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Addressing ~~—~~ —

**Part 2:
Assigning and maintaining addresses for objects in the physical
world**

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ISO/FDIS 19160-2

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Contents

Foreword	v
Introduction.....	vi
Part 2: Assigning and maintaining addresses for objects in the physical world.....	1
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	2
4 Conformance.....	6
5 Notation.....	9
5.1 Identifiers.....	9
6 Overview.....	9
7 Good practice for assigning and maintaining addresses.....	12
7.1 General.....	12
7.2 Principles.....	15
7.2.1 Addressing principles.....	15
7.2.2 Address data principles.....	23
8 Governance framework for assigning and maintaining addresses.....	24
8.1 General.....	24
8.2 Addressing stakeholders.....	24
8.3 Processes.....	26
8.3.1 Addressing processes.....	27
8.3.2 Address data processes.....	29
Annex A (normative) Abstract test suite.....	30
A.1 Summary of conformance classes, requirements and recommendations.....	30
A.2 Conformance test class: Good practice for assigning and maintaining addresses.....	31
A.2.1 Conformance test subclass: General.....	31
A.2.2 Conformance test subclass: Addressing principles.....	33
A.2.3 Conformance test subclass: Address data principles.....	35
A.3 Conformance test class: Governance framework for assigning and maintaining addresses.....	37
A.3.1 Conformance test subclass: General.....	37
A.3.2 Conformance test subclass: Addressing stakeholders.....	37
A.3.3 Conformance test subclass: Processes.....	38
A.3.4 Conformance test subclass: Addressing processes.....	39
A.3.5 Conformance test subclass: Address data processes.....	40
Annex B (informative) Examples of objectives for assigning and maintaining addresses.....	41
B.1 Purpose.....	41
B.2 Objectives for address assignment and maintenance.....	41

B.2.1	General.....	41
B.2.2	Property taxation.....	41
B.2.3	Land management.....	42
B.2.4	Service delivery.....	42
B.2.5	Emergency and disaster management.....	43
B.2.6	Civic identity.....	44
B.2.7	E-commerce.....	45
B.2.8	Slum upgrading.....	45
B.2.9	Urban information systems and smart cities.....	45
	Bibliography.....	47

Foreword——4

Introduction——5

1——Scope——1

2——Normative references——1

3——Terms and definitions——2

4——Conformance——6

5——Notation——9

5.1——Identifiers——9

6——Overview——9

7——Good practice for assigning and maintaining addresses——11

7.1——General——11

7.2——Principles——15

7.2.1——Addressing principles——15

7.2.2——Address data principles——20

8——Governance framework for assigning and maintaining addresses——22

8.1——General——22

8.2——Addressing stakeholders——22

8.3——Processes——24

8.3.1——Addressing processes——25

8.3.2——Address data processes——26

Annex A (normative) Abstract test suite——27

Annex B (informative) Examples of objectives for assigning and maintaining addresses——38

Bibliography——43

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Foreword

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

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

~~Attention is drawn~~ISO draws attention to the possibility that ~~some of the elements~~implementation of this document may ~~be involve~~ the ~~subject~~use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights, in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. ~~Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).~~

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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

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

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

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ~~ISO 19160-1, Addressing – Part 1: Conceptual model, defines which lays out~~ a conceptual model for address information (address model), ~~together with the and provides~~ terms and definitions that describe the concepts in the model. A profile of ISO 19160-1 is a model that specifies addresses and address data for a specific country, region or application.

- ~~—~~ISO 19160-3, *Addressing – Part 3: Address data quality*, which establishes a set of data quality elements and measures for describing the quality of address data; ISO 19160-3 also describes procedures for reporting data quality; and provides guidelines for the use of the established set of data quality elements and measures for describing the quality of address data. By using ISO 19160-3 to assess and describe the quality of address data, information about ~~it~~the quality can be shared and the data can be improved accordingly (if necessary).
- ~~—~~ISO 19160-4, *Addressing – Part 4: International postal address components and template language*, which defines key terms for postal addressing, postal address components and constraints on their use. ~~#~~ISO 19160-4 is also published as UPU S42 by the Universal Postal Union. ISO 19160-4 is a profile of ISO 19160-1, i.e. it is a conceptual model for addresses used for postal addressing.

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Addressing —

Part 2:

Assigning and maintaining addresses for objects in the physical world

1 Scope

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

a) ~~a)~~ specifies a good practice for assigning and maintaining addresses and address data; and

b) ~~b)~~ specifies a governance framework for assigning and maintaining addresses and address data.

