Universal *POST*CODE*® DataBase – Description of files 2026.1

General information

This document provides technical information on the Universal *POST*CODE*® DataBase product. In particular, it describes the format of files and records. Specific information for a particular country or territory's data is to be found in *Annex 1*.

Description of the structure of folders on CD/FTP in the deliveries

The directory structure and the zipping convention are explained in the document entitled: "EN_layout_descrip_YYYY.Q.doc", which has been added to the technical documentation.

Description of the product

Universal *POST*CODE*® DataBase consists of one or more data sets for each country or territory. Data sets for a particular country or territory are provided in a separate folder, whose name is the alpha–3 ISO 3166–1 code for the country or territory or, in the case of territories for which no ISO code is defined, an alpha–3 code within a custom defined range of codes pertaining to the ISO 3166-1 standard.

Each country or territory has a set of one to five files (addressing data may not include subdivisions of localities, streets, organizations or synonyms). Moreover, more than one data set (a collection of files) can exist for a country or territory depending on the data level availability or when the data set requires an additional licence or fee. Due to these differences in licences there are two types of data sets:

"Standard data set" refers to the data set included in the basic *POST*CODE*® licence and requires no additional fee.

"Special data set" refers to the data set:

- not included in the basic *POST*CODE*® licence and requiring an additional licence, or
- included in the basic *POST*CODE*® licence but requiring an additional fee.

The table below describes the data files organization. Each filename has the format AAA_XYN. AAA stands for the country's or the territory's alpha–3 code, X is a data set identifier used to identify various data sets. The collection of files in the *"Standard data set"* have X = '0', and those in the *"Special data set"* can have X = '1' to '9. Where more than one "*Standard data set"* with X = '0' are provided, Y = '1' to '9' is a data set identifier used to number the various "*Standard data sets".* N identifies the content of the file as described in the table. The ABBREV. column lists the abbreviations that are used as prefix of field names.

FILE TYPE	**ABBREV.**	**FILENAME AAA_XYN**	**CONTENT**
LOCALITY	LOC	AAA_XY1.dat	Localities or other entities that generally, together with the postcode, constitute the last line of the address.
LOCALITY-SUBDIVISION	SUB	AAA_XY2.dat	Subdivisions of a locality, such as a district, a neighbourhood, a building or a floor (building or floor information is stored in this file for countries or territories where sectoral addresses are used, as in Japan and Brazil).
STREET	STR	AAA_XY3.dat	Street and building-level information.

ORGANIZATION	ORG	AAA_XY4.dat	This file carries various kinds of address data depending on the record type and subtype (values of the ORG_TYPE_IND and ORG_SUB_TYPE_IND). See the complete list of possible types and subtypes in section describing layout of the ORGANIZATION file.
SYNONYM	SYN	AAA_XY5.dat	Synonyms for names provided in other files.

Description of records

Each record definition is described in a four-column table containing one or more field descriptions.

The first column indicates the serial number of the field within the record, the second column contains the name of a field (uniquely identifying the field within the database), the third – a description of the field and the fourth column shows the type of data the field contains. The characters 9 and X identify types of numerical and alphanumerical data.

Sample record			
No.	**Name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	FIELD_1_NAME	Field 1 description	9
2	FIELD_2_NAME	Field 2 description	X
3	FIELD_3_NAME	Field 3 description	X

All the files contain one header record and one trailer record. Each file header record contains:

- File type identifier;
- Date of file creation (format: YYYYMMDD);
- Update number of data modification (format: YYYY.Q, the year and quarter of the update). This is the number of the update when the data was last modified;
- Update number of data delivery (format: YYYY.Q, year and quarter).
- ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 country code
- Data set identifier
- Character encoding of the file

Each file trailer record contains:

- File type identifier;
- The number of data records. This number does not include the header and trailer records.

The records are of variable length. The fields are also of variable length, and are tab-delimited (ASCII code 9). Some fields in a record may take a null value, that is, they may be empty.

Character encoding issues

Characters in the files are encoded in either the Unicode UTF-8 or one of the ISO 8859 character sets. In case of ISO 8859 encodings a character set appropriate for the script in which the data is available is used for each country or territory. In a majority of cases, it is the ISO 8859–1 character set. The ISO 8859 encoding used for specific data set is specified in the "List of data sets and database volume". The character sets currently used and their script or language coverage are as follows:

ISO 8859–1	Western European languages
ISO 8859–2	Eastern European languages
ISO 8859–5	Cyrillic script
ISO 8859–6	Arabic script
ISO 8859–7	Greek script
ISO 8859–9	Turkish
ISO 8859–11	Thai
ISO 8859–13	Baltic languages

Note that some writing systems such as Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Armenian are not covered by ISO 8859 family of encoding. Files with names in these writing systems are provided only in UTF-8 encoding.

Each data set for a country contains versions of names transliterated to the US–ASCII character set (the ANSI X3.4–1986 standard), in addition to names with diacritics (if data in the national script is available for this country or territory). The US–ASCII character set is a subset of each of ISO 8859 and UTF-8 character sets and comprises the following characters (the first item is the blank, or space, character):

```
  ! " # $ % & ' ( ) * + , - . /
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 : ; < = > ?
@ A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z [ \ ] ^ _
` a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o
p q r s t u v w x y z { | } ~
```

US–ASCII character set

For each address element a pair of fields has been assigned to store two versions of name for this element. For example, in the LOCALITY file, LOC_NAME is used for storing a locality name with diacritics or in local writing system (Arabic, Cyrillic, Hanzi, etc) and LOC_NAME_TRANS for storing a version of this locality name without diacritics and in Latin script. Therefore the fields with names ending with _TRANS contain only US-ASCII characters and the fields without suffix '_TRANS' contain local spellings of names with diacritics or in local writing system.

If a data set contains only names in non-Latin script (i.e. Arabic, Cyrillic, Hanzi, etc.) and Romanized names are not available, then these names are provided in the _TRANS fields.

When Romanized versions of non-Latin names exists and there are multiple versions of names in non-Latin scripts then all names in non-Latin scripts are stored in the SYNONYM file and are treated as synonyms of the names stored in all other files. Transliteration rules may or may not apply in such cases.

If a data set for a country or territory does not contain diacritics and can be encoded using the US–ASCII characters, then only the _TRANS field is filled in for each pair of fields consisting of a non-_TRANS field and a _TRANS field. For example, according to French addressing rules, no diacritics

should be used in addresses and the source data contains transliterated names only. Therefore, only the LOC_NAME_TRANS field is filled in, rather than both the LOC_NAME and LOC_NAME_TRANS fields.

For scripts based on the Latin alphabet, each _TRANS field is a transliterated version of a non-_TRANS field (e.g. the field LOC_NAME_TRANS contains a transliterated version of the name stored in LOC_NAME). Rules used for transliteration are described in *Annex 1*. (Only some Western European languages are currently covered). The rules used for Icelandic are given below as an example. According to these rules, "Thorlakshofn" stored in LOC_NAME_TRANS is the transliterated version of the locality name "Þorlákshöfn" stored in LOC_NAME.

Characters	ISO 8859-1 Hex value	Replacement characters
á	E1	a
Á	C1	A
æ	E6	ae
Æ	C6	Ae
ð	F0	d
Ð	D0	D
é	E9	e
É	C9	E
í	ED	i
Í	CD	I
ó	F3	o
Ó	D3	O
ö	F6	o
Ö	D6	O
þ	FE	th
Þ	DE	Th
ú	FA	u
Ú	DA	U
ý	FD	y
Ý	DD	Y

Transliteration rules for Icelandic names

The transliteration rules for all data sets are provided in a separate document: EN_Transliteration_rules.xlsx.

All references in documentation to data items that can be stored in two versions (with and without diacritics) are made using the non-_TRANS fields.

Since data in the files can be provided in various writing systems and various languages, each record has fields providing information on script and language.
Language (LOC_LNG, SUB_LNG, ORG_LNG, STR_LNG, SYN_LNG)

They hold the alpha-2 ISO 639–1 code for the language in which the name is given. If the alpha-2 ISO 639-1 code for the language in which the name is given is missing, the field uses the alpha-3 ISO 639-2.

Example: for the Swiss locality Luzern, which is a German name (LOC_SCRIPT = 'de'), there are two synonyms: the Italian name Lucerna (SYN_LNG = 'it') and the French name Lucerne (SYN_LNG = 'fr').

Script (LOC_SCRIPT, SUB_SCRIPT, ORG_SCRIPT, STR_SCRIPT, SYN_SCRIPT)

These fields hold the four-letter ISO 15924 code of the script in which the synonym is given.

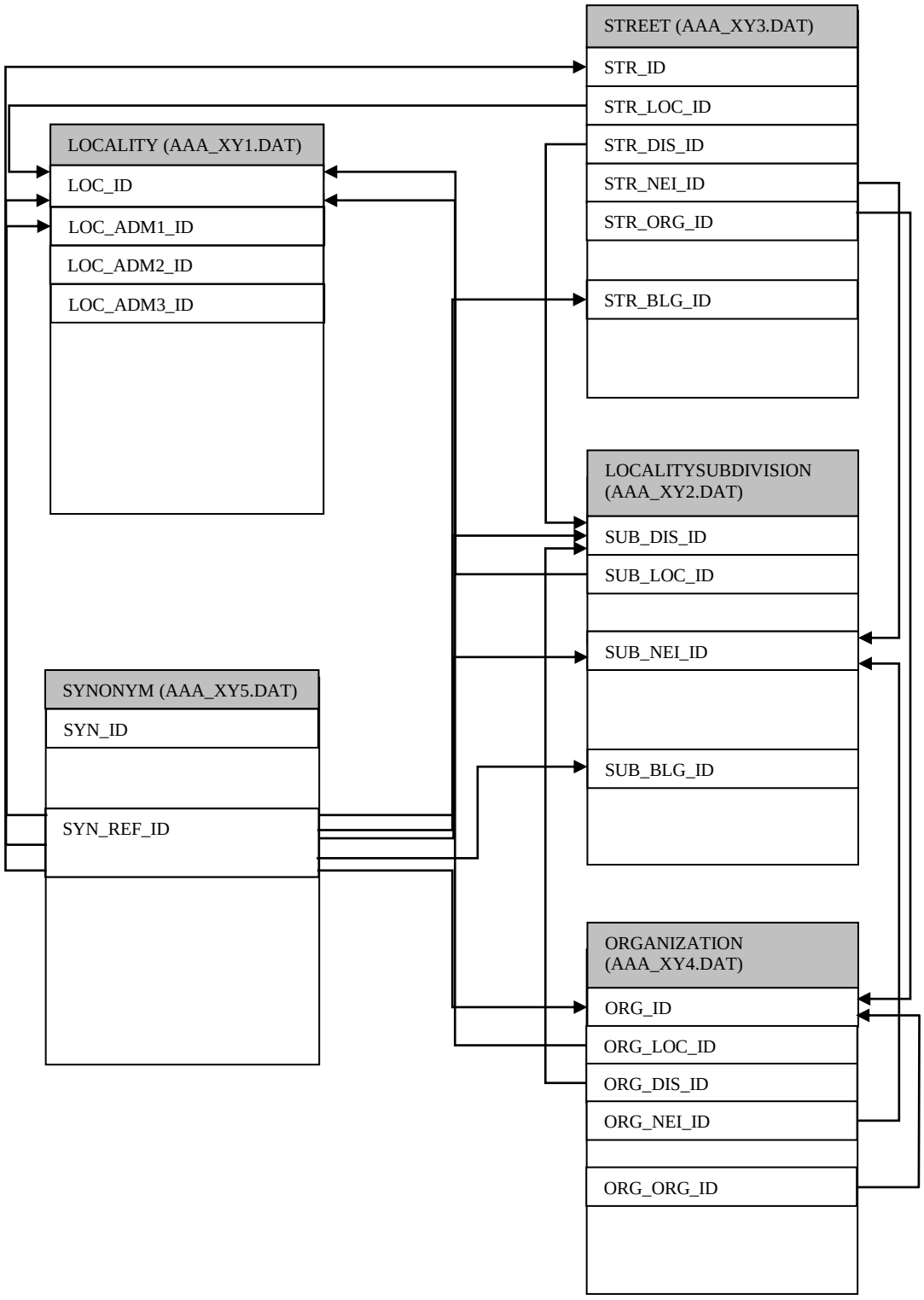
Example: for the capital of Korea (Rep.), Seoul, provided in the LOC_NAME_TRANS field in Latin, there is Korean version of the name: 서울특별시 carried in the LOC_NAME field with ISO 15924 code "Hang" (for Korean script called Hangul) in the LOC_SCRIPT field.

Links between files and permanent identifiers

Integrity between the various data components is assured by the 'primary/foreign key' identifiers. These identifiers are contained in the fields with the suffix **_ID** and their value changes each time the data set is updated. The ER diagram on the next page illustrates the relationships between the files.

Data components are also identified by fields with suffix _KEY that are intended to be permanent identifiers between updates and, when available, are taken from the source data.

Links between files



LOCALITY file (AAA_XY1.DAT)

Header record			
No.	**Field name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	LOC_FILE_ID	File type identifier	X
2	LOC_FILE_GEN_DATE	Date of file creation (format: YYYYMMDD)	9
3	LOC_FILE_MOD_UPDATE	Update number of data modification (format: YYYY.Q)	X
4	LOC_FILE_GEN_UPDATE	Update number of data delivery (format: YYYY.Q)	X
5	LOC_ISO3	ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 country code	X
6	LOC_DSET_ID	Data set identifier	9
7	LOC_ENCODING	Character encoding of the file	X

Note

File type identifier (LOC_FILE_ID) = LOCALITY

Data record			
No.	**Field name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	LOC_ID	Locality identifier	9
2	LOC_KEY	Permanent locality identifier	X
3	LOC_ADM1_ID	Identifier administrative division level 1	9
4	LOC_ADM1_KEY	Permanent administrative division level 1 identifier	X
5	LOC_ADM1_NAME	Name of administrative division level 1	X
6	LOC_ADM1_NAME_TRANS	Name of administrative division level 1 without diacritics	X
7	LOC_ADM1_SFX	Suffix of administrative division level 1	X
8	LOC_ADM1_SFX_TRANS	Suffix of administrative division level 1 without diacritics	X
9	LOC_ADM1_ABV	Abbreviation of administrative division level 1	X
10	LOC_ADM1_ABV_TRANS	Abbreviation of administrative division level 1 without diacritics	X
11	LOC_ADM2_ID	Identifier administrative division level 2	9
12	LOC_ADM2_KEY	Permanent administrative division level 2 identifier	X
13	LOC_ADM2_NAME	Name of administrative division level 2	X
14	LOC_ADM2_NAME_TRANS	Name of administrative division level 2 without diacritics	X
15	LOC_ADM2_SFX	Suffix of administrative division level 2	X
16	LOC_ADM2_SFX_TRANS	Suffix of administrative division level 2 without diacritics	X
17	LOC_ADM2_ABV	Abbreviation of administrative division level 2	X

18	LOC_ADM2_ABV_TRANS	Abbreviation of administrative division level 2 without diacritics	X
19	LOC_ADM3_ID	Identifier administrative division level 3	9
20	LOC_ADM3_KEY	Permanent administrative division level 3 identifier	X
21	LOC_ADM3_NAME	Name of administrative division level 3	X
22	LOC_ADM3_NAME_TRANS	Name of administrative division level 3 without diacritics	X
23	LOC_ADM3_SFX	Suffix of administrative division level 3	X
24	LOC_ADM3_SFX_TRANS	Suffix of administrative division level 3 without diacritics	X
25	LOC_ADM3_ABV	Abbreviation of administrative division level 3	X
26	LOC_ADM3_ABV_TRANS	Abbreviation of administrative division level 3 without diacritics	X
27	LOC_NAME	Name of locality	X
28	LOC_NAME_TRANS	Name of locality without diacritics	X
29	LOC_SFX	Suffix of locality	X
30	LOC_SFX_TRANS	Suffix of locality without diacritics	X
31	LOC_PCODE	Postcode	X
32	LOC_PCODE_FIN	Final postcode	X
33	LOC_DSC	Description of locality	X
34	LOC_DSC_TRANS	Description of locality without diacritics	X
35	LOC_SCRIPT	Script	X
36	LOC_LANGUAGE	Language	X

Notes

Administrative division identifiers (LOC_ADM1_ID, LOC_ADM2_ID, LOC_ADM3_ID)

Each name of administrative division is assigned a unique identifier. The identifier is used for reference to store synonyms in the SYNONYM file.

