

# Catalogue of UPU Standards

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# **Catalogue of UPU Standards**

UPU standards are updated in their entirety. Each update results in a new version, indicated by the version number following the number of the standard. Before using a standard, please check in this Catalogue that it is still valid. The Catalogue is freely available on the UPU website at [www.upu.int](http://www.upu.int).

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## Foreword

Postal services form part of the daily life of people all over the world. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) is the specialized agency of the United Nations that regulates the universal postal service. The postal services of its 192 member countries form the largest physical distribution network in the world. More than 4,6 million postal employees working in over 680 000 post offices all over the world handle an annual total of 225 billion letter-post items in the domestic service and 1,5 billion in the international service. More than 26,8 billion parcels are sent by post annually. Keeping pace with the changing communications market, postal operators are increasingly using new communication and information technologies to move beyond what is traditionally regarded as their core postal business. They are meeting higher customer expectations with an expanded range of products and value-added services.

Standards are important prerequisites for effective postal operations and for interconnecting the global network. The UPU's Standards Board develops and maintains a growing number of standards to improve the exchange of postal-related information between postal operators and promotes the compatibility of UPU and international postal initiatives. It works closely with postal handling organizations, 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 drafted in accordance with the rules set out in Part IV of the "General information on UPU standards" and are published by the UPU International Bureau in accordance with Part VI of that publication.



## I. List of standards

### 1 Sequential list of technical standards and their status

<b>Standard number and version<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Status<sup>2</sup></b>
S1	Bar code symbology for postal receptacles	W
S2	Bar code symbology for postal items	W
S3	Airport identification	W
S4	Air carrier identification	W
S5	Country identification codes	W
S6	Offices of exchange	W
S7	Postal consignments	W
S8–6	Postal despatch identifier	2
S9–9	Postal receptacle identifier	2
S10–12	Identification of postal items – 13-character identifier	2
S11	Item tracking events	W
S12	Format of message exchanges	W
S13	Standard messages for consignments	W
S14	Standard messages for despatches	W
S15	Standard messages for items	W
S16	Standard messages for transport	W
S17	Word processing document exchange	W
S18	ID-tagging of letter mail items	
S18a–9	Part A: ID-tag structure, message and binary representations	2
S18b–8	Part B: BNB-78 encoding specification	2
S18c–6	Part C: BNB-62 encoding specification	S
S18d–11	Part D: 4-state encoding specification for flats	2
S18e–7	Part E: 4-state encoding specification for small letters	2
S19–13	Encoding on envelopes – Placement area definitions	2
S20–3	Identification and marking using Radio Frequency Identification Technology: Reference architecture and terminology	W
S21–3	Data presentation in ASN.1	W
S22–3	Identification and marking using Radio Frequency Identification Technology: System requirements and test procedures	0
S23	Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and Radio Data Capture (RDC) Systems – Air Interfaces: Communications and Interfaces	
S23a	Part A: Definitions of parameters to be standardized	W
S23b	Part B: Parameter Values for 5.8 GHz RFID Systems	W
S23c	Part C: Parameter Values for 2.45 GHz Narrow Band RFID Systems	W
S23e	Part E: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz	W

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<sup>1</sup> When a standard is updated the document version number changes. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that they have the most current version of any standard.

<sup>2</sup> The letter “F” after the Status number indicates a framework standard. A UPU standard is a framework standard when it provides a structure intended to serve as a support or guide for the building and usage of other UPU technical and EDI messaging standards; it is not used directly in the postal process.

<b>Standard number and version<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Status<sup>2</sup></b>
S23f	Part F: Parameter Values for 433 MHz / 125 KHz RFID Systems	W
S23g	Part G: Parameter Values for 13.56 MHz Band RFID Systems	W
S24–5	Representation of postal information using data identifiers	0–F
S25–10	Data constructs for the communication of information on postal items, batches and receptacles	0–F
S26–8	Unique identification of postal items	0
S27–3	Framework for communication of information about postal items, batches and receptacles	0–F
S28–5	Communication of postal information using two-dimensional symbols	1
S29	Bar-coded receptacle labels	W
S30	International postage meter approval requirements	W
S31–5	UPU issuing agency – Assignment of issuer codes	2
S32–3	Postal consignments	2
S33–1	Interoperability framework for postal public key infrastructures	0–F
S34–12	Registration of international mail processing centres	2
S35–5	UPU issuing agency – Assignment and use of party identifiers	2
S36–6	Digital Postage Marks (DPM) – Applications, security and design	1
S37–5	Receptacle asset numbering	1
S39–2	Trusted Time Stamp	1
S40	Human and OCR data capture – Error detection – Algorithm for the generation and checking of an error detection code	W
S41–3	Identification and publication of UPU code lists	1–F
S42–9	International postal address components and template language	1
S43	Secured electronic postal services (SePS) interface specification	
S43a–4	Part A: Concepts, schemas and operations	1
S43b–4	Part B: EPCM Service	1
S44	Colour and durability attributes of franking marks	W
S45–5	OCR and Human readable representation of data on postal items, labels and forms	2
S46–5	Linear bar coded representation of data on postal items, labels and forms	2
S47–5	Postal receptacle labels	2
S48–3	Postal-4i: 4-state symbology and its use for the encoding of data on postal items	2
S49–4	Customer applied encoding of data on postal items	2
S50	Interface between machine control and bar code printers	W
S51–4	Interface between image controller and enrichment devices (OCRs, video coding systems, voting systems)	2
S52–2	Functional specification for postal registered electronic mail	1
S53–2	Exchange of name and address data	1
S54	Extensible Postal Product Model and Language (EPPML)	W
S55–1	Identification of postal items – Identifier structures and encoding principles	0–F
S56–2	Air interface parameter values for 433 MHz / 125 KHz RFID Systems	2
S57–2	Statement of mailing submission	1
S58–4	Postal security – General security measures	2
S59–4	Postal security – Office of exchange and international airmail security	2
S60–3	Extensible Common Structure and Representation for Postal Rates (EPR)	2

<b>Standard number and version<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Status<sup>2</sup></b>
S61-1	Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and Radio Data Capture (RDC) standards – RFID Reference architecture and air interfaces	0
S62-2	International mail processing centres: assignment and use of operator codes	0
S63-2	Design definition for form completion instructions	0-F
S64-1	Postal identity management: General concepts, definition of related terms and common protocols	0-F
S65-3	Open interface – Sortplan	2
S66-2	Postal EDI addresses	0-F
S67-4	Postal item label	1
S68-1	Postal identity management trust framework	0-F
S69-2	Postal Services – Open Standard Interface – Address Data File Format for OCR/VCS Dictionary Generation	1
S70-1	Assignment and use of designated operator codes	0-F
S71-1	Postal container journey identifier	0
S72-1	Postal container journey label	0
S73-1	Postal consignment identifier	0

