combinations of two alphabetic characters. For service indicators intended for universal use between designated operators, the first character defines the type of postal product or service. The second character is assigned by the origin operator.

A number of service indicators have been reserved for domestic/bilateral/multilateral use. They may therefore be freely used for this purpose without risk of a possible conflict with items intended for universal use. These codes would only be re-assigned for universal use after a process of consultation with all designated operators has indicated that this would not result in problems for any designated operator.

Designated operators that wish to add a new service indicator to the list of those currently reserved for domestic/bilateral/multilateral operations must submit a request to the International Bureau to do so.

Any combinations of two alphabetic characters that are not yet assigned for universal use, nor reserved for domestic/bilateral/multilateral may be assigned for universal use under the authority of the Postal Operations Council.

The assignment of service indicator codes is an integral part of this standard.

Refer to 5.6 for the assigned and reserved service indicator codes.

5.3 Serial number

The serial number shall be exactly eight numeric digits in length. Where required to ensure a length of 8 digits, leading zeros are used. A serial number of zero should not be used. Thus any value in the range 00000001 to 99999999 is a valid serial number.

5.4 Check digit or check digit absence indicator

A check digit is an arithmetically derived number that is used to support the detection of substitution and transposition errors which can occur during data capture. In the case of S10 identifiers, the 11th character is either a check digit, calculated in the manner specified below, or a check digit absence indicator – the character X.

For S10 identifiers intended for universal use, the check digit is a) mandatory for EMS; and b) strongly recommended for Letter Post and for Parcel Post. However, for letter post and for parcel post, although the check digit is strongly recommended, it is permissible to use the character X as a check digit absence indicator instead.

NOTE It is not permissible to extend the length of the serial number from 8 to 9 characters or to use a character other than X as the check digit absence indicator. Character 11 of the S10 identifier is therefore required to be either a check digit, calculated as specified below, or the character X.

Where used, the check digit shall be a single numeric digit calculated in accordance with the following algorithm, called weighted modulus 11:

- weight the digits in the serial number using the weighting factors 8 6 4 2 3 5 9 7 (that is, multiply the first digit by 8, the second by 6, the third by 4 and so on until the last by 7);
- calculate the sum of the weighted values;
- divide this sum by 11 (eleven) to obtain the remainder;
- subtract the remainder from 11;
- if the result falls within the range 1 to 9, use the result as the check digit;
- if the result is 10, use 0 as the check digit;
- if the result is 11, use 5 as the check digit.

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EXAMPLE Calculation for an item with serial number 47312482

Number	4	7	3	1	2	4	8	2	
Weighting factors	x 8	x 6	x 4	x 2	x 3	x 5	x 9	x 7	
Equals	32 +	42 +	12 +	2 +	6 +	20 +	72 +	14	= 200
200 divided by 11 = 18 with a remainder of 2									
11 minus 2 = 9: the check digit is therefore 9									
Complete self-checking number: 473124829									

NOTE The check digit can be used in business processes such as claims and inquiries or customer service to validate, for example, the accuracy of an item identifier when provided by telephone or on an inquiry form. An S10 check digit validation tool is available on the UPU website at www.upu.int/standards/en/index.shtml

5.5 Country code

This shall be the two-character ISO 3166-1 code of the UPU member country under whose authority the S10 identifier was issued¹.

In the case of S10 identifiers used for ETOE (extraterritorial office of exchange) operations, the country code is the ISO 3166-1 code of the UPU member country whose designated operator is responsible for operating the ETOE. In such a case, the operator of the ETOE is a designated operator, but not the designated operator of the country in which the ETOE is located.

¹ A UPU member country may have more than one region or territory that is uniquely identified by a different ISO 3166-1 code.