Suffix of administrative division name (LOC_ADM1_SFX, LOC_ADM2_SFX, LOC_ADM3_SFX)

The suffix of an administrative division name may be added to the name of the administrative division name in an address.
Example: the province of Nagano in Japan has the suffix "–ken" and may appear as "Nagano–ken" in an address.

Abbreviation of administrative division name (LOC_ADM1_ABV, LOC_ADM2_ABV, LOC_ADM3_ABV)

This field stores the abbreviations of administrative division names recommended for use in addresses.

Suffix of locality (LOC_SFX)

The suffix of a locality may be added to the name of the locality in an address.

Example: the locality of Calvão in Portugal has the suffix "VGS" and should therefore appear as "Calvão VGS" in an address.

Final postcode (LOC_PCODE_FIN)

When a locality is assigned two or more postcodes and their use is not defined by records in the LOCALITYSUBDIVISION, STREET or ORGANIZATION files, the Postcode (LOC_PCODE) and Final postcode (LOC_PCODE_FIN) fields define the range in which all the postcodes in question are found.

Description of locality (LOC_DSC)

This field contains additional information about the locality which can be used to distinguish between two different localities with the same name (e.g. to facilitate delivery).

Trailer record			
No.	**Field name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	LOC_FILE_ID	File type identifier	X
2	LOC_FILE_REC_NO	Number of data records (excluding header and trailer records)	9

Note

File type identifier (LOC_FILE_ID) = LOCALITY

LOCALITY SUBDIVISION file (AAA_XY2.DAT)

Header record			
No.	**Field name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	SUB_FILE_ID	File type identifier	X
2	SUB_FILE_GEN_DATE	Date of file creation (format: YYYYMMDD)	9
3	SUB_FILE_MOD_UPDATE	Update number of data modification (format: YYYY.Q)	X
4	SUB_FILE_GEN_UPDATE	Update number of data delivery (format: YYYY.Q)	X
5	SUB_ISO3	ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 country code	X
6	SUB_DSET_ID	Data set identifier	9
7	SUB_ENCODING	Character encoding of the file	X

Note

File type identifier (SUB_FILE_ID) = LOCALITYSUBDIVISION

Data record			
No.	**Field name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	SUB_DIS_ID	District identifier	9
2	SUB_DIS_KEY	Permanent district identifier	X
3	SUB_LOC_ID	Locality identifier	9
4	SUB_LOC_SFX	Suffix of locality	X
5	SUB_LOC_SFX_TRANS	Suffix of locality without diacritics	X
6	SUB_DIS_NAME	Name of district	X
7	SUB_DIS_NAME_TRANS	Name of district without diacritics	X
8	SUB_DIS_SFX	Suffix of district	X
9	SUB_DIS_SFX_TRANS	Suffix of district without diacritics	X
10	SUB_DIS_DSC	Description of district	X
11	SUB_DIS_DSC_TRANS	Description of district without diacritics	X
12	SUB_DIS_PCODE	Postcode of district	X
13	SUB_DIS_PCODE_FIN	Final postcode of district	X
14	SUB_NEI_ID	Neighbourhood identifier	9
15	SUB_NEI_KEY	Permanent neighbourhood identifier	X
16	SUB_NEI_NAME	Name of neighbourhood	X
17	SUB_NEI_NAME_TRANS	Name of neighbourhood without diacritics	X
18	SUB_NEI_SFX	Suffix of neighbourhood	X
19	SUB_NEI_SFX_TRANS	Suffix of neighbourhood without diacritics	X
20	SUB_NEI_ZONE_FROM	Neighbourhood start zone	X

21	SUB_NEI_ZONE_TO	Neighbourhood end zone	X
22	SUB_NEI_DSC	Description of neighbourhood	X
23	SUB_NEI_DSC_TRANS	Description of neighbourhood without diacritics	X
24	SUB_NEI_PCODE	Postcode of neighbourhood	X
25	SUB_SCRIPT	Script of locality subdivision record	X
26	SUB_LANGUAGE	Language of locality subdivision record	X

Notes

The fields relating to neighbourhoods, zones and blocks/buildings are used to reflect the particular administrative and addressing structure that exists in some countries, like Korea (Rep.), for example. Consequently, other fields for storing building information can be found in the STREET file and are used for more typical administrative and addressing structures.

Records in the LOCALITYSUBDIVISION file may also contain information other than subdivisions of localities; in particular, the names of dependent localities which do not have a postcode of their own. In such cases, *Locality identifier* (SUB_LOC_ID) indicates the main locality where postal items for the dependent locality are handled. These and other exceptions are described in *Annex 1* in the sections pertaining to particular countries.

Locality identifier (SUB_LOC_ID)

This field is linked to a record in the LOCALITY file.

Suffix of locality without diacritics (SUB_LOC_SFX_TRANS)

When the suffix of a locality is not null, it should be added to the name of the locality in an address in this district.

Suffix of district without diacritics (SUB_DIS_SFX_TRANS)

When the suffix of a district is not null, it should be added to the name of the district in an address.

Example: the district of Chuo in Japan has the suffix "–ku" and should therefore appear as "Chuo–ku" in an address.

Description of district without diacritics (SUB_DIS_DSC_TRANS)

This field contains additional information about the district which can optionally be included in an address (e.g. to facilitate delivery).

Final postcode of district (SUB_DIS_PCODE_FIN)

When a district is assigned two or more postcodes and their use is not defined by records in the STREET or ORGANIZATION files, the *Postcode of district* (SUB_DIS_PCODE) and *Final postcode of district* (SUB_DIS_PCODE_FIN) fields define the range in which all the postcodes in question are found.

Suffix of neighbourhood without diacritics (SUB_NEI_SFX_TRANS)

When the suffix of a neighbourhood is not null, it should be added to the name of the neighbourhood in an address.

Example: the neighbourhood of Ningyo in Japan has the suffix "–cho" and should therefore appear as "Ningyo–cho" in an address.

Start and end zones (SUB_NEI_ZONE_START and SUB_NEI_ZONE_END)

A neighbourhood may be divided into zones. The *Neighbourhood start zone* (SUB_NEI_ZONE_START) and *Neighbourhood end zone* (SUB_NEI_ZONE_END) fields indicate the range of zones within the neighbourhood to which the neighbourhood postcode (stored in SUB_NEI_PCODE) corresponds.

Description of neighbourhood without diacritics (SUB_NEI_DSC_TRANS)

This field contains additional information about the neighbourhood which can optionally be included in an address (e.g. to facilitate delivery).

Building identifier (SUB_BLG_ID)

Each building name stored in the database is assigned a unique identifier. The identifier is used for reference to store synonyms for the building name in the SYNONYM file.

Start and end of building units (SUB_BLG_UNIT_START and SUB_BLG_UNIT_END)

A building may be divided into units, such as apartments, entrances, etc. The *Building start unit* (SUB_BLG_UNIT_START) and *Building end unit* (SUB_BLG_UNIT_END) fields indicate the range of units within the building to which the building postcode (stored in SUB_BLG_PCODE) corresponds.

Suffix of building unit (SUB_BLG_UNIT_SFX)

When the suffix of a unit is not null, it should be added to the number (or name) of the unit in the address.

Example: in Korea (Rep.), if the start and end units are 102 and 104 and the suffix of the unit is "dong", the postcode for the building corresponds to the units from 102 dong to 104 dong.

Trailer record			
No.	**Field name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	SUB_FILE_ID	File type identifier	X
2	SUB_FILE_REC_NO	Number of data records (excluding header and trailer records)	9

Note

File type identifier (SUB_FILE_ID) = LOCALITYSUBDIVISION

STREET file (AAA_XY3.DAT)

Header record			
No.	**Field name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	STR_FILE_ID	File type identifier	X
2	STR_FILE_GEN_DATE	Date of file creation (format: YYYYMMDD)	9
3	STR_FILE_MOD_UPDATE	Update number of data modification (format: YYYY.Q)	X
4	STR_FILE_GEN_UPDATE	Update number of data delivery (format: YYYY.Q)	X
5	STR_ISO3	ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 country code	X
6	STR_DSET_ID	Data set identifier	9
7	STR_ENCODING	Character encoding of the file	X

Note

File type identifier (STR_FILE_ID) = STREET

Data record			
No.	**Field name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	STR_ID	Street identifier	9
2	STR_KEY	Permanent street identifier	X
3	STR_LOC_ID	Locality identifier	9
4	STR_DIS_ID	District identifier	9
5	STR_NEI_ID	Neighbourhood identifier	9
6	STR_ORG_ID	Organization identifier	9
7	STR_PFX	Prefix of street name	X
8	STR_PFX_TRANS	Prefix of street name without diacritics	X
9	STR_QLF_PRE	Preceding qualifier of street	X
10	STR_QLF_PRE_TRANS	Preceding qualifier of street without diacritics	X
11	STR_QLF_SUC	Succeeding qualifier of street	X
12	STR_QLF_SUC_TRANS	Succeeding qualifier of street without diacritics	X
13	STR_NAME	Name of street	X
14	STR_NAME_TRANS	Name of street without diacritics	X
15	STR_LOC_SFX	Suffix of locality	X
16	STR_LOC_SFX_TRANS	Suffix of locality without diacritics	X
17	STR_TYPE	Type of street	X
18	STR_TYPE_TRANS	Type of street without diacritics	X
19	STR_TYPE_ABV	Abbreviation of type of street	X
20	STR_TYPE_ABV_TRANS	Abbreviation of type of street without diacritics	X
21	STR_ADR_NUM_KEY	Permanent identifier of address	X
22	STR_FROM_NUM	Lowest street number	9
23	STR_FROM_UNIT	Lowest unit number	X
24	STR_FROM_ALPH	Extension of lowest street number	X
25	STR_TO_NUM	Highest street number	9
26	STR_TO_UNIT	Highest unit number	X
27	STR_TO_ALPH	Extension of highest street number	X
28	STR_EVENODD	Even/odd indicator	9
29	STR_DSC	Description of street	X

30	STR_DSC_TRANS	Description of street without diacritics	X
31	STR_BLG_ID	Building identifier	9
32	STR_BLG_NAME	Name of building	X
33	STR_BLG_NAME_TRANS	Name of building without diacritics	X
34	STR_BLG_TYPE	Building type	X
35	STR_BLG_TYPE_TRANS	Building type without diacritics	X
36	STR_BLG_DSC	Building description	X
37	STR_BLG_DSC_TRANS	Building description without diacritics	X
38	STR_REF_STR_ID	Associated street identifier	9
39	STR_PCODE	Postcode	X
40	STR_SCRIPT	Script of street record	X
41	STR_LANGUAGE	Language of street record	X

Notes

In addition to street information, the file can store building-related information, e.g. for addresses in which a building name can appear in the line normally used for street data.

Street identifier (STR_ID)

Unlike identifiers found in other files, the *Street identifier* (STR_ID) is not a primary key for the STREET file; in other words, values in this field may not be unique within the file. Where a street appears in two or more data records (for example, where different postcodes are assigned to different number ranges for the same street), each of these records has the same *Street identifier* (STR_ID) value. If a street belongs to more than one locality, the same identifier may be assigned to distinct records with different *Locality identifier* (STR_LOC_ID) values.

In records containing building-related information only, the *Street identifier* (STR_ID) has the value 0 and the records can be distinguished by the value of the *Building identifier* (STR_BLG_ID).

Organization identifier (STR_ORG_ID)

When not empty, this identifier links the street to a record in the ORGANIZATION file. Records of this kind (STR_ORG_ID not empty) are used for storing street/building details of an organization's address.

Permanent identifier of address (STR_ADR_NUM_KEY)

This is an identifier usually coming from the source data and referring to the address that is described by the record in the STREET file.

Prefix of street name (STR_PFX)

The prefix of a street name is a particle, separate from the type of street, placed before the street name.

Example: for "Via degli Acanti", "Via" is the type of street, "degli" the prefix of the street name and "Acanti" the street name.

Preceding qualifier of street (STR_QLF_PRE)

This field stores a postal address element placed before the street name and street type, which distinguishes between different parts of a street having the same street name and street type within a locality or between instances where two streets have the same name and type within a locality.

Example: The field can be used to store the so-called directionals which are address elements giving directional information for delivery (i.e. N, S, NE, NW etc.), used e.g. in Canada and the USA. In "N Bay ST", "N" is the directional, "Bay" is the street name and "ST" is the street type abbreviation.

Succeeding qualifier of street (STR_QLF_SUC)

This field stores a postal address element placed after the street name and street type, which distinguishes between different parts of a street having the same street name and street type within a locality or between instances where two streets have the same name and type within a locality.

Suffix of locality (STR_LOC_SFX)

When the suffix of a locality is not null, it should be added to the name of the locality in addresses on this street.

Type of street (STR_TYPE)

Streets with identical names but of different types are considered to be different and are therefore assigned different *Street identifier* (STR_ID) values and may appear in the file with overlapping number ranges.

Examples: "street", "road", "rue"

Abbreviation of type of street (STR_TYPE_ABV)

This field stores street type abbreviations as recommended by a postal administration or as commonly used in addresses.

