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## International mail address format spain

Global Sourcebook for International Data Management by Graham Rhind Help us keep this resource free! Support / Advertising / Donate \_\_\_\_\_ SpainGlobal Sourcebook | Index | Real estate SPAIN For further information see the links to the homepage of the post office here , on the pages of the postal code here and on the other personal name and addressing the questions pages here . Spain - Country data 1,234.45 (where , denotes decimal separator and . thousands of separators) Castellano (Castilj Spanish) is the official language for all of Spain, but several Spanish autonomous regions have their own languages that are legally treated in the rank of Sella Castan. Castellano speaks to 70 percent of the Spanish population. Català (Catalan) speaks 21 percent of the population, and has official status in the regions of Catalonia, Valencia (where very little is different from Catalan and is called Valencian) and the Balearic Islands. Galeg (Galician) is spoken about by 7 percent of the population and is recognized in Galicia. Euscaira (Basque) is spoken about by 1 percent of the population, and is recognized in the Basque region and Navara. There are also about 11,000 speakers of Aragonese ; 100,000 Speakers of Asturian ; 40,000 Caló speakers ; 200 000 speakers of Extremaduran ; 10,500 speakers of Fala ; 3,814 Gascon speakers and about 750 speakers by Vlaho Romani. In Ceuti and Melilla, Spanish enclaves on the north African coast, Berber (Tamazight) is widely spoken. Ceuta is known as Sibta in Tamazight and Melilla as Tamlit. In Navarre, the official language is Castilian, but Basque is spoken and has legal protection. The province defines Basque as being the main language in the following municipalities: Abaurrea Alta Abaurrea Baja Alsasua Anue Araitz Arantz Arano Arakil Arbizu Areso Aria Arike Arruazu Bakáiku Basaburua Mayor Baztan Bertizarana Betelu Burguete Donamaria Etxalar Etxarri-Aranatz Elgorriaga Erasun Ergoien Erro Esteribar Ezkurra Garaioa Garralda Goizueta Huarte-Arakil Igantzi Imotz Inañeta Ituren Iturmendi Labaien Lakuntza Lantz Larraun Leitzia Lesaka Oitz Olazagutia Orbaizeta Orbara Roncesvalles Saldias Santesteban Sunbilla Ultzama Urdax Urdiain Urrotz Valcarlos Vera de Bidasoa Villanueva Ziordia Zubieta y Zugarramurdi Both Castilian and Basque are spoken in the following municipalities: Abárzuza Ansoain Aoz Arce Atez Barañain Burgui Burlada Ciriza Cizur Echarri Echaury Egiús Escároz Esparza Estella Ezcabarte Garde Gofi Güesa Guesálaz Huarte Isaba Iza Izalzu Jaurieta Juslapeña Lezaun Lizoain Ochagavía Odieta Oláibar Olza Ollo Oronz Oroz Betelu Pamplona Puente la Reina Roncal Salinas de Oro Sarriés Urzainqui Uztároz Vidángoz Vidaurreta Villava Yerri y Zabalza All other municipalities have Castilian as their main language. Please note above average that these lists provide the names of municipalities in Castilian. For equivalent Basque names, please see place names section. There are no clear geographical boundaries between speakers dialects and languages spoken in Spain. This is written A la Atención del, or para a (p.a.) in Spanish. In Catalan is A l'atenció de or A l'atenció del. Note: This section was last updated on 10th January 2015 Spaniards have two family names, and members of the same family do not necessarily have the same family names. The first family name of a person is traditionally the father's first family name, the second family name is traditionally their mother's first family name. For example: José Jimenez Perez marries Margarita Diaz Jimenez their children, Manuel and Isabel, will be known as: Manuel Jimenez Diaz and Isabel Jimenez Diaz A woman keeps her maiden name after marriage. The first surname is considered the most important, but the entire set of names will appear on official documents. Two-line (compound) with respect to names are usually separated by space, rarely a dash. Surnames can also be separated from the sprege of or (de, y or e in Spanish, de or Catalan.) since 1999 people may decide to change the order of family names. Spanish law prohibits names that could expose a person to ridicule or do not clearly indicate gender. A new law is planned that

would list children's surnames alphabetically unless parents give second preference. Names can be gained: with respect to names, surnames/family names, family name prefixes, address formats, note job titles: This section last updated on September 30, 2020. addresses are written in the following format: Contact name {type of road}}Road name[, ]house number {under/flat/stairwell number, etc.} postcode[GRAD[ (]Province)] For example: The name of the province can sometimes be found written under the postcode in the main letters, in this way: 03201 ELCHE ALICANTE Calle, the Spanish word for street, is by far the most common type of road and for this reason is rarely written. You are more likely to find the above address of an example written as: Alcalá, 142 - 2<sup>o</sup> D The number of floor / apartment / staircase can follow superscripted 'o' (male word) or a (female word). They indicate an ordinal number (i.e. 2<sup>o</sup> in Spanish is second in English). D in this example means derecha, right. 