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

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

2 Normative references

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

ISO 19105:2021, *Geographic information — Conformance and ~~Testing~~testing*

ISO 19160-1:2015, *Addressing — Part 1: Conceptual model*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ~~—~~ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>~~https://www.iso.org/obp~~
- ~~—~~IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>~~https://www.electropedia.org/~~

3.1

address

structured information that allows the unambiguous determination of an object for purposes of identification and location

EXAMPLE_1 Address where the object is a business: 611 Fifth Avenue, New York NY 10022.

EXAMPLE_2 Address where the object is a building: Lombardy House, 809 Lombardy Street, The Hills, 0039, South Africa.

EXAMPLE_3 Address where the object is a building: 411 Hannuri-daero, Sejong 30116, Republic of Korea.

EXAMPLE_4 Address where the object is a thing, e.g. an emergency water supply facility: 201-ho, 107 Samcheong-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul 03049, Republic of Korea

Note 1_ to entry: ~~—~~The object is identifiable in the real world, i.e. electronic and virtual addresses are excluded.

Note 2_ to entry: ~~—~~“Identification” refers to the fact that the structured information in the address unambiguously determines the object, i.e. it helps the human to identify the object. In other words, “identification” here does not refer to unique identifiers in a database or dataset.

Note 3_ to entry: ~~—~~There can be many addresses for an object, but at any moment (or lifecycle stage), an address unambiguously determines a single object.

Note 4_ to entry: ~~—~~Two addresses from two different *address classes* ~~(3.4)~~ ~~(i.e.(3.4))~~ (i.e. they have different sets of components) for the same *addressable object* ~~(3.2)~~ ~~(3.2)~~ are two different addresses.

Note 5_ to entry: ~~—~~Two addresses for the same addressable object and from the same address class, but in two different languages are two different addresses.

Note 6_ to entry: ~~—~~In addition to the addressable object, there may be a multitude of people, organizations, addressees or other objects associated with an address. These are external to the address model.

[SOURCE: ISO 19160-1:2015, 4.1, modified ~~—EXAMPLE—~~ Example 3 washas been modified,EXAMPLE, Example 4 washas been added]. Notes 3, 4, 5 and 6 to entry have been shortened.

3.2

addressable object

object that may be assigned an *address* ~~(3.1)~~ ~~(3.1)~~

[SOURCE: ISO 19160-1:2015, 4.2]

3.3

address assignment method

way in which addresses are assigned according to the rules of an *address reference system* ~~(3.10)~~ ~~(3.10)~~

3.4

address class

description of a set of addresses that share the same *address components* (3.5), (3.5), operations, methods, relationships, and semantics

EXAMPLE-1 “25 Blue Avenue Hatfield 0028” and “384 Green Street Motherville 2093” are from the same address class.

EXAMPLE-2 “PO Box 765 Goodwood 33948” and “PO Box 567 Grayville 98373” are from the same address class.

[SOURCE: ISO 19160-1:2015, 4.4]

3.5

address component

constituent part of the *address* (3.1), (3.1)

Note 1-to entry:-An address component may reference another object such as a spatial object (e.g. an administrative boundary or a land parcel) or a non-spatial object (e.g. an organization or a person).

Note 2-to entry:-An address component may have one or more alternative values, e.g. alternatives in different languages or abbreviated alternatives.

[SOURCE: ISO 19160-1:2015, 4.5]

3.6

address data management system

system concerned with the organization and control of address data

Note 1-to entry:—— Adapted for use in the *addressing* (3.7), (3.7) domain from ISO/IEC TR 10032:2003, 2.30.

3.7

addressing

activities involving addresses

[SOURCE: ISO 19160-1:2015, 4.6]

3.8

addressing infrastructure

fundamental facilities, services, systems and installations that provide a country, city or area with addresses required for the functioning of society

3.9

addressing stakeholder

individual, group of people or organization with an interest, or with a role or responsibility in the *governance framework* (3.15), (3.15) for address assignment and maintenance

EXAMPLE-1 A citizen (individual) or an organization has an interest in the address for their place of residence or business to be included in a municipal dataset.

EXAMPLE-2 A community (group of people) has an interest in the names assigned to streets in their suburb.

EXAMPLE-3 A municipality (organization) has the responsibility to assign or maintain addresses within its area of jurisdiction.

ISO/FDIS_19160-2:2023(E)

EXAMPLE-4 A private sector service provider who maintains address data on behalf of a municipality.

Note_1_to_entry: — Adapted for use in the *addressing* (3.7)(3.7) domain from ISO/PAS 19450:2015, 3.65.

[SOURCE: Adapted from ISO/PAS 19450:2015, 3.65, modified]

3.10

address reference system

defined set of *address components* (3.5)(3.5) and the rules for their combination into addresses

Note_1_to_entry: The *address assignment method* (3.3)(3.3) creates addresses according to the rules of the address reference system.