Lowest street number and *Highest street number* (STR_FROM_NUM, STR_TO_NUM)

The range of premises identifiers (street numbers, kilometres etc.) to which the postcode in the record corresponds is defined by the combination of five fields: *Lowest street number* (STR_FROM_NUM), *Extension of lowest street number* (STR_FROM_ALPH), *Highest street number* (STR_TO_NUM), *Extension of highest street number* (STR_TO_NUM) and *Even/odd indicator* (STR_EVENODD). The alphanumeric extensions usually modify only the range defined by numeric values and therefore the explanations below are given for numeric ranges. Any of the fields can be null. The meaning of admissible combinations is as follows:

- if the lowest and highest numbers are not null, the range extends from the lowest number to the highest number; the *Even/odd indicator* cannot be null;
- if the lowest number is not null and the highest number is null, the range extends from the lowest number to the end of the street; the *Even/odd indicator* cannot be null;
- if the lowest number is null and the highest number is not null, the range extends from the beginning of the street to the highest number; the *Even/odd indicator* cannot be null;
- if the lowest and highest numbers are null and the *Even/odd indicator* is null, there is no information available on number ranges to which a postcode applies;
- if the lowest and highest numbers are null and the *Even/odd indicator* is 0, the postcode covers all numbers;
- if the lowest and highest numbers are null and the *Even/odd indicator* is 4, the postcode covers all numbers not included in the other ranges for the same street;

– if the lowest and highest numbers are null and the *Even/odd indicator* is 1 or 2, the postcode covers all even numbers or all odd numbers on the street respectively;

  if the lowest and highest numbers are equal the *Even/odd indicator* is 6 and the record refers to single street number.

Extension of lowest street number and highest street number (STR_FROM_ALPH, STR_TO_ALPH)

For records with *Even/odd indicator* is 6 and data sets using diacritics or non Latin scripts, the alphanumeric part of street number may contain characters not included in the US–ASCII, in such cases the *lowest street number* contains string with diacritics or non-Latin script and *highest street number* contains the string transliterated to US–ASCII. See examples in table below.

Data set	**lowest street number**	**highest street number**
BLR	Г/114	G/114
SVN	č	c
RUX	Б	B

In exceptional cases, the range covered by the postcode can be defined by alphanumeric characters only and the only admissible value for the *Even/odd indicator* is 0.

Example: in "15A", "15" is the street number and "A" the extension of the street number.

Lowest unit number and *Highest unit number* (STR_FROM_UNIT, STR_TO_UNIT)

These two fields determine the range of suite or apartment numbers to which the postcode in the record corresponds. If neither field is null, the range extends from the lowest number to the highest number, and the *Highest street number* (STR_TO_NUM) and the *Lowest street number* (STR_FROM_NUM) must have the same value, unless the building name is provided in the *Name of building without diacritics* (STR_BLG_NAME_TRANS) field (in which case, the numeric street range can be null).

Even/odd indicator (STR_EVENODD)

The indicator modifies the range specified by the street and extension numbers. Possible values are as follows:

Null (=no value)	no information available on number ranges to which a postcode applies
0	all numbers are included
1	only even numbers are included;
2	only odd numbers are included;
3	*Lowest and Highest street numbers* (STR_FROM_NUM, STR_TO_NUM) determine the range of rural route boxes in the street;
4	the postcode covers all numbers which do not belong to other ranges for the same street (identified by *Street identifier* (STR_ID)); in the record, all other fields specifying the range must be null and at least one more record must exist for the same street.
5	*Lowest street number* (STR_FROM_NUM) and *highest street number* (STR_TO_NUM) define a section of a highway or main road, providing the distance (in kilometres) between its ends and a specified starting point. The postcode in the record covers all

delivery points in the section.

6 indicates that range refers to a single street number

Description of street (STR_DSC)

This field contains additional information about the street which can optionally be included in an address (e.g. to facilitate delivery).

Building identifier (STR_BLG_ID)

Each building name stored in the database is assigned a unique identifier. The identifier is used for reference to store synonyms of the building name in the SYNONYM file.

Name of building without diacritics (STR_BLG_NAME)

This field stores names of buildings or names of groups of buildings which can appear in the street line of an address.

Building type (STR_BLG_TYPE)

This field indicates the type of a building or group of buildings and is often used in addressing to indicate that the name used is not the name of a street.

Example: "immeubles", "lotissement", "residence".

Building description (STR_BLG_DSC)

This field contains additional information about the building which can optionally be included in an address (e.g. to facilitate delivery).

Associated street identifier (STR_REF_STR_ID)

This field is used in exceptional cases where a street is dependent on a main street. In such cases, the identifier is linked to the STREET file record. These exceptions are set out in *Annex 1*.

Postcode (STR_PCODE)

If the *Name of building without diacritics* (STR_BLG_NAME_TRANS) field is not null, then the postcode here is assigned to the building or group of buildings. Otherwise, the postcode covers the street number range defined in the record.

Trailer record			
No.	**Field name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	FILE_STR_ID	File type identifier	X
2	FILE_STR_REC_NO	Number of data records (excluding header and trailer records)	9

Note

File type identifier = STREET

ORGANIZATION file (AAA_XY4.DAT)

Header record			
No.	**Field name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	ORG_FILE_ID	File type identifier	X
2	ORG_FILE_GEN_DATE	Date of file creation (format: YYYYMMDD)	9
3	ORG_FILE_MOD_UPDATE	Update number of data modification (format: YYYY.Q)	X
4	ORG_FILE_GEN_UPDATE	Update number of data delivery (format: YYYY.Q)	X
5	ORG_ISO3	ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 country code	X
6	ORG_DSET_ID	Data set identifier	9
7	ORG_ENCODING	Character encoding of the file	X

Note

File type identifier (ORG_FILE_ID) = ORGANIZATION

Data record			
No.	**Field name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	ORG_ID	Organization identifier	9
2	ORG_TYPE_IND	Organization type indicator	9
3	ORG_SUB_TYPE_IND	Organization subtype indicator	9
4	ORG_LOC_ID	Locality identifier	9
5	ORG_DIS_ID	District identifier	9
6	ORG_NEI_ID	Neighbourhood identifier	9
7	ORG_ORG_ID	Associated organization identifier	9
8	ORG_NAME	Name of organization	X
9	ORG_NAME_TRANS	Name of organization without diacritics	X
10	ORG_LOC_SFX	Suffix of locality	X
11	ORG_LOC_SFX_TRANS	Suffix of locality without diacritics	X
12	ORG_ADR	Address	X
13	ORG_ADR_TRANS	Address without diacritics	X
14	ORG_PO_IND	Post office box indicator	9
15	ORG_PO_START	Post office box number 1	X
16	ORG_PO_END	Post office box number 2	X
17	ORG_DSC	Description of organization	X
18	ORG_DSC_TRANS	Description of organization without diacritics	X
19	ORG_PCODE	Postcode of organization	X
20	ORG_PCODE_FIN	Final postcode of organization	X

21	ORG_SCRIPT	Script of organization name	X
22	ORG_LANGUAGE	Language of organization name	X

Notes

Organization type indicator or OTI (ORG_TYPE_IND) and *Organization subtype indicator* or OSTI (ORG_SUB_TYPE_IND)

These fields indicate the type and subtype of information contained in the record.

OTI	Content
1	Delivery service identifier
2	Organization details
3	Postcodes of localities with more than one postcode
4	Postal entity (post offices, post agencies and the like)

OTI	OSTI	Content
1	1	P.O. box
1	2	General delivery (or poste restante)
1	3	Locked bag (private bag)
1	4	Window delivery (counter delivery)
1	5	Community mail box
1	6	Route delivery
1	7	Reply service (business reply mail)
1	8	Pack station
1	9	Military Delivery
2	1	Large volume receiver
2	2	Small company (without special contract for delivery)
3	1	Postcode of locality with more than one postcode
3	2	Postcode of locality subdivision with more than one postcode
4	1	Postal entity (post offices, post agencies and the like)
4	2	Other

Locality identifier (ORG_LOC_ID)

This field is used to provide link to a record in the LOCALITY file. Note that this field may be blank in cases when the record stores a post office and the locality is not known.

Associated organization identifier (ORG_ORG_ID)

This field is used to provide a link between records representing delivery service identifiers (e.g. P.O. boxes) and postal entities (post offices).

Suffix of locality without diacritics (ORG_LOC_SFX_TRANS)

When the suffix of a locality is not null, it should be added to the name of the locality in addresses for this organization.

Address (ORG_ADR_TRANS)

The content of this field is specific to each country or territory. The exact content is to be found in *Annex 1*.

Post office box indicator (ORG_PO_IND)

A value of 1 here indicates that the organization has a post office box.

Post office box numbers 1 and 2 (ORG_PO_START, ORG_PO_END)

If *Post office box number 1* (ORG_PO_START) is not null and *Post office box number 2* (ORG_PO_END) is null, then the former value is the organization's post office box number.

If neither field is null, the organization is a post office or other postal entity with post office boxes and the numbers define the range of post office box numbers to which the postcode in the record corresponds.

Description of organization (ORG_DSC)

This field contains additional information about the organization which can optionally be included in an address (e.g. to facilitate delivery).

When an organization has several postcodes, the postcode range assigned is defined by the initial postcode stored in *Postcode of organization* (ORG_PCODE) and the final postcode stored in *Final postcode of organization* (ORG_PCODE_FIN).

Trailer record			
No.	**Field name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	ORG_FILE_ID	File type identifier	X
2	ORG_FILE_REC_NO	Number of data records (excluding header and trailer records)	9

Note

File type identifier (ORG_FILE_ID) = ORGANIZATION

SYNONYM file (AAA_XY5.DAT)

Header record			
No.	**Field name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	SYN_FILE_ID	File type identifier	X
2	SYN_FILE_GEN_DATE	Date of file creation (format: YYYYMMDD)	9
3	SYN_FILE_MOD_UPDATE	Update number of data modification (format: YYYY.Q)	X
4	SYN_FILE_GEN_UPDATE	Update number of data delivery (format: YYYY.Q)	X
5	SYN_ISO3	ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 country code	X
6	SYN_DSET_ID	Data set identifier	9
7	SYN_ENCODING	Character encoding of the file	X

Note

File type identifier (SYN_FILE_ID) = SYNONYM

Data record			
No.	**Field name**	**Description**	**Type**
1	SYN_ID	Synonym identifier	9
2	SYN_NAME	Synonym	X
3	SYN_NAME_TRANS	Synonym without diacritics	X
4	SYN_REF_ID	Reference identifier	9
5	SYN_REF_TYPE	Reference type indicator	9
6	SYN_LNG	Language	X
7	SYN_SCRIPT	Script	X
8	SYN_TYPE	Synonym type indicator	9

Notes

Synonym and *Synonym without diacritics* (SYN_NAME and SYN_NAME_TRANS)

Where a synonym is given in a non-Latin based script (such as Arabic, Greek or Cyrillic), only the *Synonym without diacritics* field (SYN_NAME_TRANS) is filled in rather than both fields. In this case, the distinction between modified and non-modified characters does not apply.

Reference identifier (SYN_REF_ID)

This field stores the identifier number of the name for which a synonym is provided in the record. Depending on the value of the reference type indicator, it may be linked either to the LOCALITY file, to the LOCALITYSUBDIVISION file, to the STREET file or to the ORGANIZATION file.

Reference type indicator (SYN_REF_TYPE)

This field determines to which file and to which field the reference identifier is linked:

SYN_REF_TYPE value	Referenced field
0	reference to the LOCALITY file, administrative division level 1 (LOC_ADM1_ID): the synonym refers to the name of an administrative division;
1	reference to the LOCALITY file, Locality identifier (LOC_ID): the synonym refers to the name of a locality;
2	reference to the ORGANIZATION file, Organization identifier (ORG_ID): the synonym refers to the name of an organization;
3	reference to the STREET file, Street identifier (STR_ID): the synonym refers to the name of a street;
4	reference to the STREET file, Building identifier (STR_BLG_ID): the synonym refers to the name of a building;
5	reference to the LOCALITYSUBDIVISION file, District identifier (SUB_DIS_ID): the synonym refers to the name of a district;
6	reference to the LOCALITYSUBDIVISION file, Neighbourhood identifier (SUB_NEI_ID): the synonym refers to the name of a neighbourhood;
7	reference to the LOCALITY file, administrative division level 2 (LOC_ADM2_ID): the synonym refers to the name of an administrative division;
8	reference to the LOCALITY file, administrative division level 3 (LOC_ADM3_ID): the synonym refers to the name of an administrative division;

Synonym type indicator (SYN_TYPE)

Possible values for this field are specified in Annex as they differ among data sets and countries. One generic value of *Synonym type indicator* (SYN_TYPE) is 10 and refers to a simplified transliteration of diacritics in original name.

Example: German names of localities Köln and Zürich are transliterated following the official rules as Koeln and Zuerich respectively where character “ö” is transcribed to “oe” and character “ü” to “ue”. However, names of these cities are often wrongly typed as Koln and Zurich using simplified transliteration of “ö” to “o” and “ü” to “u”. Synonyms with *Synonym type indicator* (SYN_TYPE) = 10 are intented to enable matching of such spellings.

Trailer record

No.	Field name	Description	Type
1	SYN_FILE_ID	File type identifier	X
2	SYN_FILE_REC_NO	Number of data records (excluding header and trailer records)	9

Note
File type identifier (SYN_FILE_ID) = SYNONYM

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Annex 1: Exceptions and specific information by country or territory

ABW: Aruba (v2017.3)

ABW_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the name of the informal region.

AFG: Afghanistan (v2024.4)

AFG_001.dat file and AFG_002.dat files

The LOC_DSC (*Description of locality*), SUB_DIS_DSC (*Description of district*), SUB_NEI_DSC (*Description of neighbourhood*) fields contain old 4-digit postcode.

AND: Andorra (v2016.4)

AND_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) specifies which postal operator is providing postal service to the Post Office. Information is in Catalan and its translation can be found in the following table:

Description of organization	Meaning
Correus francesos	French postal operator
Correus espanyols	Spanish postal operator
Correus espanyols i francesos	Both (French and Spanish) postal operators

ARE: United Arab Emirates (v2005.2)

ARE_001.dat file

The LOC_NAME field (*Name of locality*) contains the name of an emirate rather than a locality name. Locality names are not used in addresses, since an addressee name, a P.O. Box number and an emirate name constitute a complete address.

ARM: Armenia (v2021.2)

ARM_001.dat file

The following table maps Armenian premises identifiers in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase fields.

***POST*CODE*® DataBase**	**Description**
STR FROMALPH	House number in Armenian
STR TOALPH	House number in Latin
STR FROM UNIT	Apartment number in Armenian
STR_FROM_UNIT	Apartment number in Latin

AUS: Australia **(v2024.2)**

AUS_001.dat file, AUS_101.dat file, AUS_201.dat file

Records represent different types of localities. Each element may feature in the last line of the address. Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication. The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) describes which type of locality is represented, according to the following table:

LOC_DSC value	Description
U	Unofficial Suburb
H	Hundred
D	District
T	Topographic Locality
G	Gazetted Locality
P	Postal Suburb
I	Indigenous location – Area's traditional place name

AUS_003.dat file, AUS_103.dat file, AUS_203.dat file

The STR_DSC *(Description of street)* field contains the number of the land lot, which may identify the premises when house number and building name are missing.