5.6 Service indicators by product type, including check digit or check digit absence indicator

Type of product	Allowable service indicator values	Check digit or check digit absence indicator (character 11) (see section 5.4)	Examples (fictitious, for illustration only)
EMS	EA to EW	The check digit is mandatory	EE123456785KR (EMS item identifier issued by Korea (Rep.))
Letter post	VA–VY insured RA–RY registered, but not insured AA–AY recorded delivery, but neither registered nor insured LA–LY express/Exprès UA–UZ item subject to customs control, but none of the above The use of UA–UZ requires bilateral agreement.	Character 11 must be either the check digit or the character “X” <i>Note: The check digit is strongly recommended.</i>	<i>Example 1</i> RR876543216ER (registered item identifier issued by Eritrea with a check digit) <i>Example 2</i> VA45678901XKG (insured item identifier issued by Kyrgyzstan with a check digit absence indicator (i.e. “X”))
Parcel post	CA to CY It is not required to use CV for insured parcels but if the service indicator CV is used, then it is recommended only to be used on insured parcels.	<i>Note: The check digit is strongly recommended.</i>	<i>Example 1</i> CP654321092GM (parcel item identifier issued by Gambia with a check digit) <i>Example 2</i> CV01000015XUA (insured parcel item identifier issued by Ukraine with the check digit absence indicator (i.e. “X”))
Reserved codes for domestic/ bilateral/ multilateral agreements only (see section 7.3)	AZ, BA-BZ, CZ, DA-DZ, EX-EZ, GA, GD, LZ, NA-NZ, PA-PZ, RZ, VZ, ZA-ZZ	According to domestic specifications or to bilateral agreement	

NOTE Until changes to the relevant regulations are made, UPU regulations concerning S10b refer to EMS, those concerning S10c refer to letter post and those concerning S10d refer to parcel post.

6 Issuing and management of S10 identifiers

S10 identifiers may be issued only under the authority of a single designated operator assigned by the UPU member country to do so within each region or territory, as defined by the ISO 3166-1 country code².

The designated operator assigned by the UPU member country manages the issue and use of S10 identifiers, among all the operators under the authority of that UPU member country, in such a way as to ensure that no S10 identifier is reused within a period of 12 calendar months.

In the case of S10 identifiers used by an ETOE (extraterritorial office of exchange) or military office of exchange, the S10 identifier is issued under the authority of the operator of that ETOE or military office of exchange. In this case, the operator is a designated operator, but not a designated operator of the country in which the ETOE or military office of exchange is located.

NOTE The UPU International Bureau produces, as a service, labels with S10 identifiers for use by designated operators. Further information in this connection is available from the UPU International Bureau.

In cases where an ISO country code has not been established (e.g. in cases where the postal system is operated under the authority of the United Nations), a 2-character code, selected from the ISO 3166-1 list of user-assigned code elements, is assigned by the UPU International Bureau.

7 Use of S10 identifiers

7.1 Mandatory or regulated use of S10 identifiers

The conditions under which the use of the S10 identifiers is mandatory or regulated, and the implications of not using S10 identifiers, are specified in the UPU Letter Post Regulations and Parcel Post Regulations, and in the publications of the UPU's EMS Cooperative.

7.2 Use of S10 identifiers on items

S10 identifiers may be produced on pre-printed label stock, with a copy applied to each item, and/or incorporated into UPU labels and forms (including the CN 04, CN 05, CN 06, CN 23 and CP 72 forms), and/or generated by a customer using the shipping system of an operator.

Operators may authorise major customers to control the issue of their own S10 identifiers by allocating them a specific service indicator value and/or serial number range.

Where the bar code is on a postal form such as a CN 23 that is placed inside a transparent envelope affixed to the item, the bar code, form and envelope shall be designed to permit the barcode to be scanned through the transparent envelope.

Only one S10 identifier is applied to an item. The S10 identifier may be applied in several copies, with the item bearing more than one representation of the same identifier as a result.

To enable barcode scanning, the S10 identifier should be applied to a flat surface on the item, and not folded around its edge.

