

Address Data System

Government of the Republic Regulation No. 251 of 20 December 2007

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The Regulation is established on the basis of clause 43⁹ (1) 3) of the Public Information Act.

Chapter 1

General provisions

§ 1. Scope of application

This Regulation provides for the uniform principles for the address data system, including establishment and presentation of geographical addresses, processing of address data and provision of address services.

§ 2. Address data system

(1) The purpose of the address data system (hereinafter ADS) is to ensure unambiguous identification of address objects in their location and in different databases and to allow the comparison of addresses presented at different times and on different principles. The aim of the ADS is also to ensure uniform organisation of the functions of establishment of geographical addresses and processing of address data.

(2) The address data system is a support system for maintenance of databases consisting of a central technological solution (hereinafter ADS administration system) including interfaces for processing address data and provision of address services, databases processing address data and the requirements for form of addresses, establishment of geographical addresses, the chief processors of address data, the chief processor of the ADS administration system, address services and the processing of addresses.

Chapter 2

Address data, establishment and presentation of geographical addresses

§ 3. Address data

(1) For the purposes of this Regulation, address data mean data by which the location of an address object is described and established.

- (2) An address is a record indicating the location of an object or a characteristic for finding an object in geographical space.
- (3) An address object is an object related to land (e.g. an administrative unit, street, building, structure, land unit, protected object, mineral deposit, etc.) to which an address has been established. An address object cannot change its location and its address may change only in case of the restructuring of the address system (e.g. changes in the administrative and settlement division, renaming of streets, changing the boundaries or shape of address objects, etc.).
- (4) A unique address is a geographical address which textual-numerical form is unique among other address objects of the same type requiring a unique address. Different address objects of the same type requiring a unique address shall not have the same geographical address.
- (5) The address objects requiring a unique address are administrative and settlement units, address units, buildings containing dwellings, buildings of location of legal persons, buildings belonging to the postal system and the addressable parts of the aforementioned buildings, land units located in densely populated areas or areas where the preparation of a detailed plan is mandatory, land units which geographical address includes the name of a traffic area or name of a small place.
- (6) Unofficial address data are address data which are not used in geographical addresses and not participating in the normalisation of addresses but which are used in the communication between people upon finding the location of an object. Unofficial address data may be related to individual objects (e.g. a building) or an area (e.g. an urban region not entered in the Classification of Administrative and Settlement Units of Estonia).
- (7) A normalised address is an address standardised by the ADS administration system which complies with the requirements provided in §§ 5-11.
- (8) A spatial address is a calculated (analytical) address of an address object obtained by analysing the spatial figures of an address object and the spatial figures of administrative and settlement units. A spatial address consists of the names of administrative and settlement units with generic terms and the corresponding spatial percentage to the accuracy of 0.01%.
- (9) An address data alteration event is entry, alteration or deletion of data of an address object specified in subsection (10) in the database maintained by the chief processor of address data where the data of address objects are processed (hereinafter database processing the data of address objects).

- (10) The chief processor of address data shall notify the chief processor of the ADS administration system of an address data alteration event and forward the following data concerning the address object to the chief processor of the ADS administration system:
- 1) the place name or geographical address in a normalised form or, if the geographical name is not normalised, the geographical address in an unnormalised form;
 - 2) the type of the address object (according to the classification of the types of address objects administered in the ADS administration system);
 - 3) x- and y- coordinates of the address point;
 - 4) the data of the spatial figure (if there is a spatial figure);
 - 5) the unique technical identification code of the address object in the database processing the data of the object;
 - 6) the dates of commencement and termination of the validity of the address data;
 - 7) the legal basis for the establishment or revocation of a place name or geographical address and the date of the adoption of the legal basis;
 - 8) the date of the commencement of the validity of the data of the address object and, in case the data are declared invalid, the date of the termination of the validity;
 - 9) the code of the submitter.
- (11) Address data are public unless otherwise provided by law.