The STR_BLG_DSC *(Building description)* field contains the identifier of floor. The STR_FROM_UNIT (*Lowest unit number*) and STR_TO_UNIT (*Highest unit number*) fields contain the identifier of the flat.

Prefixes of street numbers, stored in STR_FROM_NUM (*Lowest street number*) and STR_TO_NUM (*Highest street number*), are provided in the STR_BLG_TYPE (*Building type*) field for the lowest number of the range, and in the STR_BLG_TYPE_TRANS (*Building type without diacritics*) field for the highest number of the range.

AUS_005.dat file, AUS_105.dat file, AUS_205.dat file

The SYN_TYPE field (*Synonym type indicator*) may take the following values for locality synonyms:

SYN_TYPE value	Synonym type
2	Spatially related synonym

AUT: Austria **(v2022.4)**

AUT_001.dat file, AUT_101.dat file, AUT_201.dat file

Some of the locality names have been adopted for addressing purposes by the Austrian Post to ensure its uniqueness. Thanks to this solution, each address composed of a locality name, a postcode, a street name and a house number is unique and there is no longer a need to provide a distribution area or neighbourhood name in a line preceding the postcode line.

Standard data set **(v2016.3)**

AUT_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC (*Description of locality*) field carries the official code of municipality (Gemeindekennziffer) to which the locality belongs.

AUT_002.dat file **(v2018.3)**

The file stores names of official commune subdivisions. These subdivisions are not used in addresses, but are provided for other applications. The SUB_DIS_DSC (*Description of district)* field contains the official code for this subdivision.

AUT_004.dat file

The ORG_NAME (*Name of organization*) field contains name of the post office in which PO Boxes are located. The name of post office should be used in an address near the postcode instead of the locality name referenced to by ORG_LOC_ID (*Locality identifier*).

Data.Street file **(v2008.3)**

AUT_101.dat file

Some locality names are used only for P.O. Box and poste restante delivery or for major customers. Records storing such names contain "only P.O. Box and poste restante service" or "only for major customers" remarks in the LOC_DSC (*Description of locality*) field.

AUT_102.dat file

The file stores names of official commune subdivisions. These subdivisions are not used in addresses, but are provided for other applications.

AUT_103.dat file

If a street name is longer than 22 characters, then its abbreviated version is stored in the STREET file and the full name in the SYNONYM file. Only names longer than 22 characters are abbreviated.

If a street does not have a name, the name of the commune or commune subdivision in which the street is located is inserted in the STR_NAME (*Name of street*) field.

AUT_104.dat file

If ORG_NAME (*Name of organization*) is not empty then it should be used instead of the locality name referenced to by ORG_LOC_ID (*Locality identifier*) in an address.

Example: 1600 Wien is the correct address of a specific big user which does not want to reveal its name. The big user is identified by the postcode assigned to it.

Data.House file **(v2013.4)**

AUT_201.dat file

Some locality names are used only for P.O. Box and poste restante delivery or for major customers. Records storing such names contain "only P.O. Box and poste restante service" remark in the LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*).

AUT_203.dat file

The Data.House data set provides complex house numbers decomposed to several parts, which are stored in the following fields:

1. STR_FROM_NUM (*Lowest street number) and* STR_TO_NUM (*Highest street number*),
2. STR_FROM_ALPH (*Extension of lowest street number*) and STR_TO_ALPH (*Extension of highest street number*),
3. STR_FROM_UNIT (*Lowest unit number*) and STR_TO_UNIT (*Highest unit number*),
4. STR_BLG_NAME (*Name of building*).

The full house number, formatted in the way how it is expected to be seen on the printed address label, is stored in the STR_BLG_DSC field (*Building description*).

AUT_204.dat file

If ORG_NAME field (*Name of organization*) is not empty then it should be used instead of the locality name referenced to by the ORG_LOC_ID field (*Locality identifier*) in an address.
Example: 1600 Wien is the correct address of a specific big user which does not want to reveal its name. The big user is identified by the postcode assigned to it.

BEL: Belgium (v2023.4)

BEL_003.dat file

Since house numbers can be alphanumeric and there is no clear pattern in which numbers and letters appear it was not possible to parse them and the entire house number is provided in the STR_FROM_ALPH and STR_TO_ALPH fields, leaving fields STR_FROM_NUM and STR_TO_NUM blank.

BEL_103.dat file

The STR_DSC field (*Description of street*) contains the alpha-2 ISO 639–1 code for the language in which the name of the street is given**.**

BFA: Burkina Faso (v2021.4)

BFA_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) contains post offices names.

BGD: Bangladesh (v2022.4)

The data set contains names of administrative divisions that are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	Level of administrative divisions
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 Division (*bibhag*)
LOC_NAME	2 District (*zilla*)
SUB_DIS_NAME	3 Sub-district (*thana* or *upazila*)

BHS: Bahamas **(v2017.2)**

BHS_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) contains the code of the post office that is used in PO Box address. Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" for the format of the PO Box address.

BIH: Bosnia and Herzegovina **(v2021.3)**

BIH_002.dat file

There are three postal operators in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The SUB_DIS_DSC field (*Description of district*) contains the name of a postal operator who is providing services in a locality.

The name of postal operators are the following:
HP Mostar - Hrvatska pošta Mostar - Croatian Post Mostar
BH Pošta - Bosnian Post Sarajevo
Pošte Srpske - Serbian Post Banja Luka

BMU: Bermuda **(v2016.4)**

BMU_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC (*Description of organization*) field contains the name of the postal sub-office that is not needed in address.

BRA: Brazil **(v2023.3)**

BRA_101.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the indicator of locality type that can take the following values:

LOC_DSC	**Type of locality**
M	Municipality
D	District of municipality
P	Town (povoado) that is not a municipality

BRA_103.dat file

STR_EVENODD field (*Even/odd indicator*) contains additional values 7 and 8 with the following meanings:

STR_EVENODD	**Type of range**
7	A range of premises is on the right side of the street/road.
8	A range of premises is on the left side of the street/road.

BRA_105.dat file

Synonym type indicator (SYN_TYPE) has the following specific meanings:

SYN_TYPE value	**Synonym type**
2	abbreviated name

CAN: Canada **(v2022.4)**

Please consult the Canadian Addressing Guide for information on position elements in an address at the following address:

https://www.canadapost-postescanada.ca/cpc/en/support/articles/addressing-guidelines/overview.page

CAN_103.dat file

The STR_QLF_SUC field (*Succeeding qualifier of street*) contains the Street Direction code, which is placed in the address after the name of the street and type of street.

CAN_104.dat file

The ORG_DSC (*Description of organization*) contains the 'Station Information' – a mandatory element for several types of Canadian addresses. It identifies the Postal Delivery Installation.

CAN_105.dat file

Synonym type indicator (SYN_TYPE) has the following specific meanings:

SYN_TYPE value	Synonym type
1	invalid alternate name
2	valid alternate name
3	abbreviated municipality name (13 characters)
4	abbreviated municipality name (18 characters)

CHE: Switzerland **(v2022.4)**

CHE_001.dat file

Since the whole territory of Liechtenstein as well as one enclave in Germany are serviced by the Swiss Post, there are a few records which contain a locality name that is not under Swiss political administration. In such cases, the field LOC_DSC (*Description of locality*) carries the ISO code of the country, 'DEU' for Germany or 'LIE' for Liechtenstein.

The file contains names of localities used for home delivery, po box delivery and delivery to big customers. The type of locality has been indicated in the LOC_PCODE_FIN (*Final postcode*) field.

The LOC_SFX (*Suffix of locality*) field carries the alpha-2 ISO 639–1 code for the language in which the name of locality is given.

CHE_003.dat file

The STR_DSC field (*Description of street*) carries the alpha-2 ISO 639–1 code for the language in which the synonym is given.

CHE_005.dat file

The *Synonym type indicator* (SYN_TYPE) has the following specific meanings:

SYN_TYPE value	Synonym type
2	alternate street (building) name
3	street (building) name in another language
4	historical street (building) name
5	abbreviated or reorganized official street name
6	locality name limited to 18 characters
7	alternate locality name limited to 18 characters
8	alternate locality name limited to 27 characters
9	locality name without suffix

CHL: Chile **(v2019.1)**

CHL_001.dat file

The file stores municipality names (third level of administrative division) in the field LOC_NAME (*Name of locality*). Municipality names rather than locality names are used in addresses. LOC_PCODE (*Postcode*) stores the main postcode for a municipality. If there are no streets attached to a municipality in the STREET file, the main postcode should be used in an address.

CHL_003.dat file

Different premises sharing the same house number can be distinguished by their geographical coordinates (latitude, longitude) included in the STR_DSC (*Description of street*) field.

CHN: China **(v2015.3)**

The data set contains names of administrative divisions mapped to postcodes. Names of administrative divisions are used in Chinese addresses instead of names of localities and they are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	Level of administrative divisions
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 Provincial
LOC_NAME	2 Prefectural
SUB_DIS_NAME	3 County
SUB_NEI_NAME	4 Township

CHN_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC (*Description of locality*) indicates with the text value “Repeated Province Name” that the LOC_NAME (*Name of locality*) field carries the repeated name of the provincial city provided also in the LOC_ADM1_NAME field (*Name of administrative division level 1).*

CHN_002.dat file

The SUB_DIS_DSC field (*Description of district*) contains the statistical code of district (county). The SUB_NEI_DSC field (*Description of neighbourhood*) contains the statistical code of neighbourhood (township).

The SUB_NEI_NAME (*Name of neighbourhood*) field carries only those names of administrative divisions of fourth level (townships) that are used in addresses.

CIV: Côte d'Ivoire **(v2016.2)**

CIV_002.dat file

The SUB_DIS_NAME (*Name of district*) field contains sub-prefecture names, fourth level administrative division.

COD: Congo (Dem. Rep.) **(v2023.2)**

COD_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains name of grouping, fourth level of administrative division.

COG: Congo (Rep.) **(v2022.4)**

COG_001.dat file

The data set contains names of administrative divisions that are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	**Level of administrative divisions**
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 Department
LOC_NAME	2 District or Commune

COK: Cook Islands **(v2014.4)**

COK_001.dat file

The LOC_ADM1_NAME field (*Name of administrative division level 1*) contains the names of inhabited islands.

COK_003.dat file

The STR_DSC field (*Description of street*) contains the names of Tapere, a low level of traditional land subdivision.

COL: Colombia

(v2016.1)

COL_002.dat file

The SUB_DIS_DSC (*Description of district*) field contains a type of locality subdivision that can be either "Barrio", usually urban subdivisions or "Vereda", usually rural subdivisions.

COL_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC (*Description of organization*) field contains boundaries for each postal code in the country.

CPV: Cabo Verde **(v2023.4)**

CPV_001.dat

The LOC_DSC (*Description of locality*) field contains the name of the island that is a mandatory element of address. Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in an address.

CRI: Costa Rica **(v2022.4)**

CRI_001.dat and CRI_002.dat files

The data set contains names of administrative divisions that are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	Level of administrative divisions
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 Province (*provincia*)
LOC_NAME	2 Canton (*cantón*)
SUB_DIS_NAME	3 District (*distrito*)

All the elements contained in this data set are used in the second to last line of the address in the following manner: province ("*provincia*"), canton ("*cantón*"), district ("*distrito*").

CUB: Cuba **(v2017.3)**

CUB_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) is provided for localities of *La Habana* province and specifies in which part of *La Habana* the locality is situated.

CYM: Cayman Islands **(v2019.4)**

CYM_001.dat file

The LOC_NAME field (*Name of locality*) contains the name of island.

CYM_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) contains the number of the post office section.

CZE: Czech Republic **(v2022.1)**

CZE_003.dat file

STR_BLG_NAME (*Name of building*) contains a building number (*číslo popisné)* which is unique within a district and which does not depend on the street where the building is situated. Building number is

used in addresses to locate delivery point. When the street number (*číslo orientační*) is available it is located after the building number and is separated with a slash.

The following two examples show how data elements are used in addresses:

Address containing a building number and a street number (after a slash):

Prujezdna 320/62	STR_NAME + STR_BLG_NAME / STR_FROM_NUM
100 00 PRAHA	STR_PCODE + LOC_NAME (or ORG_NAME)

Address in a locality without delivery office

Roprachtice 129	SUB_DIS_NAME + STR_BLG_NAME
513 01 SEMILY	STR_PCODE + LOC_NAME (or ORG_NAME)

Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for further details.

DEU: Germany **(v2022.4)**

DEU_401.dat and DEU_201.dat files

These data sets contain postcodes assigned to four Austrian villages: Jungholz, Riezlern, Hirschegg, Mittelberg that can be accessed by road mainly via Germany. The LOC_DSC (*Locality description*) field carries the ISO code 'AUT' indicating that these villages belong to Austria.

The LOC_SFX field (Suffix of locality), if not empty, contains an official supplement to a locality name which may be used in an address.

DEU_301.dat file **(v2018.3)**

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the code (Amtlicher Gemeindeschlüssel) of the municipality (Gemeinde) to which the locality belongs.

DEU_302.dat file **(v2018.3)**

The SUB_DIS_DSC field (*Description of district*) contains the code (Amtlicher Gemeindeschlüssel) of the municipality (Gemeinde) to which the sub-locality belongs.

DEU_203.dat file

The STR_DSC field (*Description of street*) contains a 3-digit extension code that identifies a street or a street segment within scope of postcode. The code of street together with postcode and house number are parts of so called Leitcode that is used as a barcode on parcels shipped by Deutsche Post.

DEU_204.dat file **(v2018.3)**

ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) contains a 3-digit extension code for Packstation.

DNK: Denmark **(v2020.4)**

General remarks

The data for Greenland and the Faröe Islands are given in separate files for these two territories. These can be found in the FRO (Faröe Islands) and GRL (Greenland) folders.

DNK_004.dat file

Warning: the link to the LOCALITY file is not provided for several records. For example,. ORG_LOC_ID (*Locality identifier*) is null because they carry technical postcodes that are not related to any specific locality.

DZA: Algeria **(v2020.4)**

DZA_004.dat file

Warning: the link to the locality file is not provided for records carrying information about post offices. (i.e. ORG_LOC_ID (*Locality identifier*) is null for records with ORG_TYPE_IND field (*Organization type indicator*) = 4) because localities and post offices are based on different sources and it is impossible to establish link between them.

ECU: Ecuador **(v2018.4)**

ECU_003.dat file

Ecuatorian street addresses should include not only the street name and the premise identifier, but also the name of the closest street that intersects with the street of the address. The different parts of this intersecting street, also called intersection, are stored in the following fields:

Intersection part	Field name	Field description
Intersection street name	STR_BLG_NAME	*Name of building*
Intersection street type abbreviation	STR_BLG_DSC	*Building description*
Intersection street type	STR_BLG_TYPE	*Building type*

ERI: Eritrea **(v2022.4)**

ERI_001.dat file

The data set contains names of administrative divisions that are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	Level of administrative divisions
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 Region (*zoba*)
LOC_NAME	2 Sub-region (*sub-zoba*)

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the name of the capital of the sub-region. If there is a second name for the capital of the sub-region, both names are stored in the LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) separated by a slash ("/") character.