² A UPU member country may have more than one region or territory, each identified by a different ISO 3166-1 code. In these cases, there can be different designated operators issuing and managing S10 identifiers – one for each region or territory as defined by the ISO 3166-1 code.

NOTE Originating operators may allow customers to affix S10 identifiers to items either by supplying the customers with forms or labels with the S10 identifier pre-printed or by enabling the customers to access the operator's systems to create forms or labels printed with the S10 identifier. In addition to this, customers may have a business requirement to affix barcodes that are separate and distinct from the S10 identifier provided by the originating operator, for their own internal purposes.

Originating operators may permit customers, for their own internal purposes, to affix barcodes that are separate and distinct from the S10 identifier. In such cases, the operators should discourage customers from using S10-format barcodes (see 3.2) for international items. When a customer does apply an S10-format barcode for his own purposes, the operator should remove or obliterate the customer's barcode prior to the item's dispatch to another operator.

Originating, transit or destination operators may also, for their internal use, affix additional barcodes that do not use an S10-format, provided that the additional barcodes do not obscure any part of the sender's address or return address, or any part of the S10 item identifier applied under the authority of the originating operator (see Annex A, Example 5).

A transit or destination operator may apply an S10 identifier identical in data content to the one applied by the originating operator. In this case, it is not necessary to obliterate or remove the subsequent S10 identifier applied if the item is forwarded to another operator or returned to the originating operator (see Annex A, Example 7).

NOTE This practice may be used to precisely identify the domestic product or processing stream, add additional information or eliminate the need for delivery employees to recognize labels from many countries of origin.

If a transit or destination operator applies an S10-format identifier that differs in data content from the S10 identifier applied by the originating operator, this subsequent S10-format identifier must be obliterated or removed if the item is forwarded to another operator or returned to the originating operator.

8 Multilateral, bilateral, or domestic use of S10-format identifiers

Identifiers using an S10-format (see section 3.2) may be used:

- multilaterally, for specific projects such as closed networks, in accordance with the instructions issued by the project. In these cases, the service indicators (see 7.1) will be defined by the project. Items with these identifiers should be dispatched only to operators identified in the project;
- bilaterally, based on an agreement between the two operators concerned. In these cases, the service indicators are defined in the bilateral agreement;
- domestically, with the service indicators defined by the operator.

Any service indicator may be used domestically, bilaterally or multilaterally. Operators are not limited to alphabetic service indicators for domestically, bilaterally or multilateral use.

NOTE Operators may have systems for both domestic and international use based on an item identifier of length 13 characters. The allocation of any of the 13 characters for domestic use is at the discretion of the operator, and is not governed by this standard.

Except where indicated in the following paragraph, this standard enables, but does not govern, the domestic/bilateral/multilateral use of service indicators.

There can be a business requirement to have a service indicator for domestic/bilateral/multilateral use, with the assurance that the service indicator will not, in future, conflict with those indicators in universal use between designated operators. The table in 5.6 indicates specific service indicators that will not be assigned for universal use. They may therefore be freely used for domestic/bilateral/multilateral operations without risk of a possible conflict with those in universal use.

EXAMPLE With reference to 5.6, the service indicator RR may be used for an international registered item or a domestic item such as registered mail, or for any other domestic product. The service indicator FA may be used for a domestic product, with the understanding that it may, in the future, be assigned for universal use between designated operators. The service indicator DA may be used for a domestic product, with the understanding that it will not be assigned for universal use.

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NOTE Typically, the country code and the service indicator together, rather than just the service indicator, are used to ensure that domestic/bilateral S10 item identifiers will not conflict with those in universal use. This enables service indicators in universal use to also be used domestically.

Codes JA–JZ, KA–KZ, SA–SZ, TY–TZ, WA–WZ may possibly conflict with data identifiers used with other methods of identifying items. It is recommended to determine whether any conflict with these data identifiers is possible before using these codes as service indicators domestically or bilaterally. It is also recommended to avoid codes OA–OZ as these may not be easily recognizable as being in S10-format.