[SOURCE: ISO 19160-1:2015, 4.8, modified — Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.11

child address

address (3.1)(3.1) defined relative to a *parent address* (3.17)(3.17)

[SOURCE: ISO 19160-1:2015, 4.9]

3.12

child addressable object

addressable object (3.2)(3.2) that is addressed relative to another addressable object

EXAMPLE-1 An apartment within an apartment building.

EXAMPLE-2 In Japan, a *jukyo bango* (residence number) within a *gaiku* (block).

EXAMPLE-3 A building within a complex of buildings. In Korea, a *dong* (wing or section of a building) within a group of buildings.

[SOURCE: ISO 19160-1:2015, 4.10]

3.13

emergency management

overall approach for preventing emergencies and managing those that occur

Note_1_to_entry: — In general, emergency management utilizes a risk management approach to prevention, preparedness, response and recovery before, during and after potentially destabilizing events and/or disruptions.

[SOURCE: ISO 22300:2018, 3.78, 3.88]

3.14

good practice

method that has been proven to work well and produce good results, and is therefore recommended as a model

Note_1_to_entry: — Methods or techniques described as good practice have usually been tested over time and validated, in the broad sense, through repeated trials before being accepted as worthy of adoption more broadly.

Note_2_to_entry: A good practice is typically derived from practitioners who work in a specified field, e.g. in the assignment and maintenance of addresses and address data, after it has been proven in practice.

Note-3-to entry: Even though a good practice is only recommended as a model, if it is followed, then some parts or aspects of it may be required. Therefore, the requirements specified for a good practice in this document are conditional requirements, i.e. they are required only if the good practice is followed.

[SOURCE: ISO 14055-1:2017, 3.1.3, modified — Notes 2 and 3 to entry have been added]

3.15

governance framework

<addressing> strategies, policies, decision-making structures and accountabilities through which *addressing stakeholders* (3.9)(3.9) assign and maintain addresses in a sustainable manner

EXAMPLE Citizens have an interest in addresses and are therefore addressing stakeholders, but they do not necessarily have any accountabilities in the governance framework.

Note 1-to entry: Not all addressing stakeholders are assigned tasks and responsibilities in the governance framework.

Note 2-to entry: The requirements specified for a governance framework in this document are conditional requirements, i.e. they are required only if a governance framework is implemented.

Note-3-to entry: Adapted for use in the *addressing* (3.7)(3.7) domain from ISO/IEC TR 38502:2017, 3.1.

3.16

interoperability

capability to communicate, execute programs, or transfer data among various functional units in a manner that requires the user to have little or no knowledge of the unique characteristics of those units

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 2382:2015, 2121317}, modified — Notes 1 and 2 to entry have been removed.]

3.17

parent address

address (3.1)(3.1) of a *parent addressable object* (3.18)(3.18)

Note-1-to-entry: Addresses of the *child addressable objects* (3.12)(3.12) fully inherit the *address components* (3.5)(3.5) of a parent address.

[SOURCE: ISO 19160-1:2015, 4.13]

3.18

parent addressable object

addressable object (3.2)(3.2) that fully encloses one or more other addressable objects

EXAMPLE-1 An apartment building with many apartments within.

EXAMPLE-2 In Japan, a *gaiku* (block) with many *jukyo bango* (residence number).

EXAMPLE-3 A complex of many buildings. In Korea, a group of buildings with many *dong* (wings or sections of a building).

[SOURCE: ISO 19160-1:2015, 4.14]

3.19 profile

set of one or more base standards or subsets of base standards, and, where applicable, the identification of chosen clauses, classes, options and parameters of those base standards, that are necessary for accomplishing a particular function

EXAMPLE The South African national standard for address data exchange, SANS 1883-2:2018, is a profile of ISO 19160-1:2015, ~~Addressing — Part 1: Conceptual model~~. It specifies a selection of clauses, classes and options from ISO 19160-1:2015 to be used for the exchange of address data in South Africa.

Note 1-to-entry:—A profile is derived from base standards so that by definition, conformance to a profile is conformance to the base standards from which it is derived.

[SOURCE: ISO 19106:2004, 4.5, modified — An EXAMPLE has been added]

3.20 public service

work, information, a commodity or utility that is provided to the general public to add value

EXAMPLE Running water, post (mail), sewage, refuse collection, electricity, emergency response.

Note-1-to-entry:—Adapted from SANS 1883-1:2009^[27] and Avis (2016)^[10]

3.21 service delivery

interaction between a provider and a client where the provider offers a service

EXAMPLE-1 Many governments are providers of public services, such as running water, electricity and emergency response.