ESP: Spain **(v2022.4)**

ESP_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the name of the province (second level administrative division), followed by the INE (**I**nstituto **N**acional de **E**stadística) municipality codes. Codes are provided only for localities that, in this data set, have no streets attached.

ESP_011.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the name of the province (second level administrative division), followed by the municipality names (third level administrative division).

ESP_012.dat file

The SUB_DIS_NAME (*Name of district*) field contains locality subdivisions denominated as *nucleos*. Some of these subdivisions are scattered populated areas without a name. For such cases, the SUB_DIS_NAME (*Name of district*) field contains the locality name, and the SUB_DIS_DSC (*Description of district*) field contains the word "DISEMINADO".

EST: Estonia (v2019.3)

EST_003.dat file

The STR_DSC field (*Description of street*) contains the full premise information, as it should be written in the address.

ETH: Ethiopia (v2016.4)

ETH_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) provides additional information about organization sub-type which can take the following values:

- POST OFFICE
- DEPARTMENTAL POST OFFICE
- SUB POST OFFICE
- VISITING POST MAN
- ZONE

FIN: Finland (v2020.4)

FIN_003.dat file

The STR_DSC field (*Description of street*) contains the name of the municipality in which the street is located. This additional information is not needed in an address.

FIN_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) contains the name of the municipality. This additional information is not needed in an address.

FJI: Fiji (v2017.2)

FJI_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the name of the island in which the locality is located.

FJI_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC field (*Description of Organization*) contains the code by which the Post box type can be identified as following:

Code	Description
0	Not applicable
1	Big
2	Small
3	Virtual
4	Medium
5	Small BOX FL
6	Small BOX BL

FLK: Falkland Islands (Malvinas) **(v2023.2)**

FLK_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the Island name to which the locality belongs.

FRA: France **(v2023.4)**

Several data sets are available for France. They are based on six source data sets each providing reference data for a limited set of components referring to a specific part of address described by address line number. The following table describes content of each data set in terms of related address line numbers, components included and its scope.

Data set name	Line number	Components included	Scope
Base officielle des codes postaux	6	localities, postcodes, INSEE codes	All addresses apart from CEDEX
Hexaposte	5, 6	localities, postcodes, lieux-dits, CEDEX offices, INSEE codes	all addresses
Hexavia	part of 4	street names	all addresses
Hexaclé	part of 4	premises numbers	all addresses
Hexaligne3	3	complex of buildings, buildings, entrances	all addresses
Cedexa	full address	full address	Only addresses of organizations with CEDEX service.

All data sets contain 5-character **INSEE codes** (known as **COG**), given to various administrative units - notably the French localities - by the French National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (**INSEE** stands for ***I**nstitut **N**ational de la **S**tatistique et des **É**tudes **É**conomiques*). If there is a unique INSEE code for a locality, then it is stored in the field LOC_DSC (*Description of locality*) or SUB_DIS_DSC (*Description of district*) (for the so-called *lieux-dits*, see below). For Paris, Lyon and Marseille, which have more than one INSEE code, the codes are stored in STR_LOC_SFX (*Suffix of locality*), in the street level data set, or in the field ORG_DSC (*Description of organization*), in the locality level data set. INSEE codes are not used in addresses. They can be used as a unique reference to a locality.

FRA_003.dat file

Since house numbers can be alphanumeric and there is no clear pattern in which numbers and letters appear it was not possible to parse them and the entire house number is provided in the STR_FROM_ALPH and STR_TO_ALPH fields, leaving fields STR_FROM_NUM and STR_TO_NUM blank.

FRA_001.dat, FRA_101.dat, FRA_201.dat, FRA_301.dat, FRA_501.dat and FRA_601.dat files

If there is more than one postal code assigned to a locality then the LOC_PCODE field (*Postcode*) is null. In such cases, a distinct record can be found in the ORGANIZATION file (FRA_004.dat) for each relevant postal code, with the ORG_LOC_ID field (*Locality identifier*) referencing the relevant locality name and the ORG_TYPE_IND field (*Organization type indicator*) set to 3.

FRA_001.dat, FRA_102.dat, FRA_202.dat, FRA_302.dat, FRA_502.dat and FRA_602.dat files

The records represent names of various entities used in the second to last line of a French address including *lieux-dits, quartiers* or old names of municipalities. Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in an address.

FRA_104.dat, FRA_204.dat, FRA_304.dat, FRA_504.dat and FRA_604.dat files

Records in the ORG_LOC_SFX field (*Suffix of locality*) equal 'R' carry postcodes that are reserved CEDEX postcodes and not presently used. The ORG_NAME field (*Name of organization*) contains a CEDEX delivery office name. The ORG_ADR field (*Address*) contains the name of the municipality in which address is located when it is different from the municipality of CEDEX delivery office. Please consult "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" for information on how CEDEX addresses should be formatted. Note especially that in the last line of a CEDEX address, the postcode is followed by a CEDEX delivery office name contained in the ORG_NAME field (*Name of organization*).

Data sets containing Hexavia **(v2015.3)**

FRA_205.dat, FRA_305.dat and FRA_505.dat files

The SYN_TYPE field (*Synonym type indicator*) may take the following values:

SYN_TYPE value	Synonym type
1	former name: the street name has changed
2	local name: this unofficial name is in common use
3	name of building or complex of buildings that is provided as a synonym of street to allow the correction of address
4	Place name "lieu-dit" that is provided as a synonym of street to allow the correction of address. If this place name appears in line 4 of an address, it should not go down to line 5 but leave it on line 4. This is to alert batch address processing tools ("RNVP") as an obsolete data

Data sets containing Cedexa **(v2020.3)**

FRA_303.dat and FRA_603.dat files

Records in which the STR_ORG_ID field (*Organization identifier*) is not empty contain details of a street address of organizations using CEDEX delivery. The STR_ORG_ID field (*Organization identifier*) links to the record in the ORGANIZATION file containing details of the organization.

FRA_304.dat and FRA_604.dat files

If an organization which has the ORG_TYPE_IND field (O*rganization type indicator*) set to 2 is located in a locality other than that of a CEDEX delivery office, then the ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) contains the name of this locality. Please consult "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" for information on how this locality name is used in addresses.

Data sets containing Hexaclé (v2015.3)

FRA_503.dat file

In addition to a short version of the premises number extension provided in STR_FROM_ALPH and STR_TO_ALPH fields (*Extension of lowest street number* and *extension of highest street number*) a long version is provided in the STR_DSC (*Description of street*) field.

Data sets containing Hexaligne3 (v2015.3)

FRA_503.dat file

The STR_BLG_NAME field (*Name of building*) contains LINE 3 of the French addresses. Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on the content of line 3.

FRO: Faroe Islands (v2005.1)

Transliteration rules

See the section on Denmark.

GAB: Gabon (v2022.4)

GAB_001.dat and GAB_002.dat files

The data set contains names of administrative divisions that are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	Level of administrative divisions
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 Province
LOC_NAME	2 Department
SUB_DIS_NAME	3 Canton or Commune

GBR: United Kingdom (v2017.1)

GBR_001.dat file

The LOC_NAME field (*Name of locality*) contains the name of the post town and the LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) the name of the geographical locality.

PAF thoroughfare level **(v2009.3)**

GBR_102.dat file

The records contain dependent localities in the SUB_DIS_NAME field (*Name of district*) and double dependent localities in the SUB_NEI_NAME field (*Name of neighbourhood*). Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in the address.

GBR_103.dat file

Certain streets are classified as dependent on other streets (such as cul-de-sacs). In this case, the STR_REF_STR_ID field (*Associated street identifier*) links to the associated street in the same file. Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in an address.

In the STR_LOC_ID, STR_DIS_ID and STR_NEI_ID fields (*Locality identifier, District identifier* and *Neighbourhood identifier*), there can only be one non-null value A street is therefore attached either to a postal town, to a dependent locality, or to a double dependent locality.

GBR_104.dat file

In the ORG_LOC_ID, ORG_DIS_ID and ORG_NEI_ID fields (*Locality identifier, District identifier* and *Neighbourhood identifier*), there can only be one non-null value. An organization is therefore attached either to a postal town, to a dependent locality, or to a double dependent locality.

PAF premise level **(v2025.2)**

In addition to exceptions for the thoroughfare level:

GBR_203.dat and GBR_403.dat files

Each record describes a unique delivery point. As a result, fields describing lower and higher limits of number and/or unit ranges are equal.

If, in a record, the STR_FROM_ALPH (*Extension of lowest street number*) and STR_TO_ALPH (*Extension of highest street number*) fields are equal to "Y", then the STR_FROM_NUM (*Lowest street number*) and STR_FROM_UNIT (*Lowest unit number*) values (or identical values stored in STR_TO_NUM and STR_TO_UNIT respectively) should appear concatenated in the same address line.

Example:
For the following values of fields in a record:

STR_NAME_TRANS	=	SMITH
STR_TYPE_TRANS	=	STREET
STR_FROM_NUM	=	12
STR_TO_NUM	=	12
STR_FROM_UNIT	=	A
STR_TO_UNIT	=	A
STR_FROM_ALPH	=	Y
STR_TO_ALPH	=	Y

The address line should read: 12A SMITH STREET.

The STR_LOC_SFX (*Suffix of locality*) field stores *The Delivery Point Suffix* which, concatenated with a postcode stored in STR_PCODE (*Postcode*), uniquely identifies a given premise level address.

The STR_ADR_NUM_KEY (*Permanent identifier of address*) field stores the UDPRN code (Unique Delivery Point Reference Number), an eight-digit unique numerical code that identifies delivery points for individual premises.

GBR_204.dat and GBR_404.dat files

ORG_LOC_SFX (*Suffix of locality*) stores *The Delivery Point Suffix* which, concatenated with a postcode from ORG_PCODE (*Postcode*) identifies a given premise level address uniquely.

GBR_405.dat file

SYN_TYPE field (*Synonym type indicator*) referring to localities and locality subdivisions (SYN_REF_TYPE field (*Reference type indicator*) = 1, 5 or 6) may take the following values:

SYN_TYPE	PAF CODE	Description
11	SYS	Short name
12	LOC	Local name
13	PNR	Postally Not Required Locality Name
14	REQ	Postally Required

Data set contain a set of synonyms that are pointing to "addresses" stored in the STREET file and identified with STR_ADR_NUM_KEY (*Permanent identifier of address*). These synonyms can replace in premises identifiers that for UK consist of:

- Building number (STR_FROM_NUM)
- Organization name (ORG_NAME_TRANS through STR_ORG_ID)
- Building name (STR_BLG_NAME)
- Sub-building name (STR_FROM_UNIT)

The address aliases have new SYN_REF_TYPE field (*Reference type indicator*) equal to 10 and the SYN_REF_ID (*Reference identifier*) field is pointing to the field STR_ADR_NUM_KEY (*Permanent identifier of address*). The following SYN_TYPE field (*Synonym type indicator*) values apply:

SYN_TYPE	PAF CODE	Description
2	AK	Also known as
9	BN	Building name
3	DT	Department
4	OD	Organization description
5	OR	Organization at a residential
6	TN	Trading name
7	UK	Unknown / Miscellaneous
8	WA	Welsh alternative

GIB: Gibraltar **(v2016.4)**

GIB_003.dat file

The STR_BLG_DSC (*Building description*) field contains the group of buildings (Estate) that the building is part of. The STR_BLG_TYPE (*Building type*) carries complementary unit name or type (i.e. door/floor/apartment).

GMB: Gambia **(v2018.1)**

GMB_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) contains the type of delivery service.

GRL: Greenland **(v2005.1)**

Transliteration rules

See the section on Denmark.

HKG: Hong Kong **(v2025.3)**

HKG_001.dat file

The LOC_NAME field (*Name of locality*) contains the name of the district within Hong Kong. The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the name of the historical region (Hong Kong Island, Kowloon or New Territories).

HKG_003.dat file

The STR_DSC field (*Street description*) contains the name of the building group (Estate) to which the building belongs.

The STR_BLG_DSC field (*Building description*) contains the floor identifier of the building.

HRV: Croatia **(v2021.4)**

HRV_001.dat file

The LOC_NAME field (*Name of locality*) carries the name of delivery post office that usually corresponds to the name of locality in which it is situated. Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in an address.

HRV_002.dat file

The records represent all localities (naselje) in Croatia. The SUB_LOC_ID field (*Locality identifier*) links to the locality with a delivery office. Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in an address.

The SUB_DIS_DSC field (*Description of district*) may contain the range of house numbers delimiting area of a postcode when multiple postcodes are used within district (naselje).

HRV_003.dat file

The STR_DSC field (*Description of street*) contains locality subdivision information, not included in HRV_002.dat file.

HUN: Hungary **(v2020.4)**

HUN_005.dat file

The SYN_TYPE field (*Synonym type indicator*) may take the following values:

SYN_TYPE value	Synonym type
1	former name: the street name has changed

IDN: Indonesia **(v2025.1)**

The data set contains names of administrative divisions that are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	Level of administrative divisions
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 Provinsi
LOC_NAME	2 Kota/Kabupaten (two type of administrative division level 2)
SUB_DIS_NAME	3 Kecamatan and Distrik (two type of administrative division level 3)
SUB_NEI_NAME	4 Desa(Villages) and Kelurahan (urban communities) (two types of administrative division level 4)

IDN_004.dat file

Records, in which the ORG_TYPE_IND field (*Organization type indicator*) has a value of 4 and the ORG_SUB_TYPE_IND field (*Organization subtype indicator*) has a value of 1, the ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) will specify the post office category.

IND: India **(v2017.2)**

IND_002.dat file

SUB_DIS_NAME (*Name of district*) provides the name of a place that can be used in a descriptive address.

IRL: Ireland **(v2016.4)**

IRL_002.dat file

The records contain dependent localities in the SUB_DIS_NAME field (*Name of district*). Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in the address.

IRL_103.dat file

The STR_BLG_DSC (*Building description*) field contains name of building group. The STR_FROM_UNIT (Lowest unit number) and STR_TO_UNIT (Highest unit number) fields carry two kinds of information: unit premise or sub-building name.

IRN: Iran **(v2024.1)**

The Iranian postcodes are 10 digits long and are assigned to individual addresses. The full postcode data cannot be provided due to data protection limitation. This data set provides postcodes limited to first six digits with corresponding names of localities, counties and provinces.

IRQ: Iraq **(v2004.3)**

IRQ_001.dat file

Records may represent localities, post offices or even major customers. For the moment it is impossible to give more detailed information. The Iraqi postcode system is still being developed and data is subject to reinterpretation as new information becomes available.

ISL: Iceland **(v2014.2)**

ISL_003.dat file

The STR_DSC field (*Description of street*) contains the number of the land lot defined by Registers Iceland. The STR_BLG_NAME (*Name of building*) and the STR_BLG_DSC (*Building description*) fields contain additional descriptors or identifiers of property.