§ 4. Address unit

- (1) An address unit is:
- 1) a road within the meaning of § 2 the Roads Act (e.g. a street, alley, crossroad, square, ground, etc.) (hereinafter traffic area) which name is used in the addresses of other address objects. A name of an address unit may be established also to a section of road;
 - 2) an address object which is smaller than a settlement unit (e.g. a place, area, district, gardening association, cottage association, garage association, etc.) (hereinafter small place) which name is used in the addresses of other address objects. A road located in a small place may be used as an address unit (i.e. traffic area).
- (2) The place name of a traffic area shall include a generic term (e.g. street, road, alley, crossroad, square, ground, etc.). A generic term need not be used in the place name of a small place (e.g. a place, area, district, part of a village, gardening association, cottage association, garage association, etc.).

(3) A place name shall be established to an address unit pursuant to the provisions of the Place Names Act. A place name for an address unit shall be established by the local government unless otherwise provided by law.

§ 5. Geographical address

(1) A geographical address is a textual-numerical record or characteristic of an address object based on the hierarchy of the administrative division of the territory and official place names. Several geographical addresses may be established for one object. The geographical addresses established for one object are parallel addresses. Parallel addresses are equal.

(2) The components of a geographical address are:

- 1) the name of the county;
- 2) the name of the local government unit (rural municipality, city with municipal status);
- 3) the name of the settlement unit (town, township, village, city without municipal status, town without municipal status) or city district;
- 4) the proximate address.

(3) The components of a geographical address shall not include the rural municipality district or urban region.

(4) A proximate address is part of a geographical address. A proximate address consists, in case of the existence of a small place, of the name of the place with the generic term, the name of the address object or the name of the traffic area, the generic term of the traffic area and the special supplement. A proximate address shall not consist only of a special supplement.

(5) A special supplement is part of a proximate address which consists of the address number (numerical supplement) and, if necessary, a letter added thereto (alphabetic supplement). It is permitted to use a slash or a hyphen in a special supplement to separate the numbers and letters.

§ 6. Geographical address of land unit

(1) A geographical address of a land unit consists of the components listed in subsection 5 (2).

(2) If a land unit is located in several settlement units, only one of them shall be established as the geographical address. The settlement unit of the location of the building (or any other address object) located on the land unit or the settlement unit where the biggest part of the territory of the land unit lies shall be selected as the settlement unit established for a

geographical address. The provisions of this subsection also apply if the land unit is located in several city districts or small places entered in the National Place Names Register as address units.

(3) The components of the proximate address of a land unit are:

- 1) the name of the land unit;
- 2) the name of the traffic area together with the generic term whereto the plot number shall be added;
- 3) in case of the existence of a small place, the name of the small place together with the generic term whereto the plot number shall be added;
- 4) if a small place includes a traffic area, the name of the small place together with the generic term and the name of the traffic area together with the generic term whereto the plot number shall be added.

(4) The name of a land unit shall be in the possessive case (e.g. Niidu, Üläse, Kuke farm), except the generic term denoting the type of the plot of land or an object located on it (e.g. alajaam [substation], sadam [port], mets [forest], park, tänav [street], etc.).

(5) The name of a land unit shall not include an abbreviation of the generic term of a traffic surface. The form of the name of a land unit shall be clearly distinguishable from the proximate address established pursuant to clauses (3) 2) and 4).

(6) The name established for a land unit formed for servicing a traffic area shall include the place name of the traffic area in the full form. The name established for a land unit formed for the servicing of a traffic area located in a small place shall include the place name of the small place in the full form and the place name of the traffic area in the full form. If necessary, the name of a land unit formed for servicing a traffic area may include special supplements. The name of a small place or the generic term of a traffic area shall not be followed immediately by a number.

(7) One space shall be left between the name of an address unit and the generic term and the plot number (e.g. Tamme tee 2, Pikk tn 10, Porgandi AÜ 28).

