

# Standardisation in ISO

## New version published

in August

- **Geographic information -- Well-known text representation of coordinate reference systems (ISO 19162:2015)**
- **Geographic information -- Geography Markup Language (GML) -- Part 2: Extended schemas and encoding rules (ISO 19136-2:2015)**

in September

- **ISO 9001**
- **ISO 14001**

In October

- **Geographic information -- Procedures for item registration -- Part 1: Fundamentals (ISO 19135-1:2015)**

# On going in **ISO/TC 211 Geographic information/Geomatics** related to data quality

- **Geographic information - Terminology** (Revision of ISO/TS 19104:2008) plan for IS 2015-12
- **Geographic information - Spatial schema** (Revision of ISO 19107:2003 plan for IS 2018-05)
- **Geographic information - Rules for application schema** (Revision of ISO 19109:2005) text sent to ISO for publication
- **Geographic information - Metadata - Part 2: Extensions for imagery and gridded data** (Revision of ISO 19115-2:2009)
- **Geographic information - Metadata - Part 3: XML schema implementation of metadata fundamentals** no date

# **On going in ISO/TC 211 Geographic information/Geomatics related to data quality**

- **Geographic information - Metadata -- XML schema implementation - Part 1 (Revision of ISO/TS 19139:2007)**  
plan for TS 2017-06
- **Geographic information - Data Quality - Part 2: XML Schema Implementation of ISO 19157** plan for TS 2016-05
- **Geographic information — Calibration and validation of remote sensing imagery sensors - Part: 2: Lidar (19159-2)**

# On going in ISO/TC 211 Geographic information/Geomatics

- **Geographic information - Services** (Revision of ISO 19119:2005) plan for IS 2015-08 (DIS available)
- **Geographic information - Geodetic codes and parameters** (Revision of ISO/TS 19127:2005) plan for IS 2017-06
- **Geographic information — Imagery sensor models for geopositioning - Part 1:** (Revision of ISO/TS 19130:2010) plan for 2017-06
- **Geographic information - Web Feature Services** (Revision of ISO 19142:2010 plan for TS 2017-06
- **Geographic information - Filter encoding**(Revision of ISO 19143:2010) plan for IS 2016-06
- **Geographic information - Place Identifier (PI) architecture - Part 2: Place Identifier (PI) linking** (19155-2)

# On going in ISO/TC 211 Geographic information/Geomatics

- **Addressing 19160**
  - **Addressing - Part 1: Conceptual model** (DIS 19160-1 (Approved))
  - **Addressing - Part 4: International postal address components and template languages** plan for IS 2016-09
  - **Addressing - Part 5: Address rendering for purposes other than mail** no dates
- **Geodetic References** (19161) No dates
- **Geographic information — Content components and encoding rules for imagery and gridded data** (19163) no dates
- **Geographic information — Registry service** (19164) no dates
- **Geographic information — Preservation of digital data and metadata** (19165) plan for IS 2017-11

# 19131 Data product specification

- Discussions on writing a NWI for 19131 will be included in the Nordic tc211 meeting in November
- A workshop in using 19131 Data product specification for specifications will be held in Stockholm in November jointly to the Nordic meeting.

# **ISO 19135-1:2015**

## **Geographic information -- Procedures for item registration -- Part 1: Fundamentals**

### **Abstract**

ISO 19135-1:2015 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, ISO 19135-1:2015 specifies elements that are necessary to manage the registration of these items.

# ISO 19136-2:2015

## Geographic information -- Geography Markup Language (GML) -- Part 2: Extended schemas and encoding rules

### Abstract

- The Geography Markup Language (GML) is an XML encoding in compliance with ISO 19118 for the transport and storage of geographic information modelled in accordance with the conceptual modelling framework used in the ISO 19100- series of International Standards and including both the spatial and non-spatial properties of geographic features.
- ISO 19136-2:2015 defines the XML Schema syntax, mechanisms and conventions that:
  - ? provide an open, vendor-neutral framework for the description of geospatial application schemas for the transport and storage of geographic information in XML;
  - ? allow profiles that support proper subsets of GML framework descriptive capabilities;
  - ? support the description of geospatial application schemas for specialized domains and information communities;
  - ? enable the creation and maintenance of linked geographic application schemas and datasets;
  - ? support the storage and transport of application schemas and datasets;
  - ? increase the ability of organizations to share geographic application schemas and the information they describe.
- Implementers may decide to store geographic application schemas and information in GML, or they may decide to convert from some other storage format on demand and use GML only for schema and data transport.
- ISO 19136-2:2015 builds on ISO 19136:2007 (GML 3.2), and extends it with additional schema components and requirements.
- NOTE If an ISO 19109 conformant application schema described in UML is used as the basis for the storage and transportation of geographic information, this part of ISO 19136 provides normative rules for the mapping of such an application schema to a GML application schema in XML Schema and, as such, to an XML encoding for data with a logical structure in accordance with the ISO 19109 conformant application schema.



# ISO 19162:2015

## Geographic information -- Well-known text representation of coordinate reference systems

### Abstract

ISO 19162:2015 defines the structure and content of a text string implementation of the abstract model for coordinate reference systems described in ISO 19111:2007 and ISO 19111-2:2009. The string defines frequently needed types of coordinate reference systems and coordinate operations in a self-contained form that is easily readable by machines and by humans. The essence is its simplicity; as a consequence there are some constraints upon the more open content allowed in ISO 19111:2007. To retain simplicity in the well-known text (WKT) description of coordinate reference systems and coordinate operations, the scope of this International Standard excludes parameter grouping and pass-through coordinate operations. The text string provides a means for humans and machines to correctly and unambiguously interpret and utilise a coordinate reference system definition with look-ups or cross references only to define coordinate operation mathematics. Because it omits metadata about the source of the data and may omit metadata about the applicability of the information, the WKT string is not suitable for the storage of definitions of coordinate reference systems or coordinate operations.