ITA: Italy **(v2023.4)**

Three data sets are available for Italy, one under *POST*CODE*® DataBase standard license (Standard data set) and the other two, based on CAP Professional and CAP Street source data sets, subject to special license conditions (Special data set).

Since San Marino and State of Vatican are serviced by the Italian Post, there are a several records which contain a locality name that is not under Italian political administration. In such cases, LOC_DSC (*Locality description*) carries the ISO code of the country, 'SMR' for San Marino or 'VAT' for Vatican.

ITA_003.dat file

Since house numbers can be alphanumeric and there is no clear pattern in which numbers and letters appear it was not possible to parse them and the entire house number is provided in the STR_FROM_ALPH and STR_TO_ALPH fields, leaving fields STR_FROM_NUM and STR_TO_NUM blank.

CAP Professional and CAP Street

Please refer to *Cap Professional, Databanks, Technical Specifications* for usage of specific elements in Italian addresses.

ITA_102.dat and ITA_202.dat files

The file contains names of districts (Frazione). A Frazione can be used in the postcode line of an Italian address instead of a locality name where the locality is not divided into postal zones (see CPTS for details).

The SUB_DIS_DSC field (*Description of district*) provides the ISTAT code for a district.

ITA_103.dat and ITA_203.dat files

District names (Quartiere), required in some addresses where street names are not unique within a commune (see *Cap Professional, Databanks, Technical Specifications* for address formatting) are contained in the STR_DSC field (*Description of street*).

Street numbers within a range have red colour when the STR_QLF_SUC_TRANS field (*Succeeding qualifier of street without diacritics*) has value 'R' (see *Cap Professional, Databanks, Technical Specifications* for usage in addressing).

ITA_105.dat and ITA_205.dat files

There are five types of synonyms in the file, indicated by the value of the SYN_TYPE field (*Synonym type indicator*), as follows:

SYN_TYPE value	Synonym type
1	The most commonly used aliases or name variations.
2	Official abbreviations.
3	German alternate names used in the province Bolzano.
4	Abbreviations of German alternate names used in the province Bolzano.
5	Names without accents.

JAM: Jamaica **(v2023.1)**

JAM_001.dat file

Records not carrying 'Kingston' or 'Montego Bay' in the LOC_NAME *(Name of locality)* field represent post office names as used in the address. Records representing postal zones of Kingston carry name 'Kingston' in the LOC_NAME (*Name of locality*) field and an identifier of zone in the LOC_SFX (*Suffix of locality*) field.

JPN: Japan **(v2022.4)**

Information provided in this data set comes from two distinct sources: the Japanese "Postcode Directory" from Japanese Post and the directory of about 20 million addresses for 30 % municipalities provided by Geospatial Information Authority of Japan (GSI).

The data set contains names of administrative divisions mapped to postcodes. Names of administrative divisions are used in Japanese addresses instead of names of localities and they are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	Level of administrative divisions
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 Prefecture
LOC_NAME	2 Sub-prefecture (-*shicho*), district (-*gun*) or city (-*shi*)
SUB_DIS_NAME	3 Town (*cho* or -*machi*), village (-*mura* or -*son)* or Special ward (-*ku*)

JPN_002.dat file

The SUB_NEI_NAME (*Name of neighbourhood*) carries names of areas in which addresses are defined. Whereas for areas sourced from the GSI data set the specific number of zone (chome) may be included in the name of neighbourhood. The areas sourced from the postcode directory may provide ranges of zones (chome) delimited by the SUB_NEI_ZONE_FROM (*Neighbourhood start zone*) and

SUB_NEI_ZONE_TO (*Neighbourhood end zone*) fields. The SUB_NEI_SFX (*Suffix of neighbourhood)* field distinguishes three kinds of source for specific neighbourhood name:

SUB_NEI_SFX	**Source of the neighbourhood name**
G	GSI
Y	postcode directory
B	found both in the postcode directory and GSI

Depending on how the address is written, the zone may require the addition of a suffix indicating its type. Suffixes indicating type of zone are provided in the SUB_NEI_DSC field *(Description of neighbourhood).* Hiragana versions of these names of zone types are given in the table below as they cannot be provided as synonyms.

Type of Zone in Latin (SUB_NEI_DSC_TRANS)	**Type of Zone in Kanji (SUB_NEI_DSC)**	**Type of Zone in Hiragana**
CHOME	丁目	ちょうめ
SEN	線	せん
DAI CHIWARI	第 地割	だい ちわり

Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for further details on how this information should be used in addresses.

JPN_003.dat file

The STR_FROM_NUM (*Lowest street number*) and the STR_TO_NUM (*Highest street number*) fields carry either parcel or block number ranges. These numbers may be used in address with suffix specific for its type. The required suffixes are indicated by values of the STR_BLG_TYPE_TRANS field (*Building type without diacritics*) as in table below:

STR_BLG_TYPE_TRANS	**Latin suffix**	**Kanji suffix (STR_BLG_TYPE)**	**Hiragana suffix**	**Meaning**
BANCHI	-banchi	番地	ばんち	Parcel
BAN	-ban	番	ばん	Block

The STR_FROM_ALPH (*Extension of lowest street number*) and the STR_TO_ALPH (*Extension of Highest street number*) fields carry Kanji and Latin prefixes, respectively, used in a few block numbers (BAN). These prefixes indicate position of specific block within larger area. The following table shows their meaning.

Latin prefix	**Kanji prefix**	**Meaning**
HIGASHI	東	East
MINAMI	南	South
KITA	北	North
NISHI	西	West
NAKA	中	Middle
WATANABE	渡辺	

The STR_FROM_UNIT (*Lowest unit number*) and STR_TO_UNIT (*Highest unit number*) fields carry two kinds of identifiers distinguished by the value of STR_BLG_DSC (*Building description*) field. The table below provides explanations of these identifiers and the spellings of the key words in Kanji and Hiragana.

STR_BLG_DSC_TRANS	Meaning	Latin suffix	Kanji suffix (STR_BLG_DSC)	Hiragana suffix
GO	house numbers (-go) within blocks (-ban)	-go	号	ごう
KAI	floor numbers in high-rise buildings in which postcodes are allocated to individual floors	-kai	階	かい

Moreover the house numbers (GO) may include prefixes. For those cases, STR_FROM_UNIT (*Lowest unit number*) carries the prefix in Katakana script while the Latin version is carried by STR_TO_UNIT (*Highest unit number*).

The source of premise identifiers in the STR_FROM_NUM (*Lowest street number*) and the STR_TO_NUM (*Highest street number*) fields can be distinguished by the value STR_EVENODD field (*Even/odd indicator*) in the following way:

STR_EVENODD	Type of premise identifiers and source
6	Block (ban-go) number sourced from the GSI data set
0	Range of premise identifiers (ban or banchi) sourced from the postcode directory

JPN_005.dat file

Synonyms in Japanese script ('Jpan') include Han characters (*Kanji*) as well as Hiragana and Katakana characters.

KAZ: Kazakhstan **(v2023.4)**

KAZ_001.dat file

LOC_SFX field (*Suffix of locality*) contains the type of locality.

KAZ_002.dat file

The SUB_DIS_SFX field (*Suffix of district*) contains the type of district.

KAZ_003.dat file

The STR_DSC field (*Description of street*) contains old postcode.

The following table maps Kazakh premises identifiers in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase fields:

UPU *POST*CODE*® DataBase	Description
STR_FROM_ALPH	House Number in Cyrillic
STR_TO_ALPH	House Number in Latin

Since house numbers can be alphanumeric and there is no clear pattern in which numbers and letters appear it was not possible to parse them and the entire house number is provided in the STR_FROM_ALPH and STR_TO_ALPH fields, leaving fields STR_FROM_NUM and STR_TO_NUM blank.

KEN: Kenya **(v2026.1)**

KEN_001.dat file

The data set contains names of administrative divisions that are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	**Level of administrative divisions**
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 County
LOC_NAME	2 Sub-county

KHM: Cambodia **(v2020.4)**

The data set contains names of administrative divisions that are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	**Level of administrative divisions**
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 Province (khaet)
LOC_NAME	2 Municipality (*Krong*) or district (*Srok) or* Khan (three types of administrative division level 2)
SUB_DIS_NAME	3 Commune (*Khum*)
SUB_NEI_NAME	4 Sangkat - subdivision of Khan in Phnom Penh

KHM_001.dat file

LOC_DSC (*Description of locality*) contains one of the following values that indicates the type of an administrative division level 2:

Value	**Explanation**
M	Municipality (*Krong*)
D	District (*Srok)*
K	Khan – level 2 subdivision of Phnom Penh

KHM_004.dat file

Warning: The link to the LOCALITY file is not provided for some records carrying information about post offices (i.e. ORG_LOC_ID (Locality identifier) is null for records with ORG_TYPE_IND field (*Organization type indicator*) = 4).

KIR: Kiribati **(v2022.3)**

KIR_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the name of the island.

KIR_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) specifies the type of postal outlet. It can be either a Postal Agency or a Post Office.

KNA: Saint Kitts and Nevis **(v2017.4)**

KNA_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC field *(Description of organization)* contains the delivery district name of the post office.

KOR: Korea (Rep.) **(v2022.4)**

The data set contains names of administrative divisions mapped to postcodes. Names of administrative divisions are used in Korean addresses instead of names of localities and they are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	Level of administrative divisions
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 Province (*-do*) or special city (*-si*)
LOC_NAME	2 City (*-si*), county (*-gun*) or district (*-gu*)
SUB_DIS_NAME	3 Rural county (*-eup* or *–myeon*) or sub-district (*-dong*)
SUB_NEI_NAME	4 Village (*-ri*)

Korea (Rep.) has changed a land lot addressing system to street system in 2014. In consequence the former 6-digit postcodes were replaced by new 5-digit postcodes. In order to help the transition from the old to the new system, the old 6 digit postcodes and the components used in the land-lot addresses are provided in current data set.

The old 6-digit postcode can be found in the following fields, depending on the source file:

FILE	FIELD
SUBLOCALITY (DISTRICT)	SUB_DIS_SFX_TRANS (*Suffix of district without diacritics*)
SUBLOCALITY (NEIGHBOURHOOD)	SUB_NEI_SFX_TRANS (*Suffix of neighbourhood without diacritics*)
STREET	STR_LOC_SFX_TRANS (*Suffix of locality without diacritics*)
ORGANIZATION	ORG_LOC_SFX_TRANS (*Suffix of locality without diacritics*)

KOR_001.dat file

In the LOC_ADM1_NAME field (*Name of administrative division level 1*), both the nine regions (suffix *–do*) and the seven metropolitan cities (suffix *-si*) are listed. The LOC_NAME field (*Name of locality*) carries large cities (suffix *-si*), the major districts of metropolitan cities (suffix *-gu*) and rural counties (suffix *-gun).*

KOR_002.dat file

This file contains subdivisions of rural counties (suffixes *-eup, -myeon)* and sub-districts of cities *(suffix -dong)* in the SUB_DIS_NAME field (*Name of district*). Urban subdivisions that are used only in the land lot based addresses can be identified by the Latin string 'DONG' in the SUB_DIS_DSC_TRANS field (*Description of district without diacritics*) or by the Hangul character '동' in the SUB_DIS_DSC field (*Description of district*).

Names of villages (suffix -ri) are used only in the land lot addresses. They are carried in the SUB_NEI_NAME field (*Name of neighbourhood*) and identified by the Latin string 'RI' in the SUB_NEI_DSC_TRANS field (*Description of neighbourhood without diacritics*) or by the Hangul character '리' in the SUB_NEI_DSC field (*Description of neighbourhood*).

KOR_003.dat file

The STR_FROM_NUM (*Lowest street number*) and STR_TO_NUM (*Highest street number*) fields carry the building number of the address assigned in scope of street. Similarly, the STR_FROM_UNIT (*Lowest unit number*) and STR_TO_UNIT (*Highest unit number*) fields carry the sub-building number of the address.
In order to identify an underground address (지하 – *Jiha*), a '1' value has been assigned to STR_BLG_TYPE_TRANS field (*Building type without diacritics*) in those cases. The STR_DSC_TRANS field *(Description of street without diacritics)* carries a number of land lot. The STR_BLG_DSC_TRANS field (*Building description without diacritics*) contains the range building numbers occupying the same lot number.

The STR_NEI_ID field (*Neighbourhood identifier)* points to a village name (suffix -*ri*) used in land lot addresses and carried in SUB_NEI_NAME_TRANS field (*Name of neighbourhood without diacritics*).

LBN: Lebanon **(v2022.4)**

LBN_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC field *(Description of locality)* contains the code of the locality.

LCA: Saint Lucia **(v2020.1)**

LCA_001.dat file

The LOC_NAME (*Name of locality*) field contains post offices names. Post office name is mandatory in postal addresses in Saint Lucia. Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in an address.

LTU: Lithuania **(v2021.2)**

LTU_001.dat file

The LOC_ADM2_NAME field (*Description of administrative division level 2*) should be used in the last line of the address following the postcode element for localities that are not capitals of municipalities. Therefore, data in the LOCALITY file supports the two following formats:

Home delivery in capitals of municipalities:

06131 Vilnius	postcode + locality	(LOC_PCODE) + (LOC_NAME)

Home delivery outside capitals of municipalities:

Ariogala	locality	(LOC_NAME)
60249 Raseiniu r. sav.	postcode + municipality	(LOC_PCODE) + (LOC_DSC)

LVA: Latvia **(v2023.4)**

Delivery point level data set for 9 major cities

LVA_011.dat file

LOC_NAME field *(Name of locality*) carries either municipalities or republican cities. Municipalities are distinguished from cities by the suffix "*nov."* included in the LOC_NAME field *(Name of locality*).
This word is the abbreviation of "*novads"*, which means municipality in Latvian language.

LVA_012.dat file

SUB_DIS_NAME field (*Name of district*) carries either parishes or towns belonging to a municipality. Parishes are distinguished from towns by the suffix "*pag."* included in the SUB_DIS_NAME field (*Name of district*). This word is the abbreviation of "*pagasts"*, which means parish in Latvian language. SUB_NEI_NAME field *(Name of neighbourhood)* contains village name that can belong to either a town, a parish or to a municipality (in the LVA_101.dat file).

LVA_013.dat file

Since house numbers can be alphanumeric and there is no clear pattern in which numbers and letters appear it was not possible to parse them and the entire house number is provided in the STR_FROM_ALPH and STR_TO_ALPH fields, leaving fields STR_FROM_NUM and STR_TO_NUM blank.

MAR: Morocco **(v2019.4)**

MAR_003.dat file

The STR_NAME field (*Name of street*) may contain the names of various address components, including street, multiple streets, district, building and others. Given the current state of the source data, it is not possible to parse these components into appropriate database elements.

MDA: Moldova **(v2018.4)**

MDA_004.dat file

For post office records, the ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) contains the name of the locality which is served by the post office.