In all cases where S10-format identifiers are used (whether multilaterally, bilaterally or domestically), the characters in positions 12 and 13 should comprise the two-character ISO 3166-1 country code of the UPU member country, region or territory under whose authority the S10 identifier was issued. This will avoid any problems should the item be inadvertently forwarded to an unintended destination. It is also recommended to use character 11 as the check digit.

9 Barcode representation of S10 identifiers

For the bar coding of S10 identifiers, use shall be made of either Code 128 symbology, defined in ISO/IEC 15417, or Code 39 symbology, defined in ISO/IEC 16388. Of the two, barcode symbology 128 is strongly recommended, as it is more compact and uses less ink

NOTE It is probable that this standard will change in future to require code 128 and no longer permit code 39.

Operators are required to be able to scan S10 identifier barcodes created using barcode symbology code 128 or code 39.

The following symbology parameters shall be used:

Parameter	Code 128	Code 39
Character set	A–Z, 0–9	
Number of characters	13 (excluding start, stop, symbology check value)	
Symbology defined symbol check character	Mandatory (required by symbology)	Required for EMS; recommended on other items
Check digit	See 5.4	
Narrow element (X) dimension	0,25 mm – 0,51 mm	0,25 to 0,43 mm
	a minimum of 0,33 mm is recommended The X-dimension impacts scan-ability. Within the allowed range, it is recommended to use the largest possible X-dimension possible, considering label or form design.	
Wide/narrow (N) ratio	not applicable	2,5:1 to 3,0:1; 3,0:1 preferred
Intercharacter gap	not applicable	1X – 5,3X if $X < 0,287$ mm; 1X – 1,52 mm if $0,286 < X < 0,507$ mm, 1X – 3X if $X > 0,506$ mm
Minimum bar height	15 % of the width of the entire symbol with a minimum of 9.0 mm and a recommended minimum of 12,5 mm. To enhance readability, it is recommended that the barcode be designed to be as tall as possible, taking into consideration the aspects of label and forms design.	

Parameter	Code 128	Code 39
Minimum quiet zone at ends	Minimum 10 times the X-dimension at each end of the bar code. It is recommended to use the largest possible quiet zone, considering label or form design.	
Use of FNC4	Not permitted	not applicable

Where bar codes are printed using digital printing technologies, parameter values should be chosen such that each bar and space has a width which corresponds to an integral multiple of the printer resolution. This should be at least 8 dots per mm (approx. 200 dots per inch), but a resolution of 12 dots per mm (approx. 300 dots per inch) or more is recommended.

Where Code 39 is used, the N-ratio should be chosen such that the product of this and the number of dots in X is an integer. For example, a ratio of 3,0:1 may always be used; a ratio of 2,5:1 should only be used if the number of dots in X is even.

10 Human-readable representation of S10 identifiers

A human-readable representation of the S10 identifier shall be printed in close proximity to (1 mm - 5 mm above or below) and parallel to the bar coded representation. Additional copies of the human readable representation may be printed without associated bar code, provided that each has identical content and the content is identical to that of the barcode.

The human-readable representation consists of 13 characters. Spaces may be inserted to enhance readability. The recommended combination of data and spaces is AA NNN NNN NNN AA. Only upper case alphabetic and numeric characters may be used.

NOTE 1 The spaces are not part of the identifier and may not be included in the bar coded representation of the S10 identifier, or in the data content of the S10 identifier used in electronic messages.

NOTE 2 If a barcode is damaged in transit, the data might not be scan-able by the transit or destination operator and might need to be manually entered, using the human-readable representation. It is important that either:

- a spaces are not entered when manually entering the S10 identifier; or*
- b the data capture system prevents spaces from being entered or automatically removes them.*

A single sans-serif font and character size should be used. The specific font and size may be chosen in function of the frequency of reading/capture of the text concerned, the desired ease of readability, the available space, etc. Individual characters should be between 2 mm and 5 mm high, and have a maximum width of 4 mm.