## 2 Sequential list of EDI messaging standards and their status

<b>Standard number and version<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Status</b>
M5-7	Dataflows	0-F
M10-8	PRECON Message specification, Version 1.1	2
M11	PREDES Message specification, Version 1.1	W
M12-7	RESCON Message specification, Version 1.1	2
M13-5	RESDES Message specification, Version 1.1	2
M14-9	PREDES Message specification, Version 2.0	S
M15	TRAKIT Message specification, Version 1.0	W
M16	EMSEVT Message specification, Version 0	W
M17-7	EMSEVT Message specification, Version 1.0	S
M18	CARDIT Message specification, Version 1.1	W
M19	TRAKIT Message specification, Version 2.0	W
M20	CARDIT Message specification, Version 2.0	W
M21	EXCEPT Message specification, Version 1.0	W
M22-7	RESDIT Message specification, Version 1.0	S
M23	MONORD Message specification, Version 1.0	W
M24	RESORD Message specification, Version 1.0	W
M25	TRAKIT Message specification, Version 3.0	W
M26	CAPREQ – Capacity request message specification	W
M27	CAPOFF – Capacity offer message specification	W
M28	UPIMEX – UPU Customs Import/Export Declaration, Version 1.4	W
M29	UPIRES – Customs response for postal items, Version 1.0	W
M30-8	Electronic Data Interchange between postal handling organisations	0-F



<b>Standard number and version<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Status</b>
M31	Postal addresses and their electronic communication – EDIFACT directory 00A representation of postal addresses	W
M32	Communication of mail item content piece information between postal handling organisations	W
M33–13	<b>ITMATT V1 – Electronic communication of item information</b>	<b>2</b>
M34	Electronic communication of mail aggregate information	W
M35	Communication of mail transport information between postal handling organisations	W
M36	Despatch attributes and the communication of despatch information – PREDES V3.1	W
M37–8	<b>EVTRPT V1 – event reporting</b>	<b>1</b>
M38–7	International Money Orders – XML-MONORD and XML-RESORD messages	2
M39–7	CARDIT/RESDIT – Data flow version 2: Introduction and examples	0–F
M40–8	EMSEVT Message specification, Version 3.0	2
M41–7	PREDES Message specification, Version 2.1	2
M42–3	eVN – Electronic Verification Notes	0
M43–3	CUSITM Message specification, Version V1	0
M44–3	CUSRSP Message specification, Version V1	0
M45	REFDIS Message specification, Version 1	W
M46	REFACK Message specification, Version 1	W
M47–6	CARDIT Message specification, Version 1.2	S
M48–8	CARDIT Message specification, Version 2.1	2
M49–7	RESDIT Message specification, Version 1.1	2
M50–3	e53 – electronic statement of sampling	2
M51–3	e55 – electronic terminal dues statement	2
M52–3	ITMATT V2 – Electronic communication of item information	0
M53–4	ITMREF Message specification, Version 1	1
M54–3	REFRSP Message specification, Version 1	1
M55–2	CUSITM Message specification, Version 2	0
M56–1	CUSRSP Message specification, Version 2	0
M57–1	PREDES V2.2	0
M80	Logical Data Model – Entity relationship diagram	W
M81	Logical Data Model – Entity definitions	W
M82	Logical Data Model – Attribute definitions	W
M83	Logical Data Model – Relationship definitions	W
M84–3	UPU Logical Data Model (LDM)	0–F
M85–6	Data dictionary for messages based on UPU standard M30	0–F

### 3 List of standards by type

Standard number	Title
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#### 3.1 Physical encoding standards

S18	ID-tagging of letter mail items
S18a	Part A: ID-tag structure, message and binary representations
S18b	Part B: BNB-78 encoding specification
S18c	Part C: BNB-62 encoding specification
S18d	Part D: 4-state encoding specification for flats
S18e	Part E: 4-state encoding specification for small letters
S19	Encoding on envelopes – Placement area definitions
S22	Identification and marking using Radio Frequency Identification Technology – System requirements and test procedures
S26	Unique identification of postal items
S28	Communication of postal information using two-dimensional symbols
S36	Digital Postage Marks (DPM) – Applications, security and design
S37	Receptacle asset numbering
S45	OCR and Human readable representation of data on postal items, labels and forms
S46	Linear bar coded representation of data on postal items, labels and forms
S48	Postal-4i: 4-state symbology and its use for the encoding of data on postal items
S49	Customer applied encoding of data on postal items
S56	Air interface parameter values for 433 MHz / 125 KHz RFID Systems
S61	Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and Radio Data Capture (RDC) standards – RFID Reference architecture and air interfaces
S67	Postal item label
S72	Postal container journey label

#### 3.2 Data definition and encoding standards

S8	Postal despatch identifier
S9	Postal receptacle identifier
S10	Identification of postal items – 13-character identifier
S24	Representation of postal information using data identifiers
S25	Data constructs for the communication of information on postal items, batches and receptacles
S27	Framework for communication of information about postal items, batches and receptacles
S31	UPU issuing agency – Assignment of issuer codes
S32	Postal consignments
S34	Registration of international mail processing centres
S35	UPU issuing agency: Assignment and use of party identifiers
S41	Identification and publication of UPU code lists
S42	International postal address components and template language
S55	Identification of postal items – Identifier structures and encoding principles
S62	International mail processing centres: assignment and use of operator codes
S70	Assignment and use of designated operator codes
S71	Postal container journey identifier
S73	Postal consignment identifier

<b>Standard number</b>	<b>Title</b>
	<p><b>3.3 Electronic exchange standards</b></p> <p>(Electronic exchange standards include EDI messaging standards listed above in 2, Sequential list of EDI messaging standards and their status)</p>
S33	Interoperability framework for postal public key infrastructures
S39	Trusted Time Stamp
S43	Secure electronic postal services (SEPS) interface specification
S43a	Part A: Concepts, schemas and operations
S43b	Part B: EPCM Service
S52	Functional specification for postal registered electronic mail
S53	Exchange of name and address data
S57	Statement of mailing submission
S66	Postal EDI addresses
	<p><b>3.4 Forms</b></p>
S47	Postal receptacle labels
S63	Design definition for form completion instructions
	<p><b>3.5 Standard interfaces</b></p>
S51	Interface between image controller and enrichment devices (OCRs, video coding systems, voting systems)
S65	Open interface – Sortplan
S69	Postal Services – Open Standard Interface – Address Data File Format for OCR/VCS Dictionary Generation
	<p><b>3.6 Postal security standards</b></p>
S58	Postal security – General security measures
S59	Postal security – Office of exchange and international airmail security
	<p><b>3.7 Technology standards</b></p>
S60	Extensible Common Structure and Representation for Postal Rates (EPR)
S64	Postal identity management: General concepts, definition of related terms and common protocols
S68	Postal identity management trust framework

## II. Description of technical standards

The following pages provide a brief description of UPU technical standards grouped according to type (information on relationships to other standards is found in the standard document itself).