MEX: Mexico **(v2015.4)**

MEX_002.dat file

The SUB_DIS_SFX (*Suffix of district*) field stores an abbreviation of a subdivision (district) type. The full name of a subdivision type is stored in SUB_DIS_DSC (*Description of district*). The abbreviation of a subdivision type is used in addresses and is placed before the name of a district.

MLT: Malta **(v2025.2)**

MLT_001.dat and MLT_101.dat files

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the name of the island, 'Malta' or 'Gozo', where the locality is situated.

MMR: Myanmar **(v2020.4)**

The data set contains names of administrative divisions that are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	Level of administrative divisions
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 State
LOC_DSC	2 District
LOC_NAME	3 Township
SUB_DIS_NAME	4 Town/Village Tract
SUB_NEI_NAME	5 Ward/Village

MMR_004.dat file

Warning: The link to the LOCALITY file is not provided for records carrying information about post offices. (i.e. ORG_LOC_ID (*Locality identifier*) is null for records with ORG_TYPE_IND field (*Organization type indicator*) = 4) because localities and post offices are based on different sources and it is impossible to establish link between them.

MOZ: Mozambique **(v2004.3)**

MOZ_001.dat file

The records may represent localities, post offices or even major customers. It is impossible to provide more detailed information for the moment. Data is subject to reinterpretation as new information becomes available.

MUS: Mauritius **(v2018.3)**

MUS_002.dat file

The SUB_DIS_DSC field (*Description of district*) contains additional information to identify the sub-locality.

MYS: Malaysia **(v2013.3)**

MYS_001.dat file

There are several records in this file which do not refer to a locality but to an entity of another kind, such as e.g. a university or a student town. As the names of these entities are used in addresses in the same position as the name of a locality, the records have been included in the LOCALITY file (MYS_001.dat) and not in the ORGANIZATION file (MYS_004.dat).

MYS_002.dat file

After consultation with Malaysian Post and following preparation of a suitable list of key words, each name which cannot be identified on the basis of this list has been interpreted as the name of a place and put in the LOCALITYSUBDIVISION file in the SUB_DIS_NAME field (*Name of district*).

Therefore, the content of the file can be divided into two parts.

- The first part contains records which have been positively tested against the list. Some records in this part clearly refer to a subdivision of a relevant locality and can be easily identified on the basis of the SUB_DIS_NAME field value (*Name of district*), containing such words as "Seksyen" (section), "Precinct" (area), "Zon" (zone), "Kawasan" (district of a city) or "Kampong" (village). The remaining portion of the first part consists of records of which the SUB_DIS_NAME field (*Name of district*) contains another key word from the list, interpreted as names of a place. Such words include: "Taman" (garden, park), "Sungai" (river), "Tanjong" or "Tanjung" (cape), "Teluk" (bay), "Bukit" (hill).
- The second part of the file consists of records whose the SUB_DIS_NAME field value (*Name of district*) does not occur in the list of key words.
- The SUB_DIS_DSC field (*Description of district*) contains additional information to identify the sub-locality.

MYS_003.dat file

In the file, there are records for which the STR_DSC field (*Description of street*) contains a range of numbers, often in brackets. This range should not be interpreted as a range of street numbers in all cases, since for some cases the numbers refer to sections, place names or extensions of street names and, consequently, are not street numbers. At present, there is no way of distinguishing between these two different situations.

NAM: Namibia (v2017.3)

NAM_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the name of postal area.

NAM_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) contains the name of main post office.

NER: Niger (v2017.2)

NER_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the second level administrative division which is the Department.

NER_002.dat file

The SUB_NEI_DSC (*Description of neighborhood)* contains the neighborhood.

NGA: Nigeria **(v2018.3)**

NGA_104.dat file

The ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) contains additional information to identify the postcode.

NLD: Netherlands **(v2012.4)**

NLD_101.dat, NLD_103.dat and NLD_104.dat files

Names are written in accordance with NEN 5825 (NEN being Dutch National Standards Institute). They are written with punctuation marks (but without diacritical marks); if longer than 24 characters, it is abbreviated/truncated in accordance with NEN 5825.

NLD_103.dat file

Postcodes assigned to some streets do not contain two letters at the end and consist of 4 digits only.

NLD_105.dat file

There are two types of synonyms in the file, indicated by the value of the SYN_TYPE field (*Synonym type indicator*), as follows:

SYN_TYPE value	Synonym type
4	PTT convention names, abbreviated to 18 characters, i.e. in capitals without diacritical and without punctuation marks.
5	Official names, full names and without abbreviations, that can be longer than 24 characters.

NLD_001.dat, NLD_201.dat and NLD_204.dat files **(v2018.4)**

Postcode granularity is only four digits, instead of four digits and two letters.

NOR: Norway **(v2016.3)**

"Gateregister" file **(v2017.1)**

NOR_103.dat file

Records where both STR_FROM_NUM (*Lowest street number*) and STR_TO_NUM (*Highest street number*) are equal 0 indicate street addresses without a house number. An example of an address of this kind is provided below. All such records contain the expression "ADDRESS WITHOUT HOUSE NUMBER" in STR_DSC (*Description of street*).

Example:
Hamarvegen
2614 LILLEHAMMER

NZL: New Zealand **(v2013.1)**

NZL_104.dat file

The ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) contains the old postcode the use of which was discontinued in 2006.

NZL_105.dat file

There are three types of synonyms in the file, indicated by the value of the SYN_TYPE field (*Synonym type indicator*), as follows:

SYN_TYPE value	Synonym type
1001	postally preferred alias
1002	used for matching only
1003	if used in the address, it renders the address invalid

PAK: Pakistan **(v2020.4)**

PAK_001.dat file

LOC_NAME field (*Name of locality*) carries delivery post office names. LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains account office names.

PAK_004.dat file

Records in this file store postcodes and names of branch offices. The postcodes are based on the new source data and the names are based on the source data from 1998. Pakistan Post approved use of old branch office names but some of them may no longer be valid. Those that are sourced from 1998 are marked with 'old' value in ORG_DSC field.

PHL: Philippines **(v2017.1)**

PHL_002.dat file

The value "POBLACION" in the SUB_DIS_DSC field (*Description of district*) classifies the locality subdivision as the centre, downtown, or central business district area.

PHL_005.dat file

The SYN_TYPE field (*Synonym type indicator*) may take the following value:

SYN_TYPE value	Synonym type
1	Deprecated alternate name

POL: Poland **(v2024.2)**

POL_003.dat file, POL_103.dat file

Since house numbers can be alphanumeric and there is no clear pattern in which numbers and letters appear it was not possible to parse them and the entire house number is provided in the STR_FROM_ALPH and STR_TO_ALPH fields, leaving fields STR_FROM_NUM and STR_TO_NUM blank.

PRK: Korea (Dem. Rep.) **(v2015.3)**

PRK_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains for some records the name of the former directly governed city (first level administrative division) that has been split into districts (second level administrative division) carried in the LOC_NAME field (*Name of locality).*

PRT: Portugal **(v2014.2)**

PRT_001.dat file

The records represent "postal identifiers". This term refers to the name of the delivery office. The LOC_PCODE field (*Postcode*) is not null when there is only one postcode for this postal identifier, excluding localities without a delivery office served by the postal identifier or large customers. The individual postcodes for localities without a delivery office and large customers are to be found in PRT_002.dat and PRT_004.dat. When the LOC_PCODE field (*Postcode*) is null, the postcodes specific to each street will be found in PRT_003.dat.

PRT_002.dat file

The records represent localities which do not have their own delivery office. The SUB_LOC_ID field (*Locality identifier*) refers to the locality with a delivery office. Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in an address.

PRT_003.dat file

The STR_DSC field (*Description of street*) contains the names of small areas (local) used to locate the address. Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in the address.

ROU: Romania **(v2010.2)**

ROU_003.dat file

STR_BLG_NAME (*Name of building*) contains a building number which is used in addresses to identify the delivery point when street numbers are not defined.

RUS: Russian Federation **(v2022.4)**

These data sets contain postcodes assigned to exterritorial post offices in Baikonur, Kazakhstan and Berlin, Germany. For these postcodes, the LOC_DSC (*Locality description*) field carries the ISO code of the country, 'KAZ' for Kazakhstan and 'DEU' for Germany.

Address Register

The Russian Address Register (FIAS Federalnaya Informacjonnaya Adresnaja Sistema) was integrated in the Universal *POST*CODE*® DataBase and merged with the postcode directory on the locality level provided by Russian Post.

RUS_011.dat file

LOC_DSC_TRANS (*Description of locality without diacritics*) contains several identifiers separated with the pipe sign '|'. The following identifiers are provided: PLAINCODE, OKTMO, OKATO, IFNSUL, IFNSFL, TERRIFNSUL, TERRIFNSFL and code of hierarchy of parent recorded (1 – administrative, 2 - municipal, 0 – both administrative and municipal). Meanings of these identifiers are explained in the source data documentation available at: https://fias.nalog.ru/Updates

LOC_DSC (*Description of locality*) contains the level of address component stored in LOC_NAME *(Name of locality)* and defined in the source data GAR.

When LOC_NAME is null then the set of identifiers provided in LOC_DSC_TRANS and the level number in LOC_DSC refer to the direct parent address component stored in either LOC_ADM1_NAME (*Name of administrative division level 1*), LOC_ADM2_NAME (*Name of administrative division level 2*) or LOC_ADM3_NAME (*Name of administrative division level 3*) field.

RUS_012.dat file

DIS_SFX (*Suffix of district*) contains abbreviation of the type of district.

SUB_DIS_DSC_TRANS *(Description of district without diacritics)* contains the level of address component stored in DIS_NAME *(Name of district)* and defined in the source data FIAS.
SUB_DIS_DSC (*Description of district*) contains the code of hierarchy of parent record (1 – administrative, 2 - municipal, 0 – both administrative and municipal).

SUB_NEI_DSC_TRANS (*Description of neighbourhood without diacritics*) contains the level of address component stored in NEI_NAME (*Name of neighborhood*) and defined in the source data FIAS.

SUB_NEI_DSC (*Description of neighbourhood*) contains the code of hierarchy of parent record (1 – administrative, 2 - municipal, 0 – both administrative and municipal).

RUS_013.dat file

The following table maps Russian premises identifiers in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase fields.

Table 1

UPU *POST*CODE*® DataBsae	**Description**
STR_FROMALPH,	House Number in Cyrillic followed by House type and separated with "|" (pipe sign) The meanings of codes for type of are given in table
STR_TOALPH	House Number in Latin followed by House type and separated with "|" (pipe sign)
STR_BLG_NAME	additional number 1 (ADDNUM1) in Cyrillic
STR_BLG_NAME_TRANS	additional number 1 (ADDNUM1) in Latin

STR_BLG_TYPE	Code of type additional number 1 (ADDNUM1)
STR_BLG_TYPE_TRANS	Code of type additional number 2 (ADDNUM2)
STR_BLG_DSC	additional number 2 (ADDNUM2) in Cyrillic
STR_BLG_DSC_TRANS	additional number 2 (ADDNUM2) in Latin
STR_FROM_UNIT	This field contains four data components in **Cyrillic** characters separated with "|" (pipe sign) and '@' (at sign) in the following order: - apartment number followed by '@' - code of apartment type followed by "|" - number of room followed by '@' - code of type of room The meanings of codes for type of room and type of apartment are given in separate tables
STR_TO_UNIT	This field contains four data components in **Latin** characters separated with "|" (pipe sign) and '@' (at sign) in the following order: - apartment number followed by '@' - code of apartment type followed by "|" - number of room followed by '@' - code of type of room

Since house numbers can be alphanumeric and there is no clear pattern in which numbers and letters appear it was not possible to parse them and the entire house number is provided in the STR_FROM_ALPH and STR_TO_ALPH fields, leaving fields STR_FROM_NUM and STR_TO_NUM blank.

House number type codes

Table 2

Code	Fias definition	abbreviation	Fias transliterated	Provisional translation
1	Владение	влд.	vladeniye	ownership
2	Дом	д.	dom	house
3	Домовладение	двлд.		
4	Гараж	г-ж	garazh	garage
5	Здание	зд.	zdaniye	building
6	Шахта	Шахта	shakhta	mine
7	Строение	стр.	stroyeniye	structure
8	Сооружение	соор.	sooruzheniye	construction
9	Литера	Литера	litera	letter
10	Корпус	к.	korpus	housing complex
11	Подвал	подв.	podwal	basement
12	Котельная	кот.	kotelnaya	steamshop
13	Погреб	п-б	pogreb	cellar
14	Объект незавершенного строительства	ОНС	Obyekt nezavershennogo stroitelstva	Construction in progress

Additional number types codes

Table 3

Code	Fias definition	abbreviation	Fias transliterated	Provisional translation
1	Корпус	к.	korpus	housing complex
2	Строение	стр.	stroyeniye	structure
3	Сооружение	соор.	sooruzheniye	construction
4	Литера	литера	litera	letter

The following table explains codes of apartment type provided in STR_FROM_UNIT and STR_TO_UNIT fields:

Table 4

Code	Fias definition	Abbreviation	Fias definition transliterated	Provisional translation
1	Помещение	помещ.	Pomeshcheniye	Room outside of a flat
2	Квартира	кв.	Kvartira	Apartment
3	Офис	офис	Ofis	Office
4	Комната	ком.	Komnata	Room as part of flat
5	Рабочий участок	раб.уч.	Rabochiy uchastok	Working site
6	Склад	скл.	Sklad	Stock
7	Торговый зал	торг. зал	Torgovyy zal	Salesroom
8	Цех	цех	Tsekh	Workshop
9	Павильон	пав.	Pavilion	Pavilion
10	Подвал	подв.	podwal	basement
11	Котельная	кот.	kotelnaya	steamshop
12	Погреб	п-б	pogreb	cellar
13	Гараж	г-ж	garazh	garage

The following table explains codes of **type of room** provided in STR_FROM_UNIT and STR_TO_UNIT fields:

Code	Fias definition	Fias definition transliterated	Provisional translation
0	Не определено	Ne opredeleno	Not assigned
1	Комната	Komnata	Room as part of flat
2	Помещение	Pomeshcheniye	Room outside of a flat

The STR_DSC *(Description of street)* field contains additional spatial information provided in address.

RUS_014.dat file

The FIAS data contains a large number of localities in comparison to the postcode directory provided by Russian Post that includes only 32,500 localities. Some locality names from FIAS are provided as descriptive names “425 Km Avtodorogi M-54 Yenisey” which means 425 km of Highway M-54 Yenisey.

Since localities and postcodes from the Russian Post directory of postcodes should be used in the postal addresses they are provided in the organization table as shown in table below. They are not linked to the FIAS localities/provinces. Instead the FIAS house numbers in the street table are linked to the post offices whenever it is possible based on the value of postcode. This allows for each address to identify the “postal locality” that should be used in postal address.