(8) Alphabetic supplements shall be used in the proximate address of a land unit in compliance with the requirements provided for in subsections 11 (8) and (9).

(9) If there is only one semi-detached house, terraced house, honeycomb-shaped house, carpet-shaped house, terraced garage unit or other part of a building and the building can be divided constructionally into parts, the number of a part of the building or unit number of a part of the building may be added to the plot number analogously with the requirements provided for in subsection 7 (4) (e.g. Krookuse tn 2/4, Krookuse tn 2/5, Krookuse tn 2/6);

land units and the parts of the building located on the land units may be addresses pursuant to clauses (3) 2) - 4).

(10) The geographical address of a land unit shall not include apartment numbers or any other special supplements the geographical address of the parts of buildings.

§ 7. Geographical address of building

(1) The geographical address of a building consist of the components of the geographical address of a land unit (the data specified in subsections 5 (2) and 6 (3)) and the special supplements required for distinguishing the building. Alphabetic supplements shall be established in accordance with the requirements set out in subsections 11 (8) and 9).

(2) If there are only buildings not requiring a unique address or only one building requiring a unique address on a land unit, the geographical address of all the buildings on the land unit shall be formed of the components of the geographical address of the relevant land unit (the data specified in subsections 5 (2) and 6(3) and no special supplements shall be added thereto.

(3) If the proximate address of a land unit is established by several traffic areas, the proximate address of the building located on the land unit shall, as a rule, be established by only one (the one on the side of the main entrance) traffic area. If proximate addresses are established for a building by several traffic areas, the proximate addresses of the building shall be included also in the geographical address of the land unit.

(4) If there are several buildings requiring a unique address on a land unit, the geographical address of a building shall be formed of the components of the geographical address of the relevant land unit (the data specified in subsections 5 (2 and 6 (3)) and a special supplement which is the consecutive number of the building and, if necessary, a letter followed by it, whereas there shall be a slash without spaces between the house number and the number being the special supplement (example 1: there are three buildings Pargi tn 3/1, Pargi tn 3/2, Pargi tn 3/3 located on a land unit with the proximate address of Pargi tn 3 ; example 2: there are 5 buildings Tööstuse tn 10/a, Tööstuse tn 10/b, Tööstuse tn 10/c, Tööstuse tn 10/d, Tööstuse tn 10/e located on a land unit with the proximate address of Tööstuse tn 10). In case of the geographical addresses of a building to be established in future it is recommended to avoid alphabetic supplements for distinguishing buildings located on one land unit.

(5) If the geographical address of a land unit consists of several parallel addresses, different proximate addresses may be used for different buildings (e.g. if the proximate

address of a land unit is Suvila tn 10 // Lehtpuu tn 16 and there are two buildings requiring a unique address on the land unit, Suvila tn 10 may be used as the proximate address of one building and Lehtpuu tn 16 as the proximate address of the other building).

(6) The geographical address of a building shall not include apartment numbers or other special supplements of the proximate addresses of parts of the building.

§ 8. Geographical address of apartment and other parts of building

(1) The geographical address of an apartment and other parts of a building consists of the components of the geographical address of the land unit and the building (the data specified in subsections 5 (2), 6 (3) and 7 (1)) and the special supplements required for distinguishing the part of the building. Alphabetic supplements and names shall not be used as distinguishers of the components of the geographical address of apartments and other parts of building as of the entry into force of this Regulation.

(2) If a building consist only of parts of building not requiring a unique address or if there is only one part of building requiring a unique address, the geographical address of the parts of the building requiring addressing shall be formed of the components of the geographical address of the relevant building (the data specified in subsections 5 (2), 6 (3), 7 (1)) and no special supplements shall be added thereto.

(3) No geographical address shall be established for parts of building not requiring a unique address.

(4) If there is only one part of a building requiring a unique address located on a land unit and there are no other buildings requiring a unique address on the same land unit, the geographical address of the part of the building shall be established pursuant to the provisions of subsection 6 (10).