<b>Standard number</b>	<b>Title</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>Physical encoding standards</b>	
<b>S1</b>	<b>Bar code symbology for postal receptacles</b>	WITHDRAWN
	Please refer to document S47, Postal receptacle labels, for the current standard.	
<b>S2</b>	<b>Bar code symbology for postal items</b>	WITHDRAWN
	Please refer to document S10, Identification of postal items – 13-character ID, which replaces this standard.	
<b>S18</b>	<b>ID-tagging of letter mail items</b>	
<b>S18a</b>	<b>Part A: ID-tag structure, message and binary representations</b>	
	S18 was originally published as a single part standard, but has been split into parts in order to simplify the specification of different ID-tag encoding formats. Part A provides the definition of ID-tags and specifies their general construction and representation for electronic data interchange purposes. Their representation on items is covered by subsequent parts of the standard, which define a number of alternative printed representations.	
<b>S18b</b>	<b>Part B: BNB-78 encoding specification</b>	
	Provides a specification of the encoding of UPU ID-tags on items using a 78-position bar-no-bar code, referred to as BNB-78.	
<b>S18c</b>	<b>Part C: BNB-62 encoding specification</b>	
	Provides a specification of the encoding of UPU ID-tags on items using a 62-position bar-no-bar code, referred to as BNB-62, which is compliant with the ID-tag format in use by An Post (Ireland), Canada Post and USPS. It is published only to provide other parties with the specifications necessary to enable them to read ID-tags printed by these three organisations and should not be used as the basis for printing ID-tags by any other issuer.	
<b>S18d</b>	<b>Part D: 4-state encoding specification for flats</b>	
	Provides a specification of the encoding of UPU ID-tags using a 4-state symbology that may be applied to flats.	
<b>S18e</b>	<b>Part E: 4-state encoding specification for small letters</b>	
	Provides a specification of the encoding of UPU ID-tags using a 4-state symbology that may be applied to the front side of small letters.	
<b>S19</b>	<b>Encoding on envelopes – Placement area definitions</b>	
	This document provides a definition of encoding areas on letter-mail items. It defines areas, on both the front and back of letter-post items of size up to C4 (229 mm by 324 mm), that can be used by postal handling organisations for the encoding of ID-tags and routing information required to support automated processing of the items concerned. It also provides a formal definition of areas used for postmarks, indicia and service endorsements. These areas can, depending on the circumstances, be used by either the mailer or a postal handling organisation. In addition it deals with the definition of areas that are, or can be, used for the printing of addresses and customer applied barcodes which are printed together with the delivery address.	
<b>S20</b>	<b>Identification and marking using Radio Frequency Identification Technology – Reference architecture and terminology</b>	WITHDRAWN
	Please refer to document S61 for the current standard.	

<b>Standard number</b>	<b>Title</b>	
<b>S22</b>	<b>Identification and marking using Radio Frequency Identification Technology – System requirements and test procedures</b>	
	This is the second of four standards dealing with RFID systems, which can be used to automatically identify postal items. This document provides a number of definitions, categorisations, and tests in order to enable users and suppliers of UPU RFID systems to specify system requirements that guarantee interoperability.	
<b>S23</b>	<b>Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and Radio Data Capture (RDC) Systems – Air interfaces: Communications and interfaces</b>	WITHDRAWN
<b>S23a</b>	<b>Part A: Definitions of parameters to be standardised</b>	WITHDRAWN
	Please refer to document S61 for the current standard.	
<b>S23b</b>	<b>Part B: Parameter values for 5.8 GHz RFID systems</b>	WITHDRAWN
	<i>NOTE 18000–5 Parameters for Air Interface Communications at 5.8 GHz provided physical layer, anti-collision system and protocol values for RFID systems for item identification operating at 5.8–5.9 GHz in accordance with the requirements of ISO 18000–1. This document has been withdrawn.</i>	
<b>S23c</b>	<b>Part C: Parameter values for 2.45 GHz narrow band RFID systems</b>	WITHDRAWN
	Please refer to document S61 and ISO/IEC 18000–1 and ISO/IEC 18000–4.	
<b>S23e</b>	<b>Part E: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz</b>	WITHDRAWN
	Please refer to document S61, ISO/IEC 18000–1 and ISO/IEC 18000–6.	
<b>S23f</b>	<b>Part F: Parameter values for 433 MHz / 125 KHz RFID systems</b>	WITHDRAWN
	Please refer to document S56 for the current standard.	
<b>S23g</b>	<b>Part G: Parameter values for 13.56MHz RFID systems</b>	WITHDRAWN
	Please refer to document S61, ISO/IEC 18000–1 and ISO/IEC 18000–3.	
<b>S26</b>	<b>Unique identification of postal items</b>	
	This document defines a UPU implementation of the ISO 15459 unique item identifier and associated label for the identification of postal items. It provides an open international standards-based identification for postal items and allows all parties (e.g. customers, Customs, and private transport providers) which handle a particular item to use the same identifier for automatic reading and tracking purposes. This common identity is useful as an alternative to a more limited identifier assigned by a postal operator.	
<b>S28</b>	<b>Communication of postal information using two-dimensional symbols</b>	
	This document describes the use of two-dimensional digital indicia or array codes to convey postal information in the form of symbols printed on postal items, on item or receptacle labels and on accompanying documentation. The standard is intended for application in all cases in which postal information and identifiers are encoded, using two-dimensional symbols, on postal items, receptacles, labels and forms which are exchanged between postal operators. It may also beneficially be applied in cases in which only a single postal operator is involved.	
<b>S36</b>	<b>Digital Postage Marks (DPM) – Applications, security and design (Framework standard)</b>	
	The standard presents a recommended process for designing digital postage mark applications, i.e. applications linked to the use of digital printing and image data capture technologies in the postal industry, most particularly for the evidencing of postage accounting and/or payment.	
	The process described is based on a cyclic model, involving business planning; systems analysis; security analysis and detailed DPM design.	

<b>Standard number</b>	<b>Title</b>
<b>S37</b>	<p><b>Receptacle asset numbering</b></p> <p>This document specifies a mechanism for the unique identification of individual receptacles. It defines the method of construction of the identifier, referred to as the receptacle asset number, and specifies one required and a number of optional methods by which this identifier may be associated with (affixed to) the receptacle itself.</p>
<b>S40</b>	<p><b>Human and OCR data capture – Error detection – Algorithm for the generation and checking of an error detection code</b></p> <p>WITHDRAWN</p>
<b>S44</b>	<p><b>Colour and durability attributes of franking marks</b></p> <p>WITHDRAWN</p>
<b>S45</b>	<p><b>OCR and Human readable representation of data on postal items, labels and forms</b></p> <p>This document provides general guidelines in cases in which information, other than postal addresses, is printed on postal items, labels and forms in human-readable/OCR form which is intended to be captured by or used in computer systems. It applies both to cases in which the data capture is automated, using OCR technology, and to cases in which data capture is partially or completely based on keyboard entry and/or voice recognition.</p>
<b>S46</b>	<p><b>Linear bar coded representation of data on postal items, labels and forms</b></p> <p>This document describes the use of Code 128 linear bar codes to convey postal information in the form of symbols printed on postal items, on item or receptacle labels and on accompanying documentation. It recommends the physical parameters, orientation and placement of linear bar codes required to ensure a high level of readability in the postal processing environment.</p>
<b>S48</b>	<p><b>Postal-4i: 4-state symbology and its use for the encoding of data on postal items</b></p> <p>This document specifies one particular method of data representation, referred to as a 4-state bar coding symbology, in which information is conveyed in the form of a linear bar code consisting of an evenly spaced series of bars of constant width, with each bar representing, through its length and vertical positioning, the value of two bits of data.</p>
<b>S49</b>	<p><b>Customer applied encoding of data on postal items</b></p> <p>This document deals with the customer encoding of data on postal items in the form of printed characters or marks, such as bar codes and two-dimensional symbols. Probably the most common of these is the customer bar-coding of service, routing and/or delivery point information, such as a postcode. This has the advantage that its capture, in the postal system, is easier, cheaper and more accurate than the capture of data from a character-based representation as part of a printed address. This has led many postal operators to encourage such encoding, often linked to the induction of mail in pre-sorted batches which by-pass one or more sorting steps within the postal system, by offering discounts. A second key application is the customer encoding of item identifiers, enabling the postal operator to provide, and mailers to obtain, information about the progress and delivery of the items and batches of mail they send.</p>
<b>S56</b>	<p><b>Air interface parameter values for 433 MHz / 125 KHz RFID Systems</b></p> <p>This document provides parameter definitions for RFID systems for automatic quality measurement systems operating at 433 MHz / 125 KHz in accordance with the requirements of ISO 18000–1.</p>
<b>S61</b>	<p><b>Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and Radio Data Capture (RDC) standards – RFID Reference architecture and air interfaces</b></p> <p>This document specifies a reference architecture to support unambiguous automatic identification of individual mail units and containers through association with devices (RFID tags or labels) whose identity can be automatically captured by radio frequency communication with interrogators (readers) when they are within, or pass through, the detection range of the interrogators concerned. It specifies the transactions and data interchanges across the air interface (architecture reference point delta) between an interrogator and an RFID tag and identifies the parameters that need to be determined in any specific instance of such an air interface. It defines the specific parameters applicable to such air interfaces in cases in which the radio communications between RFID tags and interrogators takes place within one of the following approved world-wide frequency bands: 13,56 MHz, 433 MHz, 860 MHz to 960 MHz; and 2,45 GHz.</p>