NOTE 3 This typically corresponds to a range of 8 to 14 point. The printout needs to be large enough to be easily readable, but needs to take account of aesthetics. Character size also needs to relate to the resolution of image capture devices used in OCR and video-coding applications; the values recommended here are appropriate to scanners with a resolution of 8 dots per mm (200 dpi) or greater.

Annex A (informative) Examples

- 1 An S10 identifier 12.5 mm high (for EMS item):

Code 128 symbology



EE 876 543 216 CA

Code 39 symbology (accepted, but not recommended)



EE 876 543 216 CA

- 2 An S10 identifier 12.5 mm high for parcels (includes a check digit absence indicator "X" in character 11):

Use of the check digit absence indicator is not recommended, while use of the check digit is strongly recommended.

Code 128 symbology



CC 876 543 21X CA

Code 39 symbology (accepted, but not recommended)



CC 876 543 21X CA

- 3 An S10 item identifier for registered letter-post items, shown incorporated into the CN 04 form:



3 An S10 item identifier for a registered letter-post item (RR 07 270 565 9 PL)

In this case, the destination operator has applied a non-S10-format item identifier (98.00.802077.23271453) for internal purposes and has established a cross-reference with the original S10 identifier. If this item had been returned to sender, it would not have been necessary to remove or obliterate the item identifier applied at destination, since it does not use an S10-format.



Non-S10-format identifier applied at destination

S10 identifier applied at origin. In this case, the originating operator used an alternative to the recommended spacing of AA NNN NNN NNN AA. It is still S10-compliant.

4 An S10 identifier incorporated into the CN 04 and CN 22 forms:

In this case, the originating operator also applied a second barcode. Since this second barcode does not use the S10-format, its application complies with the S10 standard.



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5 S10 identifiers for EMS items, as listed on an EMS CN 33 form

Serial Courant	Item Number Numéro de l'envoi
01	EE004496418CA
02	EE066465398CA
03	EE002250553CA
04	EE071328514CA
05	EE006635245CA

Detailed Entry		
Serial No.	Parcel Number	Numéro du Colis
		1
1	CC069137604CA	
2	CC068503726CA	
3	CC069375113CA	
4	CC064088084CA	
5	CC067914331CA	
6	CC069396904CA	
7	CC067075028CA	
8	CC067129287CA	

6 S10 identifiers for parcels, as listed on a CP 87 form

7 S10 identifiers applied by the destination operator (Canada Post) on an inbound express/Express item from Great Britain (GB), an EMS item from the United States (US), a registered item from the Philippines (PH) and a parcel from China (CN). As the data content of the S10 identifiers applied by Canada is identical to that of the original S10 identifiers, Canada does not need to remove or obliterate these identifiers if returning the items to the sender.



Bibliography

This bibliography provides full reference and sourcing information for all standards and other reference sources which are quoted in the above text. For references which mention specific version numbers or dates, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications might not be relevant. However, users of this document are encouraged to investigate the existence and applicability of more recent editions. For references without date or version number, the latest edition of the document referred to applies. It is stressed that only referenced documents are listed here.

UPU standards

NOTE UPU documents are available from the UPU International Bureau:

*Weltpoststrasse 4, Case postale, 3000 Berne 15, SWITZERLAND;
Tel: +41 31 350 3111; Fax: +41 31 350 3110; <http://www.upu.int>*

- [1] Letter Post Manual (available at www.upu.int/acts/en/2_letter_en.pdf)
- [2] Parcel Post Manual (available at www.upu.int/acts/en/3_parcel_en.pdf)
- [3] EMS manual (available from the International Bureau's EMS Unit)
- [4] UPU EDI Messaging Standards (M17 EMSEVT V1, M40 EMSEVT V3, M14 PREDES V2.0 and M41 PREDES V2.1)