(5) If there are apartments or other premises requiring a geographical address in a building (except the parts of building referred to in subsection 4), the number thereof shall be added to the number of the building following a hyphen without spaces (e.g. Kaasiku tn 3-65, Pae tee 87-9/2).

(6) If a building consists of the units of a terraced house, honeycomb-shaped house, carpet shaped house, semi-detached house, terraced garage or other such type of a building, the number of the unit shall be added to the number of the building following a slash without spaces (e.g. Tamme tn 3/10, Tamme tn 3/12). If a building is located on different land units, the geographical address for a land unit shall be established pursuant to the provisions of subsection 6 (9).

§ 9. Establishment and presentation of geographical address

(1) The establisher of geographical addresses shall establish the geographical address of a land unit by the administrative and settlement division and address units and the geographical address of the building located on the land unit by the geographical address of the land unit. If a land unit is formed after the establishment of a geographical address to a building, the geographical address of the land unit shall be established by the geographical address of the building.

(2) The establisher of geographical addresses shall ensure:

- 1) the establishment and presentation of geographical addresses in compliance with the requirements set out in §§5-11;
- 2) the consistency of geographical addresses;
- 3) the concordance between the geographical address of a land unit and the geographical address of a building located on the land unit;
- 4) the uniqueness of the geographical addresses of address objects requiring a unique address;
- 5) the correction of an incorrectly established geographical address detected by the ADS administration system.

(3) The components of a geographical address shall be presented either from more general to more precise or vice versa. The components specified in clauses 5 (2) 1)-3) shall be presented together with a generic term-

(4) Establishment of a proximate address is obligatory in case of the address objects requiring a unique address.

(5) A proximate address need not be established in low density areas, if the object does not require a unique address.

(6) A geographical address and the place names included in a geographical address may be presented in the full or in the short form. The short forms of the names shall be presented in compliance with the requirements set out in § 11.

(7) The full form of a place name mentioned in subsection 6 is the official form of a place name used in a geographical address which does not include abbreviations.

(8) The short form of a place name mentioned in subsection 6 is the official form of a place name used in a geographical address which includes abbreviations.

(9) Upon the presentation of the names of administrative and settlement units in a geographical address only the spelling of the name occurring in the Classification of

Administrative and Settlement Units of Estonia (hereinafter EHAK) which abbreviation is not allowed shall be used. All the objects of administrative and settlement units shall be written together with a generic term (e.g. Mõisaküla linn [city], Kukulinna küla [village], Tsirguliina alevik [township], Kesklinna linnaosa [city district]). Alternative place names shall be used pursuant to the provisions of subsection 14 (3) of the Place Names Act (e.g. Dirhami/Derhamn village).

(10) Upon the presentation of other place names in a geographical address it is permitted to use only the official spelling of a name pursuant to § 14 of the Place Names Act.

§ 10. Presentation of parallel addresses

(1) Upon the existence of parallel addresses all the established geographical addresses shall be presented.

(2) Parallel addresses shall be separated by a slash which shall be preceded and followed by a space (e.g. Pärnu county, city of Pärnu, Kapteni tn 4 // Pärnu county, city of Pärnu, Sadama tn 5).

(3) Upon the presentation of parallel addresses belonging to the same administrative or settlement unit the administrative or settlement units need not be written out upon each subsequent presentation and proximate addresses shall be listed by separating them by a double slash which shall be preceded and followed by a space (e.g. Harju county, Anija rural municipality, city of Kehra, Mooni tn 2 // Lille tn 10).

(4) In case of parallel addresses with the same street name the street name need not be written upon each subsequent presentation and numbers shall be listed following the street name whereas the numbers shall be separated by a double slash which shall be preceded and followed by a space (e.g. Aia tn 1 // 3 // 5).