<b>Standard number</b>	<b>Title</b>	
<b>S67</b>	<b>Postal item label</b>	
	This document defines the content and layout of a physical postal-item labels for standard A6 and A7 (small packets) labels. In doing that the postal item label combines different elements (barcodes, addresses, etc.) for which UPU standards already exist. The label is designed to be generated by automated systems for parcel-post and letter-post items.	
<b>S72</b>	<b>Postal container journey label</b>	
	This document provides a specification of the content and layout of a postal container journey label that is created and affixed to a loading unit. The label, together with the container journey identifier (CJID), exists only for as long as a particular journey/nest exists.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Data definition and encoding standards</b>	
<b>S3</b>	<b>Airport identification</b>	WITHDRAWN
	Please refer to IATA 3-character location (airport, city) codes	
<b>S4</b>	<b>Air carrier identification</b>	WITHDRAWN
	Please refer to IATA 2-character air carrier codes	
<b>S5</b>	<b>Country identification codes</b>	WITHDRAWN
	Please refer to ISO 3166 alpha-2 country codes	
<b>S6</b>	<b>Offices of exchange</b>	WITHDRAWN
	Please refer to document S34, Registration of international mail processing centres, for the current standard.	
<b>S7</b>	<b>Postal consignments</b>	WITHDRAWN
	Please refer to document S32, Postal consignments, for the current standard.	
<b>S8</b>	<b>Postal despatch identifier</b>	
	This document defines a 20-character identifier for identifying a postal despatch (despatch ID). A postal despatch is a collection of mail – normally in bags or other receptacles – that is being transported from one international mail processing centre to another. A despatch is identified by a unique 20-character dynamic identifier which contains information about the despatch.	
<b>S9</b>	<b>Postal receptacle identifier</b>	
	This document defines a 29-character identifier for identifying a postal receptacle (receptacle ID). A postal receptacle is a container used for the transportation of a uniquely identifiable collection of one or more letters, packets, empty bags, or items being transported together as part or all of a despatch. Its contents are identified by a unique 29-character dynamic identifier which contains information about the receptacle. This identifier fulfils various objectives relating to operations, quality of service, security, and accounting.	
<b>S10</b>	<b>Identification of postal items – 13-character identifier</b>	
	This document provides the specification for 13-character item identifiers for universal use, as referenced in UPU regulations and in publications of the UPU's EMS Cooperative. The standard may also be applied to the identification of domestic items, as well as items exchanged under bilateral or multilateral agreements. A postal item identifier that is compliant with this standard can be used to identify the individual postal item to which it relates by means of a representation of the identifier printed on the item or a label or form that is affixed to it.	
<b>S11</b>	<b>Item tracking events</b>	WITHDRAWN
<b>S21</b>	<b>Data presentation in ASN.1</b>	WITHDRAWN

<b>Standard number</b>	<b>Title</b>
<b>S24</b>	<p><b>Representation of postal information using data identifiers (Framework standard)</b></p> <p>This document defines an architecture for the construction of data constructs which may be used to represent postal information and identifiers. The standard is consistent with data identifiers as defined in ISO 15418 and is applicable to post-specific data constructs which relate to data exchanged between postal enterprises, and/or between postal enterprises and third parties, based on the use of data identifiers. It also addresses the definition of license plates and defines a means of structuring them which is compliant with ISO 15459.</p>
<b>S25</b>	<p><b>Data constructs for the communication of information on postal items, batches and receptacles (Framework standard)</b></p> <p>This document provides a dictionary of data constructs for use in the communication of information about postal items and batches. It contains both simple data constructs, which correspond to elementary items of information about an item or group of items, and compound data constructs, which are built up from a series of simple constructs.</p>
<b>S27</b>	<p><b>Framework for communication of information about postal items, batches and receptacles (Framework standard)</b></p> <p>This document defines a reference framework for the communication of data concerning both individual and batches of postal items. It supports the integration of such data, with data stored in postal processing systems and databases, for the purpose of postal process and enterprise management. The standard applies to the communication of all data, exchanged between postal operators, in a form which is, or is intended to be, directly captured and interpreted by postal information technology systems. Its application in other situations requiring the communication of postal data in processable form is strongly encouraged.</p>
<b>S31</b>	<p><b>UPU Issuing Agency – Assignment of issuer codes</b></p> <p>Several UPU standards make use of the concept of an identifier for individual postal operators/users of the standard concerned. These and any similar future standards should utilise a common identification system for these organisations. This document provides for assignment of issuer codes for use in association with the UPU issuing agency code.</p>
<b>S32</b>	<p><b>Postal consignments</b></p> <p>This document provides a system for the unique identification and codification of postal consignments. A postal consignment is a collection of mail receptacles – normally bags or containers of mail – that is being transported as a whole from one location to another. A consignment is identified by a code of up to 12 characters, consisting of the ISO country code and a unique alphanumeric identifier.</p>
<b>S34</b>	<p><b>Registration of international mail processing centres</b></p> <p>This document defines the mechanism for registering international mail processing centres (IMPCs), for the allocation of IMPC codes and for update and publication of the IMPC register in the form of UPU <a href="#">code list 108</a>; successor to withdrawn standard S6.</p>
<b>S35</b>	<p><b>UPU Issuing Agency – Assignment and use of party identifiers</b></p> <p>This document defines the allocation and use of identification codes which may be used to identify parties of interest to postal operators and other mail service contractors. The mechanism chosen supports a system of global identification for any type of party, including customers and suppliers.</p>
<b>S41</b>	<p><b>Identification and publication of <a href="#">UPU code lists</a> (Framework standard)</b></p> <p>Many UPU standards make use of codes to represent data values for the purpose of communications between parties. Wherever possible, use is made of code lists which are defined and maintained by other international standards-setting organisations such as ISO or the UN/EDIFACT Board. However, certain code lists which are specific to postal applications are necessarily defined in UPU standards and managed by the UPU Standards Board. Such code lists are published on the UPU world-wide website and can be accessed from <a href="http://www.upu.int">www.upu.int</a>. To allow reference to them, each of these code lists is associated with a code list identifier. This document specifies the method of allocation and publication of such identifiers in a master code list.</p>