'I,' izquierda, would point to the left. The words for right and left in Catalan are dreta and esquerra respectively, derecha and esquerda in Galician and zuzen and ezkerkada in Basque. Sub-building indicators on the push bell, Barcelona Type roads, when included, was written before, and separately from, the name of the thoroughfare. This should be written with the first letter in the case below. Spanish addresses may contain a kilometre number of a house or business on long or long-distance routes. The return address of the sender can be written on the back of the envelope or in the upper-left corner of the front of the envelope. If the region contains one province (Asturias/Oviedo, and Islas Baleares/Palma de Mallorca), this is usually the name of the region, not the name of the province used in the address. Table containing information on the relevant position of elements within address blocks can be retrieved Types of roads, buildings and sub-construction Other elements commonly found in address databases Note: This section was last updated on September 28, 2019. The following abbreviations are used: (m) = male; (f) = feminine; =singular; (pl) = plural. Castilian English el (m s) / la (f s) / elk (m pl) / las (f pl) / lo the un (m) / una (f) a, a y (before the word starts with i- or hi-, it becomes 'e') and hasta do, up to, to para for de a, according to en u cerca de near junta a near, next to enfrente de opposite detrás de behind entre between debajo de al lado de next to enima de on (top of) con with nuevo (m)/nueva (f) new viejo (m)/vieja (f) old corto (m) )corta (f) short largo (m)/larga (f) long grandmother (before the noun to which she refers), grande (after the noun to which she refers) large pequeño (m)/perqueña (f) small norte north este east oeste west sur south San (m) / Santa (f) Saint Adjectives relating to plural nouns add 's' at the end. Catalan Catalan English al(m s)/la (f s)/els (m pl)/les (f pl) / ' (male and female singular before vowel or 'h'+vowel, except before the unannounced 'i', 'u', 'hi' and 'hu') / las / na un (m)/una (f) a, and also (before the word starts with i- or hi-, it becomes e) and fins do, do, do, do de od a, according to en / a / amb / en in prop de near al constat de near, next to davant de opposite darrera de behind the appetizers under al costat de next to sobre/damunt on (top) amb with no (m)/new (f) new vell (m)/vella (f) old curt (m)/curta (f) short llarg (m)/llarga (f) long branch large petit (m)/petita (f) small nort north est east oest west court south Sant (m)/Santa (f) Saint Galician Galician English o , lo, a, la, axis, moose, as, las the un, unha a, a y, e and ata do, do, do par for de, del, dela, deles, delas of en, nel, nela, nela, neles, nelas in a to, according to cerca de near xunto a near, next to defronte de, enfronte de opposite detrás de behind entre between debaixo de, so under al lado de next to encima de Enriba de on (top of) con with new, new new vello, vella old curto, curta short largo, large, longo, longa long gran large pequeno small norte north este, leste east oeste west sur south San, Santa, Santo Saint Basque Basque Basque Basque is a tremendously complex language with a large number of declensions that make it very difficult to identify certain words for non-speakers. A definite article, for example, is suffixed to the other word and can have one of four forms (-a, -odd, -ek and -ok) depending on whether it is singular, plural, transitory or denotes a group. Many prepositions and adjectives form prefixes or suffixes for and change their shape according to their context. Since their shape and case depend on their context, no list of proposings or adjectives is provided here. This is written as Apartado (short for Apto.) or Apartado de Correos in Castilian and Galician, Apartat or Apartat de Correus in Catalan and Posta Kutxatila in Basque. The Postal Codes (Código Postal) in Spain were established on October 9, 1982 and consist of a 5-digit block that should be placed before the city name on the last line of address. The first two digits of the zip code, ranging from 01 to 52, point to the province. The third digit indicates a location within the province. If this digit is 0, the address is in the provincial capital, if 1 is located near the capital and so on. The higher this number, the farther the address is from the capital of the region. The last two digits are divided into three ranges of numbers to indicate: - Post boxes - Delivery addresses - Large users More than one municipality can share the same zip code, while in major cities postcodes refer to street groups. Certain codes are fixed: nn080: for private post boxes nn071: for official (government) postal addresses / post boxes nn070: for post boxes Metadata containing rules for shaping the zip code, exceptions and regular expressions can be gained Spain - Postal code graphics format Spain - Postal code format Spain - Postal code specific Spain - Postal code regular expression  $\backslash A((0)[1-9]\d{3,3}[[ 1-4]\d{4.4}]{ 5) [0-2]\d{3,3})\backslash Z$  Spain - Zip code level coverage Spain - Postal code code 51=Ceuta 52=Melilla Spanish phone numbers do not have area codes, and all numbers have a length of 9 digits when called from abroad. Mobile numbers start at 6 or 71-74. Phone number information tables/formats can be obtained – see All efforts are being made to update this resource. If you find any errors or have any questions or requests, do not hesitate to contact the author. All copyright to graham rhind 2020 information All information used should be recognised and referred to. 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