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Standard Recommendation  
S.R. CEN/TS 15844-3:2010

# Postal services - ID-tagging of letter mail items - Part 3: BNB-62 encoding specification

## S.R. CEN/TS 15844-3:2010

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English Version

## Postal services - ID-tagging of letter mail items - Part 3: BNB-62 encoding specification

Traitement automatisé des envois postaux -  
Chronomarquage des envois postaux - Partie 3:  
Spécification de codage en BNB (Bar No Bar)- 62  
caractères

Postalische Dienstleistungen - ID-Kennzeichnung von  
Briefsendungen - Teil 3: Festlegung der BNB-62-Codierung

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 12 January 2009 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this CEN/TS in the same way as for an EN and to make the CEN/TS available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the CEN/TS) until the final decision about the possible conversion of the CEN/TS into an EN is reached.

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## Foreword

This document (CEN/TS 15844-3:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 331 "Postal services", the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

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

NOTE This document has been prepared by experts coming from CEN/TC 331 and UPU, under the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between the UPU and CEN.

This document, CEN/TS 15844-3, is the CEN equivalent of UPU <sup>1)</sup> standard S18c-6. It may be amended only after prior consultation, between CEN/TC 331 and the UPU Standards Board, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between CEN and the UPU.

The UPU's contribution to the document was made, by the UPU Standards Board <sup>2)</sup> and its sub-groups, in accordance with the rules given in Part V of the "General information on UPU standards".

This document forms Part 3 of a multi-part CEN/TS 15844, *Postal services — ID-tagging of letter mail items*. It should be read in conjunction with the main body of the specification, Part 1.

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

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<sup>1)</sup> The Universal Postal Union (UPU) is the specialized institution of the United Nations that regulates the universal postal service. The postal services of its 189 member countries form the largest physical distribution network in the world. Some 5 million postal employees working in over 660 000 post offices all over the world handle an annual total of 425 billion letters-post items in the domestic service and almost 6,7 billion in the international service. Some 4,5 billion parcels are sent by post annually. Keeping pace with the changing communications market, posts are increasingly using new communication and information technologies to move beyond what is traditionally regarded as their core postal business. They are meeting higher customer expectations with an expanded range of products and value-added services.

<sup>2)</sup> The UPU's Standards Board develops and maintains a growing number of standards to improve the exchange of postal-related information between posts, and promotes the compatibility of UPU and international postal initiatives. It works closely with posts, customers, suppliers and other partners, including various international organizations. The Standards Board ensures that coherent standards are developed in areas such as electronic data interchange (EDI), mail encoding, postal forms and meters. UPU standards are published in accordance with the rules given in Part VII of the General information on UPU standards, which may be freely downloaded from the UPU world-wide web site ([www.upu.int](http://www.upu.int)).

## Introduction

A general introduction to all parts of the Technical Specification is provided in CEN/TS 15844-1. This part deals only with the encoding of ID-tags in the form of a 62-position bar-no-bar code, BNB-62, printed on the reverse side of items, in area R1, using fluorescent ink. It is arranged under six main headings:

- *Usage limitations – limited issuance*: explains that only designated issuers may apply BNB-62 ID-tags in accordance with this specification, though any organisation with appropriate equipment may read and use them;
- *Value range limitations*: defines limitations on the values of data elements used in ID-tags which are to be represented on items in the form of a BNB-62 bar code;
- *Encoding specification*: specifies the construction of a 62-position bar-no-bar code from ID-tag data elements;
- *Printing of the bar code*: to allow the association of computer data with a physical item, the ID-tag is printed on the item itself. This clause defines required ink and printing parameters;

*Reading and interpretation of BNB-62 bar codes*: specifies the validation and error correction requirements associated with the reading of ID-tags represented using BNB-62 bar codes;

*Conversion to the message and binary representations*: describes the correspondence between BNB-62 representation and the binary and message interchange representations defined in CEN/TS 15844-1.

The above definition is supported by an informative annex:

- *S18 ID-tag 62-position BNB bar code template*: provides a template which may be used for manual decoding of the data elements in printed BNB-62 representations of an ID-tag. Such manual decoding should be used with caution since, unless the complete bar code is read and processed through the appropriate error detection/correction algorithm, there is no certainty that the value obtained has been read correctly.

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