**Standard number**    **Title**

**S42**            **International postal address components and template language**

S42 provides a methodology for the specification of postal address templates, which stipulate how a postal address is to be written, including the order in which postal address elements are to appear, required and optional elements, and the presentation or rendition of the elements, subject to constraints on the space available for that task. Languages suitable for human comprehension and computer processing of postal address templates are defined and described. It also provides a dictionary of the possible components of postal addresses, together with examples of and constraints on their use.

Address templates for each country, i.e. the specific way an address is formatted in each country, indicating in particular the order in which the various elements appear are published on the UPU website.

**S55**            **Identification of postal items – Identifier structures and encoding principles (Framework standard)**

This document provides an overall introduction to, and specification of, all forms of individual item identification that are supported by UPU standards.

**S62**            **International mail processing centres: assignment and use of operator codes**

This document defines a mechanism for the allocation of operator codes to organisations authorized by UPU members to operate international mail processing centres (IMPCs), i.e. mail processing facilities involved in the creation, transit routing and/or receipt of mail despatches, in accordance with UPU standards and/or documentation.

**S70**            **Assignment and use of designated operator codes**

This document defines a mechanism for the allocation, maintenance and publication of codes to designated operators. i.e. operators designated by UPU member countries to operate postal services in order to fulfil the related obligations arising out of the Acts of the Union on its territory.

**S71**            **Postal container journey identifier**

This document defines a container journey identifier (CJID) allocated to a “loading unit” of receptacles. It specifies the structure of the identifier, including the codification of business data required for the nesting process as it relates to the nesting and identification of postal receptacles inside larger loading units and other associated data. The CJID is designed to ensure global uniqueness during a period of one year.

**S73**            **Postal consignment identifier**

This document provides a specification for the unique identification and codification of postal consignments. It can be seen as an enhancement to S32 (postal consignments), and was developed to address the current business requirements for postal consignments.

**3**            **Electronic exchange standards**

<b>S12</b>	<b>Format of message exchanges</b>	WITHDRAWN
<b>S13</b>	<b>Standard messages for consignments</b>	WITHDRAWN
<b>S14</b>	<b>Standard messages for despatches</b>	WITHDRAWN
<b>S15</b>	<b>Standard messages for items</b>	WITHDRAWN
<b>S16</b>	<b>Standard messages for transport</b>	WITHDRAWN
<b>S17</b>	<b>Word processing document exchange</b>	WITHDRAWN

**Standard number**    **Title**

**S33**                    **Interoperability framework for postal public key infrastructures (Framework standard)**

The objective of this document is to create a common Postal Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) to provide global certification and security services aimed at globally binding the identity of individuals and organisations with their public key. The framework itself and its first four elements (PKI structure, cryptographic algorithms, data formats and data dissemination protocols) are included in the initial draft standard.

**S39**                    **Trusted Time Stamp**

The standardisation of the trusted time stamp can be seen as the electronic replacement of the present postmark on regular mail. As such, the service requires electronic security features to reproduce some characteristics of the traditional postmark such as a time and date stamp given by a postal operator acting as a trusted third party in a communication.

The service is a first example of a Global Postal Trust Service (GPTS) allowing Postal operators to bring e-mail up to the same level of acceptance that hard-copy mail currently enjoys. Via the trusted time stamp service, e-mail messages will be given, by the Postal operators acting as a trusted third party, a tamper-detection feature with a secure time and date stamp (i.e. the trusted time stamp).

**S43**                    **Secure electronic postal services (SEPS) interface specification**

**S43a**                    **Part A: Concepts, schemas and operations**

This document specifies a standard XML interface that will enable software applications to call a secured electronic postal service (SePS), provided by a postal operator. It also describes the functionality and edit rules of the actual technical specification artifacts, which are represented by an XML Schema (XSD) and an associated Web Services Definition Language (WSDL) specification.

**S43b**                    **Part B: EPCM Service**

This document specifies a secured electronic postal service, referred to as the Electronic Postal Certification Mark (EPCM) service, which provides a chain of evidence, stored by an operator as a trusted third party, to prove the existence of an electronic event, for a certain content, at a certain date and time, and involving one or more identified parties.

**S52**                    **Functional specification for postal registered electronic mail**

This document defines the functional specification of a secure electronic postal service, referred to as the postal registered electronic mail or PReM service. PReM provides a trusted and certified electronic mail exchange between mailer, designated operators and addressee/mailee. In addition, evidence of corresponding events and operations within the scope of PReM will be generated and archived for future attestation.

**S53**                    **Exchange of name and address data**

This document facilitates the electronic communication of international name and address data sets from mailer to postal operator; from postal operator to postal operator; from postal operator to mailer and between mailers. It supports such communication both in the form of S42 data elements and in the form used in printed postal addresses. The standard is based on two W3C XML Schemas and relies on S42 for definitions of elements, element sub-types and country based templates.

**S57**                    **Statement of mailing submission**

This document specifies a methodology that allows postal operators to define statements of mailing submission customised according to their environment and applications. It defines information that could be collected within the mailer's domain and transmitted to the postal domain to support processing applications related to major postal functions, namely operations, finance and marketing. It also defines the organisation of data originating in the mailer's domain into messages by describing data content, format and communication protocols and provides a detailed analysis and recommendations for implementing countermeasures against application level security threats, particularly those relating to postal revenue protection in controlled mail entry settings.

**Standard number Title**

**S66 Postal EDI addresses (Framework standard)**

This document defines and describes EDI addresses used by postal operators on EDI networks for the exchange of postal mail related messages defined in UPU EDI messaging standards.

**4 Forms**

**S29 Bar-coded receptacle labels**

WITHDRAWN

Please refer to document S47, Postal receptacle labels, for the current standard.

**S47 Postal receptacle labels**

This document complements the Letter and Parcel Post Regulations by providing a rigorous specification of the content and layout of CN 34, CN 35, CN 36, CP 83, CP 84 and CP 85 receptacle labels. It supersedes and replaces earlier UPU standard S29-2, which covered only bar coded receptacle labels and should be used in preference to S29-2 for all new and updated implementations. The standard applies to all labels of these types whether used to label a receptacle or, in the case of CP 83 and CP 84, to label a loose parcel. The standard covers only labelling requirements related to the above-mentioned list of label types. The Regulations should be consulted for details of other labelling requirements, such as the marking of receptacles containing perishable infectious biological substances or radioactive materials.

**S63 Design definition for form completion instructions (Framework standard)**

This document provides design definitions for documents containing form completion instructions (FCDs). It also defines the process for validating and publishing such documents.