§ 11. Use of personal names, alphabetic supplements, numbers, separators and abbreviations in geographical addresses

(1) In the name of an address unit established by a person including a given name the name may be replaced by initials, whereas there shall be a full stop between the initials and surname and a space shall be left between the full stop and the following name (e.g. A. Weizenbergi tänav, F. R. Faehlmanni pst, F. R. Kreutzwaldi põik, E. Särgava allee, E. Vilde tee), a title shall also be written in the full form (e.g. N. von Glehni tänav).

- (2) The first letters of all the words in the name of an address unit shall be capitalised, except the generic term (e.g. street, road, crossroad, square, etc.) which first letter shall not be capitalised (e.g. Suur-Karja tänav, Väikese Illimari tänav, Pikk jalg, Vana turg, Vilu tee).
- (3) In the name of an address unit which includes a qualifying attribute and the core of the name (e.g. Suur-Karja tänav, Hiiu-Maleva tänav) no spaces shall be left before and after the hyphen and the first letters of all the words shall be capitalised, except the generic terms which first letter shall not be capitalised.
- (4) The name of an address unit shall not end with a number (e.g. the name of an address unit shall not occur in the following form : Sigula 7 AÜ, Paemurru 3. tn, Pargi 2. põik). Arabic numerals shall be used in the name of an address unit.
- (5) In case of a numerical name of a traffic area (e.g. 1. line) a space shall be left following the full stop and the generic term (“line”) shall be spelled with the first letter not capitalised.
- (6) In the case of a numbered name of a traffic area a space shall be left following the number and the full stop, thereafter the name of the traffic area shall be spelled with the first letter capitalised and the generic term with the first letter not capitalised (e.g. 3. Roheline tn, 2. Tartu põik).
- (7) Alphabetic supplements shall not be used in the names of address units.
- (8) In geographical addresses Arabic numerals shall be used as address numbers which alphabetic supplement may be a small letter of the Estonian-Latin alphabet (e.g. Tamme tn 28a, Tööstuse tn 10/b) which follows the number or slash without a space.
- (9) The letters i, l, o, š, ž, w, õ, ä, ö, ü shall not be used as alphabetic supplements in geographical addresses.
- (10) A comma shall be used for separation of the components of a geographical address if these are presented in one row. Separation marks shall not be used upon presentation in a separate row (e.g. on an envelope, in the header row of a letter, etc.).
- (11) Symbols not described in this Regulation shall not be used in geographical addresses (e.g. a colon, apostrophe, comparison signs or quotation marks shall not be used).
- (12) As a rule, the core of the name and the generic term of an address unit shall be written separately (e.g. Pikk tänav). As an exception, the core of the name and the generic term shall be written as one word in street names if the core is an uninflected word and does not occur as an independent word form (e.g. Kesktänav, Ringtee, Ringpuiestee, Umbtänav). As an exception, rare generic terms shall also be written as one word (e.g. Tõnismägi, Olevimägi,

Saiakang, Trepimägi, Suur Rannavärv, Väike Rannavärv). A generic term written as one word with the core of a name shall not be abbreviated (.e.g. Toompuiestee, Moora umbtänav).

(13) All the generic terms of traffic areas (e.g. tee [road], [allee] alley, põik [crossroad], väljak [square], plats [ground], etc.) shall be written out, except for “maantee”[highway], “puiestee”[avenue] and “tänav”[street] in which case it is allowed to use the corresponding abbreviations in small letters “mnt”, “pst” and “tn” (e.g. Kaskede pst, Pargi tn).

(14) The generic terms of all small places shall be written out, except for “aiandusühistu” [gardening association], “suvilaühistu” [cottage association], “garaažiühistu” [garage association] in which case it is allowed to use the corresponding abbreviations in capital letters “AÜ”, “SÜ”, “GÜ”.

