
Geographic information — Procedures for item registration

*Information géographique — Procédures pour l'enregistrement
d'éléments*



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Foreword

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

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

ISO 19135 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*.

Introduction

This International Standard specifies procedures for the registration of items of geographic information. ISO/IEC JTC 1 defines registration as the assignment of an unambiguous name to an object in a way that makes the assignment available to interested parties. Items of geographic information that may be registered are members of object classes specified in technical standards such as those developed by ISO/TC 211.

NOTE In this International Standard, the definition of registration has been changed so that registration is the assignment of linguistically independent identifiers, rather than names, to items of geographic information.

Registration of items of geographic information offers several benefits to the geographic information community. Registration:

- a) supports wider use of registered items both by providing international recognition to the fact that such items conform to an ISO International Standard and by making them publicly available to potential users;
- b) provides both immediate recognition to extensions of an International Standard and a source for updates to that International Standard during the regular maintenance cycle;
- c) may provide a single mechanism to access information concerning items that are specified in different standards;
- d) provides a mechanism for managing temporal change;

NOTE Items specified in a standard or in a register may change over time either due to changes in technology or for other reasons. Published standards do not clearly document what changes may have occurred, and do not include information about earlier versions of specified items. Such information can be maintained in a register

- e) may be used to make sets of standardized tags available for encoding of registered items in data sets; and
- f) supports cultural and linguistic adaptability by providing both a means for recording equivalent names of items used in different languages, cultures, application areas and professions, and a means for making those equivalent names publicly available.

This International Standard specifies procedures to be followed in preparing and maintaining registers of items of geographic information. Although any organization may choose to establish registers of items of geographic information that conform to this International Standard, this International Standard is intended particularly to apply to registers established under the auspices of ISO/TC 211.

A registration authority is an organization authorized by ISO to maintain a register. ISO discourages the proliferation of registers, but the maintenance of a single large register places a heavy burden on the registration authority. A goal of this International Standard is to achieve a balance between minimizing the number of registers for items of geographic information and minimizing the burden on the registration authorities.

Geographic information — Procedures for item registration

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies procedures to be followed in establishing, maintaining and publishing registers of unique, unambiguous and permanent identifiers and meanings that are assigned to items of geographic information. In order to accomplish this purpose, this International Standard specifies elements of information that are necessary to provide identification and meaning to the registered items and to manage the registration of these items.

2 Conformance

2.1 Introduction

To conform to this International Standard, a register of items of geographic information shall satisfy all of the conditions specified for one of the conformance classes described below.

2.2 General conformance

Any register that claims conformance to this International Standard shall satisfy all of the conditions specified in the abstract test suite for general conformance (Annex A.1).

2.3 Hierarchical registers

Any hierarchical register that claims conformance to this International Standard shall satisfy all of the conditions specified in the abstract test suite for general conformance (A.1) and shall, in addition, satisfy the conditions specified in the abstract test suite for hierarchical registers (A.2).

2.4 Registers established by ISO/TC 211

Any register established by ISO/TC 211 shall satisfy all of the conditions specified in the Abstract Test Suite for general conformance (A.1), and shall in addition satisfy all of the conditions specified in the abstract test suite for registers established by ISO/TC 211 (A.3).

3 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 639-2, *Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 2: Alpha-3 code*

ISO 3166-1, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes*

ISO/TS 19103:2005, *Geographic information — Conceptual schema language*

ISO 19115:2003, *Geographic information — Metadata*