**5 Standard interfaces**

**S60 Interface between machine control and bar code printers**

WITHDRAWN

**S51 Interface between image controller and enrichment devices (OCRs, video coding systems, voting systems)**

This document specifies a standard interface between the image control unit of a postal sorting system and image enrichment devices including OCR systems, video coding systems and voting systems whose purpose is to choose between the results obtained from other enrichment devices.

**S65 Open interface – Sortplan**

This document specifies the sort plan file content and structure. The content of a sort plan allows the specification of the following capabilities: sorting by address and non-address attributes; sorting of code ranges; sorting of rejects; support of display and label texts; dynamic outlet groups; sorting to more than one outlet; overflow handling; support of cut off time before despatch; sequence sorting; provide volume information (option); support of Cards; possibility to add simple manufacturer specific information; support of various sort code formats and non-address attributes; support of various display and label formats; check against characteristics of the sorting machine.

**S69 Postal Services — Open Standard Interface — Address Data File Format for OCR/VCS Dictionary Generation**

This document defines a file format for the generation of postal address directories. It is designed to hold all information necessary to support address reading software including data required for forwarding applications. In typical postal automation systems these files will be processed by directory generation software which creates application specific loadable data. This data – usually referred to as operational directory – is heavily compressed and contains access tables tailored for the specific reading software.

**Standard Title  
number**

**6 Postal security standards**

**S58 Postal security – General security measures**

This document defines the minimum physical and process security requirements applicable to critical facilities within the postal network.

**S59 Postal security – Office of exchange and international airmail security**

This document defines the minimum requirements for mail screening standards that shall be implemented at each office of exchange or airmail unit or where mail is tendered to air carriers. It comprises the minimum requirements within the postal sector and applies a risk based approach in identifying items within the international postal supply chain to subject to screening.

**7 Technology standards**

S30 International postal meter approval requirements WITHDRAWN

S54 Extensible Postal Product Model and Language (EPPML) WITHDRAWN

**S60 Extensible Common Structure and Representation for Postal Rates (EPR)**

This document defines a uniform structure and meaning for the information that fully represents postal rates for a broad variety of postal products in all mail categories. It contains a complete description of the EPR schema, its hierarchical structure, information types and semantics of its elements. Such representation of postal rates allows automated systems to uniformly use postal rates as they are introduced for new products or updated for existing postal products by postal operators.

**S64 Postal identity management: General concepts, definition of related terms and common protocols (Framework standard)**

This document describes identity management elements and identifies common protocols used to exchange identity assertions and attributes for the purpose of enabling customer access to applications in the postal network. The identity elements are defined to ensure interoperability of credentials issued by postal operators or by others for use in the postal network. It defines the terms and functions of postal identity management processes and environment. It is intended to provide a basic understanding of identity management roles, technologies, activities and principles.

**S68 Postal identity management trust framework (Framework standard)**

This document describes the processes in establishing and managing digital identity systems, and how those systems can interoperate through the federation and use of digital credentials across domains and applications. It defines a basic trust framework as well as listing the supported protocols necessary for technological implementation.

### III. Description of messaging standards

Standard number	Title
<b>M5</b>	<b>Dataflows (Framework standard)</b>  This document provides an overview of existing postal EDI messages and how they are intended to be used and interact. The sequential logical order of message exchanges is shown in a number of diagrams. Explanatory text gives additional details about the purpose and timing of the messages described. References to other existing standards are also included in order to give a broader picture concerning various existing standards and how they are used together.
<b>M10</b>	<b>PRECON Message specification, Version 1.1</b> <b>PRE-ADVICE OF CONSIGNMENT HANDED OVER</b>  The PRECON message contains information about a consignment of mail which has been prepared for hand over to a carrier. Its purpose is to provide planning information to the postal operator which will next handle the consignment and the means to automate the checking-in of mail as it is received by that postal operator.
<b>M11</b>	<b>PREDES Message specification, Version 1.1</b> <span style="float: right;">WITHDRAWN</span>  Please refer to document M14, PREDES Version 2.0, which replaces this standard.
<b>M12</b>	<b>RESCON Message specification, Version 1.1</b> <b>ADMINISTRATION CONFIRMATION OF CONSIGNMENT RECEIPT/CURRENT EXCEPTIONS</b>  The RESCON message contains information about a consignment of mail which has been received from a carrier. Its purpose is to provide information which can be used to assist with the measurement of the quality of service delivered by the transport provider(s). This can be achieved by monitoring the arrival of containers and receptacles against the pre-advised transport information.
<b>M13</b>	<b>RESDES Message specification, Version 1.1</b> <b>ADMINISTRATION CONFIRMATION OF DESPATCH RECEIPT/CURRENT EXCEPTIONS</b>  The RESDES message contains information about receptacles of a despatch of mail that has been processed at a destination exchange office. Its purpose is to provide details to the exchange office of origin concerning the status of the receptacles processed so that quality of service can be assessed, as well as to support accounting functions.
<b>M14</b>	<b>PREDES Message specification, Version 2.0</b> <b>PRE-ADVICE OF DESPATCH PREPARED</b>  The PREDES version 2 message contains information about a despatch of mail which has been prepared by an exchange office for delivery to an exchange office in another country. The message describes the individual receptacles of the despatch and the individual items in each receptacle. Its purpose is to provide: planning information to the postal operator which will receive the despatch at one of its exchange offices; the means to automate the checking-in of mail as it is received by that postal operator at the exchange office; and support accounting functions.
<b>M15</b>	<b>TRAKIT Message specification, Version 1.0</b> <span style="float: right;">WITHDRAWN</span>  Withdrawn – no longer in use.
<b>M16</b>	<b>EMSEVT Message specification, Version 0</b> <span style="float: right;">WITHDRAWN</span>  This document has been withdrawn – please refer to document M17, EMSEVT Version 1, which replaces this standard.