Field Name	**Field Description**	**UPU *POST*CODE*® DataBsae**
Index	Postcode	ORG_PCODE
OPSName	Post Office Name	ORG_ADR
City	Locality	ORG_NAME.1 (first part of ORG_NAME)
City1	Dependent locality	ORG_NAME.2 (second part of ORG_NAME)

RWA: Rwanda **(v2017.3)**

RWA_001.dat file

The data set contains names of administrative divisions which are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	**Level of administrative divisions**
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 Region
LOC_ADM2_NAME	2 District
LOC_NAME	3 Sector
SUB_DIS_NAME	4 Cell
SUB_NEI_NAME	5 Village

SAU: Saudi Arabia **(v2017.3)**

SAU_001.dat file

Many postcodes in Saudi Arabia are not assigned to any locality but only to a governorate as they refer to unpopulated areas. They are represented by records in the ORGANIZATION file linked via ORG_LOC_ID (*Locality identifier*) to records in the LOCALITY file with LOC_NAME (*Name of Locality*) field blank.

SOM: Somalia **(v2017.3)**

SOM_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the name of district (second level administrative area) and the type of locality separated with a comma.

SRB: Serbia **(v2010.3)**

SRB_001.dat file

The core of Serbian data set is based on the three-level administrative divisions units that were integrated into LOCALITY file in the following way:

LOC_ADM1_NAME *(Name of administrative division level 1)*	grad	big city divided into several municipalities.
LOC_ADM2_NAME *(Name of administrative division level 2)*	opstina	municipality.
LOC_NAME *(Name of locality)*	naselje	locality or district of big city.

Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in an address. Note also that mail addressed to big cities should use LOC_ADM1_NAME *(Name of administrative division level 1)* near postcode instead of locality name. Ex. '106310 BEOGRAD' should be used instead of '106310 BEOGRAD-STARI GRAD'.

SRB_004.dat file

Delivery post offices are provided in the ORGANIZATION file. The ORG_PCODE field (*Postcode of organization)* still provides old postcodes assigned to delivery post offices. Some delivery post offices are not linked to any locality (i.e. ORG_LOC_ID (*Locality identifier*) is null). It is because they provide delivery service to more than one locality. Such delivery post offices are then linked only to street segments that they serve via STR_ORG_ID (*Organization identifier*).

SSD: South Sudan **(v2022.4)**

SSD_001.dat file

The data set contains names of administrative divisions that are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	**Level of administrative divisions**
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 State
LOC_NAME	2 County

SSD_002.dat file

The SUB_DIS_DSC (*Description of district*) field can have the following values:

***Description of district* value**	**Explanation**
Capital	Capital of the state
Disputed	Disputed area between South Sudan and Sudan

SUR: Suriname **(v2017.4)**

SUR_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) contains the code of the post office.

SVK: Slovakia **(v2024.3)**

SVK_002.dat file

The records represent localities which do not have their own delivery office. The SUB_LOC_ID field (*Locality identifier*) links to the locality with a delivery office. Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in an address.

SVK_003.dat file

STR_BLG_NAME (*Name of building*) contains a building number (*súpisné číslo)* which is unique within a district and which does not depend on the street where the building is situated. Building number is used in addresses to locate a delivery point. When the street number (o*rientačné číslo*) is available it is located after the building number and is separated with a slash. The STR_ORG_ID field (*Organization identifier*) links to the record in the ORGANIZATION that should be used in the last address line.

The following example shows how data elements are used in addresses:

Address containing a building number and a street number (after a slash):

Agátová 48/5	STR_NAME + STR_BLG_NAME / STR_FROM_NUM
075 01 Trebišov	STR_PCODE + ORG_NAME

Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on Slovakian addresses.

SVN: Slovenia **(v2015.4)**

SVN_001.dat file

The LOC_NAME field (*Name of locality*) carries the name of delivery post office that usually corresponds to the name of locality in which it is situated. Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in an address.

SVN_002.dat file

The records represent all localities (naselje) in Slovenia. The SUB_LOC_ID field (*Locality identifier*) links to the locality with a delivery office. Please consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in an address. The SUB_DIS_DSC field (*Description of district*) contains the name of municipality (občina) that is not used in address.

SWE: Sweden **(v2025.1)**

SWE_003.dat file

The data file includes ranges of addresses identified by the following method:

Addresses are identified by the distance from the beginning of the road, measured in tens of metres. Even numbers refer to addresses or lanes located on the right side, and odd numbers to those located on the left side of the road. The minimum measurement is 20 meters, which reflects the distance between two even, or two odd, numbers (2 x 10 meters). Therefore, number 49 will indicate that the address is located 490 meters from the beginning of the road on the left side, while number 58 locates the address at 580 meters on the right side.

Addresses can also be located on the lanes connected to the main road. Lanes are not identified by names but by the distance from the beginning of the main road. Addresses located on the lanes are identified by two numbers: the first provides the distance from the beginning of the main road to the point where the lane is connected, while the second provides the distance from the beginning of the lane to the point where address is located.

In postal addresses, distance numbers in tens of meters are provided in the format 'NNNN-NNNN': four digits for the point on the main road, followed by a dash '-', followed by four digits for the point on the lane, including leading zeros. An address on the main road will always have the second part consisting of zeros: 'NNNN-0000'. When the second part is not '0000' the address will be located on the lane.

Examples:

MALMÖVÄGEN 0341-0000 – address is on the left side of the road Malmövägen, 3,410 meters from the beginning of that road.
RISEMÖLLAVÄGEN 0026-0011 – address is 110 meters from the beginning of the lane on the left side, which is connected to the main road Risemöllavägen at 260 meters on the right side.

Information about these address ranges is provided in records, in which the STR_EVEODD field (*Even/odd indicator*) has a value of 5, in the following way:
STR_FROM_NUM – indicates the beginning of range on the main road (in format 'NNNN');
STR_FROM_TXT – indicates the beginning of range on the lane (in format '-NNNN');
STR_TO_NUM – indicates the end of range on the main road (in format 'NNNN');
STR_TO_TXT – indicates the end of range on the lane (in format '-NNNN').

SWE_004.dat file

For records in which the ORG_TYPE_IND field (*Organization type indicator*) has a value of 1 the definition of ORG_SUB_TYPE_IND field (*Organization subtype indicator*) is extended as follows:

ORG_TYPE_IND	ORG_SUB_TYPE_IND	CONTENT
1	10	Delivery point
1	11	Other

The ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) contains the name of the municipality where the organization is located. Records, in which the ORG_TYPE_IND field (*Organization type indicator*) has a value of 1 and the ORG_SUB_TYPE_IND field (*Organization subtype indicator*) has a value of 7, the ORG_DSC field (*Description of organization*) will specify, as well, one of these two services: “business reply” or “contest coupons”.

SYC: Seychelles (v2023.2)

SYC_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the Island name to which the locality belongs.

TCA: Turks and Caicos (v2025.4)

TCA_001.dat file

The LOC_ADM1_NAME field (*Name of administrative division level 1)* contains the name of the administrative district.

THA: Thailand **(v2017.3)**

THA_004.dat file

Non-delivery post offices are also provided in this file. Some of them might provide P.O. Box service.

TJK: Tajikistan **(v2022.2)**

TJK_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the names of second level administrative divisions.

TKM: Turkmenistan **(v2020.3)**

TKM_004.dat file

The ORG_DSC (*Description of organization*) field contains the name of the province to which the post office belongs.

TLS: Timor-Leste **(v2020.4)**

TLS_003.dat file

The SUB_NEI_NAME (*Name of neighbourhood*) field contains the *aldeia*, the smallest administrative division of the country. In the case of Dili, capital of the country, the SUB_NEI_NAME (*Name of neighbourhood*) field contains both the *suco* and the *aldeia* (separated by commas in that order) which are the two last levels of administrative division in Timor Leste.

TUN: Tunisia **(v2020.4)**

TUN_004.dat file

Warning: The link to the locality file is not provided for records carrying information about post offices (i.e. ORG_LOC_ID (Locality identifier) is null for records with ORG_TYPE_IND field (Organization type indicator) = 4) because localities and post offices are based on different sources and it is impossible to establish link between them.

TUV: Tuvalu **(v2023.3)**

TUV_001.dat file

If the locality is on an island different from its administrative division, the LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the name of that Island.

UKR: Ukraine **(v2022.4)**

UKR_001.dat file

The LOC_DSC (*Description of locality*) field contains the name of a local administrative division unit ("silska rada").

UKR_003.dat file

The following table maps Ukrainian premises identifiers in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase fields.

***POST*CODE*® DataBase**	**Description**
STR_FROMALPH	House number in Cyrillic
STR_TOALPH	House number in Latin
STR_BLG_NAME	Building number (korpus) in Cyrillic
STR_BLG_NAME_TRANS	Building number (korpus) in Latin

Since house numbers can be alphanumeric and there is no clear pattern in which numbers and letters appear it was not possible to parse them and the entire house number is provided in the STR_FROM_ALPH and STR_TO_ALPH fields, leaving fields STR_FROM_NUM and STR_TO_NUM blank.

URY: Uruguay **(v2025.1)**

URY_001.dat file

Many rural addresses in Uruguay are not assigned to any locality but only to a department (first level administrative division). They are represented by records in the STREET and LOCALITY SUBDIVISION files linked via STR_LOC_ID field or via SUB_LOC_ID field (*Locality identifier*) to records in the LOCALITY file with LOC_NAME (*Name of Locality*) field blank.

URY_003.dat file

The STR_BLG_DSC (*Building description*) contains concatenated block (*manzana*) and lot (*solar*) identifiers, for example "Manzana 80 Solar 6".

USA: United States of America **(v2022.2)**

General remarks

Please refer to AIS (Address Information System Products Technical Guide) for US-specific address elements and record types.

Records from ZIP+4 (see AIS) have been converted to specific *POST*CODE*® DataBase files on the basis of the original record type, in the following way:

Original record type	Destination *POST*CODE*® DataBase files
'F' (Firm)	ORGANIZATION with ORG_TYPE_IND (*Organization type indicator*) = 2 and ORG_SUB_TYPE_IND (*Organization subtype* indicator) = 1 and a related record in STREET
'P' (P.O. Box)	ORGANIZATION with ORG_TYPE_IND (*Organization type indicator*) = 1 and ORG_SUB_TYPE_IND (*Organization subtype* indicator) = 1
'G' (General Delivery)	ORGANIZATION with ORG_TYPE_IND (*Organization type indicator*) = 1 and ORG_SUB_TYPE_IND (*Organization subtype* indicator) = 2
'H' (Highrise), 'S' (Street), 'R' (Rural Route/Highway Contract)	STREET

The data set provides both 5-digit zip codes ('zip code' is the US addressing term for postcode) and extended ZIP+4 (9-digit) codes. 5-digit zip codes are provided in the LOCALITY file and in the LOCALITYSUBDIVISION file (for urbanizations in Puerto Rico). If a locality has two or more zip codes, then the LOC_PCODE field (*Postcode*) is empty, and zip codes are provided in the ORGANIZATION file in records with the ORG_TYPE_IND (*Organization type indicator*) set to 3. The ZIP+4 codes are provided in the STREET file and in the ORGANIZATION file in records with the ORG_TYPE_IND (*Organization type indicator*) set to 1, 2 or 5.

USA_005.dat, USA_105.dat files

There are three types of synonyms in the file, indicated by the value of the SYN_TYPE field (*Synonym type indicator*), as follows:

SYN_TYPE value	Synonym type
2	alternate names of localities that are not approved by USPS for addressing purposes
3	approved abbreviation of locality name
4	It is provided only for names of localities (SYN_REF_TYPE (*Reference type indicator*) equal to 1) and indicates 'Preferred Last Line City State Name' when it is different from the official locality name. (see the AIS documentation for meaning and usage of the term)

UZB: Uzbekistan (v2020.4)

UZB_003.dat file

The city of Tashkent is at the first level administrative division of Uzbekistan and is further subdivided into districts (second level administrative divisions). The records carrying streets of Tashkent contain in the STR_DSC field (*Description of street*) the name of district they belong to.

VCT: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (v2015.2)

VCT_001.dat file

The LOC_ADM1_NAME field (*Name of administrative division level 1*) contains names of postal regions that are used in addresses near postcodes but are not related to administrative divisions. Please

consult the "*POST*CODE*® – Postal Addressing Systems" publication for information on their position in an address.

VEN: Venezuela **(v2014.1)**

VEN_001.dat file

The LOC_NAME field (*Name of locality*) provides the municipality name. The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the capital of the municipality. It must be noted that some of the main cities in Venezuela are not municipalities but capitals of the municipalities. So, in order to find them, a search over the locality description field may be needed.

VEN_002.dat file

The SUB_DIS_NAME field (*Name of district*) provides the parish name. The SUB_DIS_DSC field (*Description of district*) contains the capital of the parish. It must be noted that some of the main cities in Venezuela are not the parishes but capitals of the parishes. So, in order to find them, a search over the district description field may be needed.

VNM: Vietnam **(v2018.3)**

The data set contains names of administrative divisions that are provided in the *POST*CODE*® DataBase in the following fields:

Database Field	**Level of administrative divisions**
LOC_ADM1_NAME	1 Province (tỉnh) and municipality (thành phố trực thuộc trung ương)
LOC_NAME	2 Urban district (quận), rural district (huyện), town (thị xã) or provincial city (thành phố trực thuộc tỉnh)
SUB_DIS_NAME	3 Ward (Phường), commune (xã) or township (*thị trấn*)

VUT: Vanuatu **(v2020.4)**

VUT_001.dat file

The LOC_NAME field (*Name of locality*) may also carry island names.

VUT_004.dat file

Postal agencies and post offices can be distinguished according to the following rule:

ORG_NAME value	**Description**
Example name PA	Postal agency
Example name PO	Post office

Warning: The link to the locality file is not provided for some records carrying information about post offices (i.e. ORG_LOC_ID (Locality identifier) is null for records with ORG_TYPE_IND field (Organization type indicator) = 4).

WLF: Wallis et Futuna **(v2021.3)**

WLF_101.dat file

The LOC_DSC field (*Description of locality*) contains the island name.

XBA: British Antarctic Territory **(v2016.4)**

XBA_001.dat file

The LOC_NAME (*Name of Locality*) field contains Research Station name. The LOC_ADM1_NAME (*Name of administrative division level 1*) provides the name of the island where the Research Station is located. The LOC_DSC (*Description of locality*) carries information about when the Research Station is operational.

YEM: Yemen **(v2017.3)**

YEM_002.dat file

The DIS_DSC *(Description of district)* field indicates capitals of governorates.

ZAF: South Africa **(v2009.4)**

ZAF_001.dat file

The LOC_NAME field *(Name of locality)* may carry one of the following names: town, suburb, post office, residential area or large volume receiver in various language versions (mostly English and Afrikaans). Each of these names features the second to last line of the South African postal address. The LOC_DSC *(Description of locality)* field carries names that are not required in postal address and help to locate object provided in the LOC_NAME *(Name of locality)* field.

ZMB: Zambia **(v2012.4)**

ZMB_001.dat file

The LOC_NAME field *(Name of locality)* carries post office name. The LOC_DSC field *(Description of locality)* carries the type of post office from four possibilities: Main Post Office, Post Office, Sub Post Office or Postal Agency.

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