Chapter 3

Maintenance of address data system and address services

§ 12. Central technological solution of ADS

(1) The central technological solution of the ADS is the ADS administration system which includes:

1) the following information on all the address objects—place names, geographical addresses, classes, coordinates of address points, the dates of commencement and termination of the validity of the address data, information on the legal bases for address data, information on the status of address objects, information on the status of geographical addresses, spatial addresses, spatial figures and metadata related to spatial figures, the initial i.e. the main copy of the normalised geographical addresses and unofficial address data;

2) the following information on all the EHAK objects and address units - place names, classes, spatial figures, coordinates of address points and metadata related to spatial figures.

(2) The ADS administration system enables to convert address data. The conversion of address data means issue of a place name or geographical address of an address object valid during different periods of time through address services pursuant to the links established pursuant to clause 15 (2) 1) and maintained by the ADS administration system.

(3) The person who maintains the database processing address data and the information system and the establisher of geographical addresses are required to use the ADS administration system for establishing and processing of address data.

- (4) The ADS administration system establishes a unique technical identification code for a geographical address (hereinafter ADR_ID). In order to guarantee the uniqueness of the ADR_ID an ordinal number is taken from the sequence of the ADS administration system.
- (5) The unique identification of address objects is guaranteed in the database processing the concrete address objects.
- (6) An address data alteration event in the database processing the data of address objects shall not be deemed to be official before the information specified in subsection 3 (10) is forwarded to the ADS administration system and receipt of a confirmation from the ADS administration system concerning the alteration event together with the ADR_ID.
- (7) The database processing address data and the information system maintained in the public interest use the address data in the ADS administration system as basic data.

§ 13. Chief processor of ADS administration system

- (1) For the purposes of this Regulation, the chief processor of the ADS administration system is the authorised processor of the land cadastre.
- (2) The chief processor of the ADS administration system shall:
 - 1) ensure the functioning of the information system and after the activation of the ADS the possibility to submit only correct addresses to the ADS administration system;
 - 2) register the address services provided by the ADS administration system in the administration system of the state information system;
 - 3) open the address services provided to citizens in Kodanikuportaal [citizen portal];
 - 4) ensure the maintenance and issue of the place names, classes, address points, spatial figures and metadata related to spatial figures of the EHAK objects and address units;
 - 5) ensure the maintenance of the geographical addresses, classes, spatial addresses, spatial figures, address points and metadata related to spatial figures of address objects and issue of geographical addresses in the normalised form;
 - 6) maintain the classification of address objects;
 - 7) analyse the address data and spatial data of address objects and create links between geographical addresses and address objects;
 - 8) produce spatial addresses of address objects;
 - 9) identify incorrectly established addresses and notify the corresponding chief processor of address data and the establisher of geographical addresses thereof;

- 10) identify the need for amendments in geographical addresses arising from the changes in the information on EHAK objects and address units and notify the corresponding chief processor of address data and the establisher of geographical addresses thereof;
 - 11) provide address services for establishing and processing of geographical addresses to the establisher of geographical addresses and the chief processor of address data and services for the use of address data to the establisher of geographical addresses and processor of address data;
 - 12) ensure access to the historical address links as of the activation of the ADS administration system.
- (3) If the establisher of geographical addresses or the processor of address data fails to comply with the rules of the submission or use of information, the chief processor of the ADS administration system has the right to close access of the corresponding user to the ADS administration system.
- (4) The abbreviation of geographical addresses by the ADS administration system and issue in an abbreviated form shall be carried out by the chief processor of the ADS administration system.

§ 14. Processor of address data

For the purposes of this Regulation, a processor of address data is the chief or authorised processor of the database in whose database address data are collected, recorded, arranged, stored, altered, consulted, extracted, used, transferred, combined, closed, deleted or destructed, or several of the aforementioned operations are performed regardless of the manner in which they are performed or the means used.