<b>Standard number</b>	<b>Title</b>	
<b>M17</b>	<b>EMSEVT Message specification, Version 1.0</b> EMS EVENTS MESSAGE The EMSEVT message provides a mechanism for the reporting of events occurring to postal items which have individual item identifiers. The original specification was drawn up to support the reporting of events occurring to international EMS items but it can be applied to other classes of item including parcels and special (identified) letter mail items such as registered, insured and Express letters.	
<b>M18</b>	<b>CARDIT Message specification, Version 1.1</b> Withdrawn – no longer in use. Please refer to M48.	WITHDRAWN
<b>M19</b>	<b>TRAKIT Message specification, Version 2.0</b> Withdrawn – no longer in use.	WITHDRAWN
<b>M20</b>	<b>CARDIT Message specification, Version 2.0</b> Withdrawn – no longer in use. Please refer to M48.	WITHDRAWN
<b>M21</b>	<b>EXCEPT Message specification, Version 1.0</b> Withdrawn – no longer in use.	WITHDRAWN
<b>M22</b>	<b>RESDIT Message specification, Version 1.0</b> CARRIER/CONFIRMATION OF RECEIPT OR CURRENT EXCEPTION The RESDIT message contains information about a consignment of mail as it is processed by a carrier. The sending of the CARDIT message is mandatory to receive a RESDIT message. The CARDIT/RESDIT messages are defined to work together. It is not possible to send a RESDIT message if a CARDIT has not been received.	
<b>M23</b>	<b>MONORD Message specification, Version 1.0</b> Withdrawn – no longer in use. Please refer to M38.	WITHDRAWN
<b>M24</b>	<b>RESORD Message specification, Version 1.0</b> Withdrawn – no longer in use. Please refer to M38.	WITHDRAWN
<b>M25</b>	<b>TRAKIT Message specification, Version 3.0</b> Withdrawn – no longer in use.	WITHDRAWN
<b>M26</b>	<b>CAPREQ – Capacity request message specification</b>	WITHDRAWN
<b>M27</b>	<b>CAPOFF – Capacity offer message specification</b>	WITHDRAWN
<b>M28</b>	<b>UPIMEX – UPU Customs Import/Export Declaration, Version 1.4</b> Please refer to document 43, CUSITM Message specification for the current standard.	WITHDRAWN
<b>M29</b>	<b>UPIRES – Customs response for postal items, Version 1.0</b> Please refer to document M44, CURSP Message specification V 1 for the current standard.	WITHDRAWN
<b>M30</b>	<b>Electronic Data Interchange between postal handling organisations (Framework standard)</b> This specification defines the concept of using messages to exchange information between postal handling organisations and describes the organisation of such exchanges into interchanges. It further defines XML and EDIFACT implementation of these electronic data interchange (EDI) concepts.	
<b>M31</b>	<b>Postal addresses and their electronic communication – EDIFACT directory 00A representation of postal addresses</b> This document has been withdrawn and its contents incorporated into M85 and M33.	WITHDRAWN

<b>Standard number</b>	<b>Title</b>
<b>M32</b>	<b>Communication of mail item content piece information between postal handling organisations</b> WITHDRAWN  This document has been withdrawn and its contents incorporated into M85 and M33.
<b>M33</b>	<b>ITMATT V1 – Electronic communication of item information</b>  For process management and control purposes, postal handling organisations need information on the characteristics or attributes of mail items which they are called upon to handle. M33 specifies how item information is encoded for electronic communications purposes and defines ITMATT, a message that supports such communications.
<b>M34</b>	<b>Electronic communication of mail aggregate information</b> WITHDRAWN  This document has been withdrawn. The communication of aggregate information is supported by PREDES V2.1 (M41).
<b>M35</b>	<b>Communication of mail transport information between postal handling organisations</b> WITHDRAWN  This document has been withdrawn; relevant parts of its content have been incorporated into M85.
<b>M36</b>	<b>Despatch attributes and the communication of despatch information – PREDES V3.1</b> WITHDRAWN  This document has been withdrawn; use of PREDES V2.1 (M41) is recommended for the communication of despatch information.
<b>M37</b>	<b>EVTRPT V1 – event reporting</b>  This document provides the logical specification for and EDIFACT directory 00A implementation of the EVTRPT version 2.0 Event reporting message which can be used to communicate information about an arbitrary collection of events. EVTRPT can be used for the reporting both of events which have occurred and/or are expected or planned to occur or should have occurred to mail items, aggregates and/or receptacles. For each reported event, it identifies the entity and event concerned, defines the date, time and location of the event and reports on the resulting status of the entity.
<b>M38</b>	<b>Electronic exchange standards – International Money Orders – XML-MONORD and XML-RESORD messages</b>  This document provides an XML-based specification of messages for the communication of international money orders and money order cancellation requests, and for the sending of advices to report on the execution status of money orders.
<b>M39</b>	<b>CARDIT/RESBIT – Data flow version 2: Introduction and examples (Framework standard)</b>  The CARDIT message contains information about a consignment of mail which is handed over to a carrier. The RESBIT message contains information about a consignment of mail as it is received by the carrier. With Version 2 of the CARDIT and RESBIT dataflows, it is no longer required to receive a CARDIT message in order to send a RESBIT message.  This document provides a general introduction to and examples for CARDIT and RESBIT data flow version 2. It also outlines their definition and interconnectivity.
<b>M40</b>	<b>EMSEVT Message specification, Version 3</b>  This specification defines a means of exchanging information about key events in the movement of an item from posting/collection through to final delivery. It can be used to track identified items, e.g. EMS, parcels, registered and/or insured letter post, and express letter post as they move through the postal network. It is broadly based on design principles consistent with those for EMSEVT V1 (M17), particularly in regards to the use of a single EDI message segment to refer to a specific tracking point. It can be considered as an enhancement to EMSEVT V1 which accommodates business requirements identified in consultation with user groups for the capture and exchange of additional tracking points and the associated operational information, and basic support for the use of non-S10-format item identifiers.

<b>Standard number</b>	<b>Title</b>	
<b>M41</b>	<b>PREDES Message specification, Version 2.1</b>	
	The PREDES version 2.1 message contains information about a despatch of mail which has been prepared by an origin office of exchange for transportation to a destination office of exchange, typically in another country. It describes the despatch-level information such as the despatch identification data and the planned transport, the individual receptacles of the despatch and the individually identified (track-able) items in each receptacle.	
<b>M42</b>	<b>eVN – Electronic Verification Notes</b>	
	This document defines the structure of an XML interchange file which supports the electronic communication of the variable data content of one or more electronic Verification Notes, together with references to or electronic copies of supporting attachments, including corrected versions of and/or substitutes or replacements for other forms. It also defines a human readable representation of the data in an electronic Verification Note.	
<b>M43</b>	<b>CUSITM Message specification, Version 1 – see also M55</b>	
	CUSITM (CUStoms ITeM) is a message for a postal operator to transmit mail item information to the local customs. It covers the electronic representation of existing UPU paper forms CN 22/CN 23 and CP 72, agreed standards between the UPU and the WCO (the World Customs Organization), plus additional attributes.	
<b>M44</b>	<b>CUSRSP Message specification, Version 1 – see also M56</b>	
	CUSRSP (CUStoms ReSPonse) is a message for a customs organisation to transmit mail item information to the local designated postal operator, usually in response to a CUSITM message. Both parties must agree on the exact usage of the message. The intended business benefit for both parties is to automate and therefore speed up the customs process.	
<b>M45</b>	<b>REFDIS Message specification, Version 1</b>	WITHDRAWN
<b>M46</b>	<b>REFACK Message specification, Version 1</b>	WITHDRAWN
<b>M47</b>	<b>CARDIT Message specification, Version 1.2</b>	
	The CARDIT message contains information about a consignment of mail which is handed over to a carrier. It is a consignment-level message. CARDIT V1.2 is based on EDIFACT directory 91.2. As it is a “post-defined” message based on the IFTMFR (International Forwarding and Transport Message Framework), it diverges somewhat from the true framework. It can be considered an enhancement of M18 CARDIT V1.1.	
<b>M48</b>	<b>CARDIT Message specification, Version 2.1</b>	
	The CARDIT message contains information about a consignment of mail which is handed over to a carrier. It is a consignment-level message. CARDIT V2.1 is based on EDIFACT directory D96.A and is a true subset of the IFCSUM (Forwarding and consolidation summary message) standard EDIFACT message. It can be considered as an enhancement of M20 CARDIT V2.0	
<b>M49</b>	<b>RESBIT Message specification, Version 1.1</b>	
	The RESBIT message (carrier/confirmation of receipt or current exception) contains information about a consignment of mail as it is received by the carrier. With Version 2 of the CARDIT and RESBIT dataflows it is no longer required to receive a CARDIT message in order to send a RESBIT message. It can be considered as an enhancement of M22 RESBIT V1.0.	
<b>M50</b>	<b>e53 – electronic statement of sampling</b>	
	The e53 message is the electronic representation of UPU form CN 53. It contains information about letter receptacles which have been sampled as part of the UPU sampling process. It lists each receptacle sampled in a defined period, with the corresponding attributes and sampling information. The e53 message is initially sent by the destination operator that received the receptacles and performed the sampling to the operator that originated the receptacles. Further exchanges between the two parties may occur when data adjustments are required.	