ISO/FDIS 19160-2

EXAMPLE-2 “In order to support the concept of the single postal territory of the Union, member countries shall ensure that all users/customers enjoy the right to a universal postal service involving the permanent provision of quality basic postal services at all points in their territory, at affordable prices.”^[34],^[34]

Note 1-to entry:—Good service delivery provides clients with an increase in value. The provision of sufficient, affordable and quality basic services is considered a core function of governments. Service delivery, e.g. water, sanitation, waste management and housing, correlates closely with the health and well-being of citizens.

Note-2-to entry:—Adapted from Avis (2016)^[10]

4 Conformance

This document defines conformance classes for the respective specification targets in ~~Table 1, as required by Table 1, in accordance with~~ ISO 19105:~~2021~~2022. An objective, good practice or governance framework for assigning and maintaining addresses claiming conformance with this document shall implement the relevant conformance class. Conformance with this document shall be assessed against the relevant conformance test cases specified in the abstract test suite in ~~Annex A~~Annex A of this document.

The name and contact information of the maintenance agency for this document can be found at www.iso.org/maintenance_agencies.

Table 1.— Conformance classes

Conformance class	Specification target	Unique Resource Identifier (URI)	Abstract test suite
GoodPractice	Good practice for assigning and maintaining addresses	/19160/-2/1/conf/goodPractice	A.2A.2
GovernanceFramework	Governance framework for assigning and maintaining addresses	/19160/-2/1/conf/governanceFramework	A.3A.3

Some of the conformance classes are structured into subclasses, as indicated in [Figure 1](#). A conformance class is dependent on its subclasses, i.e. the subclasses are also used to test conformance to the parent conformance class. [Annex A](#) includes a comprehensive diagram that also lists requirements and recommendations under each of the conformance classes.

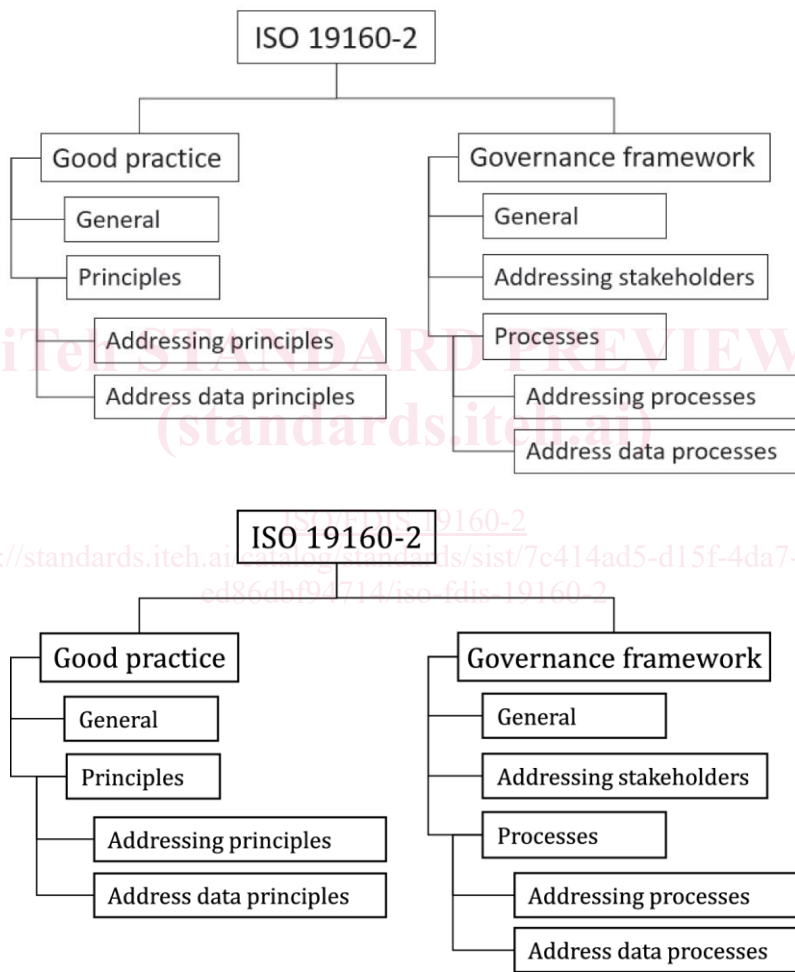


Figure 1.— Conformance classes and their subclasses

For easy reference, the requirements and recommendations specified in this document are listed in [Tables 2 and 3](#).

Table 2.— Requirements specified in this document

No	Identifier	Clause
1	/req/goodPractice/general/objectives	7.1.7.1