§ 15. Chief processor of address data

- (1) For the purposes of this Regulation, a chief processor of address data is the chief or authorised processor of the database processing the information on address objects.
- (2) The chief processor of address data shall:
 - 1) ensure the consistency of addresses (guarantee the creation of links between the valid and historical addresses);
 - 2) ensure access to the alteration events of address data (i.e. open the required address services) and consistency through access to the information through the ADS administration system to other databases and information systems processing address data;

- 3) carry out and organise arrangement operations of address data pursuant to the provisions of legislation and the requirements set out in §§ 5-11 in concordance with the establisher of geographical addresses;
- 4) perform updating operations of address data if the information on EHAK objects or address units change and, if necessary, notify the establisher of geographical addresses of the relevant operations.

(3) The chief processors of address data are:

- 1) the Land Board with respect to the objects entered on the maps defined within the meaning of clause 2 3) and § 14¹ of the Land Cadastre Act to which geographical addresses shall be established pursuant to legislation and with respect to the ADS administration system;
- 2) the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications with respect to buildings;
- 3) the Ministry of the Interior with respect to place names;
- 4) the Road Administration with respect to roads;
- 5) the National Heritage Board with respect to cultural monuments which are not buildings;
- 6) the Statistical Office with respect to the codes of EHAK objects;
- 7) the chief processor of the ADS administration system with respect to unofficial address data;
- 8) the Maritime Administration with respect to ports.

§ 16. Address services

- (1) For the purposes of this Regulation, an address service means any operation related to address data, including establishment of the location of an address object, finding an address object in a certain administrative or settlement unit, entering and altering a geographical address in the database pursuant to the rules established by the chief processor of address data.
- (2) The address services of a data layer shall be realised as a data exchange layer (hereinafter X-Road) service.
- (3) In order to normalise geographical addresses the chief processor of the ADS administration system shall develop the X-Road normalisation service.
- (4) For the purposes of this Regulation, normaliser of geographical addresses means software for the inspection of geographical addresses which facilitates the linkage between addresses by enabling to correct spelling mistakes, standardise abbreviations, check whether

the entered geographical address exists and whether it complies with the rules for the establishment and presentation of geographical addresses provided for in this Regulation.

(5) Upon a reasoned request of a user the administrator of X-Road is obliged to open a complex query of the X-Road related to several databases.

(6) The services provided by the ADS administration system are free of charge.

§ 17. Use of address services

(1) The prerequisite for the use of address services is interfacing the database or information system of the agency using the service with X-Road, in the case of citizens, identification of the citizen in Kodanikuportaal [citizen portal].

(2) The database or the information system of the agency using the service uses the address services in compliance with its authorisation through X-Road or downloads the address data in the XML format to its database or information system.

Chapter 4

Implementation of Regulation

§ 18. Implementing provisions

(1) The geographical addresses established from entry into force of this Regulation shall be established in compliance with §§ 5-11.

(2) The persons maintaining the databases included in the state information system shall bring their information systems into conformity with subsection 12 (3) of this Regulation not later than by 1 January 2009.

(3) The chief processors of address data specified in subsection 15 (3) shall transfer the address data specified in subsection 3 (10) in their databases to the chief processor of the ADS administration system not later than by 1 January 2009.

(4) The establisher of geographical addresses shall bring the geographical addresses of land units registered in the land cadastre (cadastral units) into conformity with the requirements set out in §§ 5-11 not later than within 18 months as of the entry into force of this Regulation. Upon the occurrence of objective obstacles the term may be extended by submitting the corresponding schedule by up to 24 months as of the entry into force of this Regulation.

(5) The establishers of geographical addresses shall bring the geographical addresses of buildings and parts of buildings registered in the state register of construction works into

conformity with the requirements set out in §§ 5-11 not later than within 24 months as of the entry into force of this Regulation. Upon the occurrence of objective obstacles the term may be extended by submitting the corresponding schedule by up to 36 months as of the entry into force of this Regulation

(6) The ADS administration system shall be deemed to be activated from 1 January 2009 at 00.00.

(7) This Regulation enters into force on 1 January 2008.

¹ RT = *Riigi Teataja* = *State Gazette*