<b>Standard number</b>	<b>Title</b>	
<b>M51</b>	<b>e55 – electronic terminal dues statement</b>	
	The e55 message is the electronic representation of UPU form CN 55, listing each despatch sent in a defined quarter, with the information required for terminal dues calculations. It also facilitates possible adjustments to the data, with a process for exchanging messages containing amended data. The e55 message is initially sent by the destination operator that received the despatches to the operator that sent the despatches (origin operator). Further exchanges between the two parties may occur when data adjustments are required.	
<b>M52</b>	<b>ITMATT V2 – Electronic communication of item information</b>	
	The ITMATT V2 message can be used to support the electronic communication, between postal handling organisations, of information about individual postal items. It contains the electronic equivalent of the CN 22 and CN 23 forms, like ITMATT V1 (M33), as well as additional business information not provided by ITMATT V1.	
<b>M53</b>	<b>ITMREF message specification, Version 1</b>	
	The ITMREF V1 (item referral) message provides the logical definition of an electronic message which supports the communication from the destination postal operator to the origin postal operator of information on the pre-loading advance cargo information (PLACI) risk assessment carried out by the destination customs authority or the destination postal operator assessment of ITMATT data.	
<b>M54</b>	<b>REFRSP message specification, Version 1</b>	
	The REFRSP V1 (referral response) message is sent in response to an ITMREF message. The standard provides the logical definition of an electronic message which supports the communication from the origin postal operator to the destination postal operator of information on action taken and/or information required subsequent to the receipt of an ITMREF message.	
<b>M55</b>	<b>CUSITM Message specification, Version 2</b>	
	CUSITM (CUSToms ITeM) V2 is an enhancement to CUSITM V1 which supports the communication from the destination postal operator to the destination customs authority of data that can be used to perform an assessment of the potential risk represented by the consignment, i.e. to carry out pre-loading advance cargo information (PLACI) analysis.	
<b>M56</b>	<b>CUSRSP Message specification, Version 2</b>	
	CUSRSP (CUSToms ReSPonse) V2 is an enhancement to CUSRSP V1 through which a customs authority/border agency can send information to a postal operator regarding mail items. It supports the communication from the destination customs authority to the destination postal operator of data in response to a CUSITM V2 message in which a postal operator provided detailed information on mail items. It can be sent with or without any physical treatment by the customs authority of the time or as a result of pre-loading advance cargo information (PLACI) analysis.	
<b>M57</b>	<b>PREDES Message specification, Version 2.2</b>	
	This standard – an enhancement to PREDES V2.1, as documented in M41 – contains information about despatches of mail that have been prepared by an origin office of exchange for transportation to a destination office of exchange. It provides despatch-level information, such as the despatch identification data and planned transport, the individual receptacles of the despatch and the individually identified (trackable) items in each receptacle.	
<b>M80</b>	<b>Logical Data Model – Entity relationship diagram</b>	WITHDRAWN
<b>M81</b>	<b>Logical Data Model – Entity definitions</b>	WITHDRAWN
<b>M82</b>	<b>Logical Data Model – Attribute definitions</b>	WITHDRAWN
<b>M83</b>	<b>Logical Data Model – Relationship definitions</b>	WITHDRAWN
	M80, M81, M82 and M83 are withdrawn standards. Please refer to document M84 for the current model.	

**Standard number**    **Title**

**M84**            **UPU Logical Data Model (LDM) (Framework standard)**

Data elements used in UPU EDI messaging standards are based on a common Logical Data Model (LDM). This model defines data elements that are being exchanges in the various EDI messages and describes the relationships between them.

**M85**            **Data dictionary for messages based on UPU standard M30 (Framework standard)**

M30 defines the concept of using messages to exchange information between postal handling organisations and describes the organisation of such exchanges into interchanges. It provides the conceptual basis for a number of related EDI specifications including M33, M37 and M42. Since the attribute information which can be conveyed using these messages overlaps, the data definitions concerned are documented in M85, which provides a common data dictionary for all messages based on M30.

## IV. Description of standards at Status P

Status P means that the Postal Operations Council has approved the work required to develop an idea. The subject of the standard is recognised and the first notes on how to proceed are listed. At this stage a full, detailed proposal is not required. There should, however, be the basis of a study to be carried out. A description of how the project should proceed must be included. After this, status P can be granted. The following names and descriptions of standards at Status P are in order of approval.

### Work item Title number

#### **P40 Enhancement of M10 (PRECON V1.1) and M12 (RESCON V1.1)**

It is proposed to enhance these standards, expand their scope, and produce a new message set supporting receptacle nesting and a new data flow (Transit Advice) to facilitate operations and electronic accounting for closed transit receptacles. The development will be based on a review of the actual business scenarios.

See POC C 4 SB 2009.1–Doc 5a for original work item proposal.

#### **P54 Reporting of reception of receptacles not pre-advised**

This work item will examine the development of a messaging standard for the receipt of receptacles not pre-advised.

See POC C 1 SB 2014.3–Doc 6a for original work item proposal.

#### **P67 Encoding of S9 and S10 identifiers on passive RFID tags**

The aim of this work item is to develop a standard(s) that specifies the encoding of S9 and S10 identifiers on passive RFID tags while ensuring interoperability with existing data structures based on S9 and S10 barcode identifiers.

See POC C 1 2019.1–Doc 2 for original work item proposal.

#### **P68 Letter post dispatches – review of mail subclass codes for small packets (including related EDI and forms)**

The main purpose of the work item proposal is to address concerns and emerging requirements relating to the processing of small packets. The work will entail a review the use of the U range (specifically UA and UN) of mail subclasses for small packets; and determine whether there is a need to create a specific mail subclass for small packets and, if so, investigate possible scenarios and consequences. As a long-term approach, examine whether a small packet count field should be added to the PREDES message, with particular emphasis on costs and benefits; and in view of the above, consider changes to the CN 31 form.

See POC C 1 2020.1–Doc 2 for original work item proposal.

#### **P71 Examination of EMSEVT events and evolving business requirements**

The purpose of the work item is to examine evolving business requirements with regard to the exchange of information on key events in the movement of an item from posting/collection through to final delivery, assess the suitability of existing standards such as EMSEVT, and propose a way forward for updating EMSEVT or creating a new standard.

See POC C 1 2021.1–Doc 3 for original work item proposal.