



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 19135:2007

01-junij-2007

Nadomešča:  
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**Geografske informacije – Postopki za registracijo prostorskih postavk (ISO 19135:2005)**

Geographic information - Procedures for item registration (ISO 19135:2005)

Geoinformation - Registrierungsverfahren für geographische Informationseinheiten (ISO 19135:2005)

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Information géographique - Procédures pour l'enregistrement d'éléments (ISO 19135:2005)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN ISO 19135**

March 2007

ICS 35.240.70

English Version

## Geographic information - Procedures for item registration (ISO 19135:2005)

Information géographique - Procédures pour  
l'enregistrement d'éléments (ISO 19135:2005)

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geographische Informationseinheiten (ISO 19135:2005)

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**EN ISO 19135:2007 (E)****Foreword**

The text of ISO 19135:2005 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211 "Geographic information/Geomatics" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 19135:2007 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 287 "Geographic Information", the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2007.

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
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First edition  
2005-10-15

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## 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*.

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## ISO 19135:2005(E)

## 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*

## ISO 19135:2005(E)

## 4 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

## 4.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

## 4.1.1

**clarification**

non-substantive change to a **register** item

NOTE A non-substantive change does not change the semantics or technical meaning of the item. Clarification does not result in a change to the registration status of the register item.

## 4.1.2

**control body**

group of technical experts that makes decisions regarding the content of a **register**

## 4.1.3

**geographic information**

information concerning phenomena implicitly or explicitly associated with a location relative to the Earth

[ISO 19101:2002]

## 4.1.4

**hierarchical register**

structured set of **registers** for a domain of register items, composed of a **principal register** and a set of **subregisters**

EXAMPLE ISO 6523 is associated with a hierarchical register. The principal register contains organization identifier schemes and each subregister contains a set of organization identifiers that comply with a single organization identifier scheme.

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## 4.1.5

**identifier**

linguistically independent sequence of characters capable of uniquely and permanently identifying that with which it is associated

[adapted from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003]

## 4.1.6

**item class**

set of items with common properties

NOTE Class is used in this context to refer to a set of instances, not the concept abstracted from that set of instances.

## 4.1.7

**locale**

cultural and linguistic setting applicable to the interpretation of a character string

## 4.1.8

**principal register**

**register** that contains a description of each of the **subregisters** in a **hierarchical register**

## 4.1.9

**register**

set of files containing **identifiers** assigned to items with descriptions of the associated items

NOTE Adapted from Annex E of the ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Procedures*.

**4.1.10****register manager**

organization to which management of a **register** has been delegated by the **register owner**

NOTE In the case of an ISO register, the register manager performs the functions of the registration authority specified in the ISO/IEC Directives.

**4.1.11****register owner**

organization that establishes a **register**

**4.1.12****registration**

assignment of a permanent, unique and unambiguous **identifier** to an item

NOTE Adapted from Annex E of the ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Procedures*.

**4.1.13****registry**

information system on which a **register** is maintained

[adapted from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003]

**4.1.14****retirement**

declaration that a **register** item is no longer suitable for use in the production of new data

NOTE The status of the retired item changes from "valid" to "retired". A retired item is kept in the register to support the interpretation of data produced before its retirement.

**4.1.15****source reference**

reference to the source of an item that has been adopted from a source external to the **register**

**4.1.16****submitting organization**

organization authorized by a **register owner** to propose changes to the content of a **register**

**4.1.17****subregister**

part of a **hierarchical register** that contains items from a partition of a domain of information

**4.1.18****supersession**

replacement of a **register** item by one or more new items

NOTE The status of the replaced item changes from "valid" to "superseded".

**4.1.19****technical standard**

standard containing the definitions of **item classes** requiring **registration**

NOTE Adapted from Annex E of the ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Procedures*.

**ISO 19135:2005(E)****4.2 Abbreviations**

IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
JTC 1	Joint Technical Committee 1
NWIP	New Work Item Proposal
TC	Technical Committee
TMB	Technical Management Board
UML	Unified Modeling Language

**4.3 Notation**

The conceptual schema specified in this International Standard is described using the Unified Modeling Language (UML) (ISO/IEC 19501), following the guidance of ISO/TS 19103:2005. UML notation is described in Annex B.

By convention within ISO/TC 211, names of UML classes, with the exception of basic data type classes, include a two-letter prefix that identifies the standard and the UML package in which the class is specified. UML classes specified in this International Standard have the two letter prefix of "RE". Several model elements used in this schema are specified in packages specified in ISO 19115:2003, as shown in Table 1.

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW****Table 1 — UML packages from ISO 19115:2003**

Prefix	Package
CI	Citation
EX	Extent
MD	Metadata

**5 Roles and responsibilities in the management of registers****5.1 Introduction**

Several organizations play a role in the management of a register (Figure 1). The roles and their relationships are illustrated as a conceptual model using UML notation. This model is not intended to be implemented in software and data, but as a set of organizations and the interactions between them.

NOTE Although they are not organizations, register and registry are included in Figure 1 because they are the basis of the roles played by the organizations included.

**5.2 Register owner**

A register owner is an organization that:

- has established one or more registers; and
- has primary responsibility for the management, dissemination and intellectual content of those registers.

A register owner may serve as the register manager for any register that it has established, or it may appoint another organization to serve as the register manager (5.3). A register owner shall specify the criteria that determine which organizations may act as submitting organizations (5.4) to propose changes to the content of

the register. A register owner may serve as the control body (5.5) for any register that it has established, or it may delegate that role to a subgroup within the organization or to the register manager that it has appointed to manage that register. The register owner shall establish a procedure to process appeals by submitting organizations of decisions made by the control body of a register. The specification of this procedure shall include appropriate time limits for completion of the process.

The register owner shall specify the time interval for reports from the register manager that describe the proposals received and the decisions taken since the last report. The register owner shall set terms and conditions for making the contents of the register available to the public.

In the case of a hierarchical register (7.1.4), the register owner shall coordinate the establishment of subregisters by other organizations.

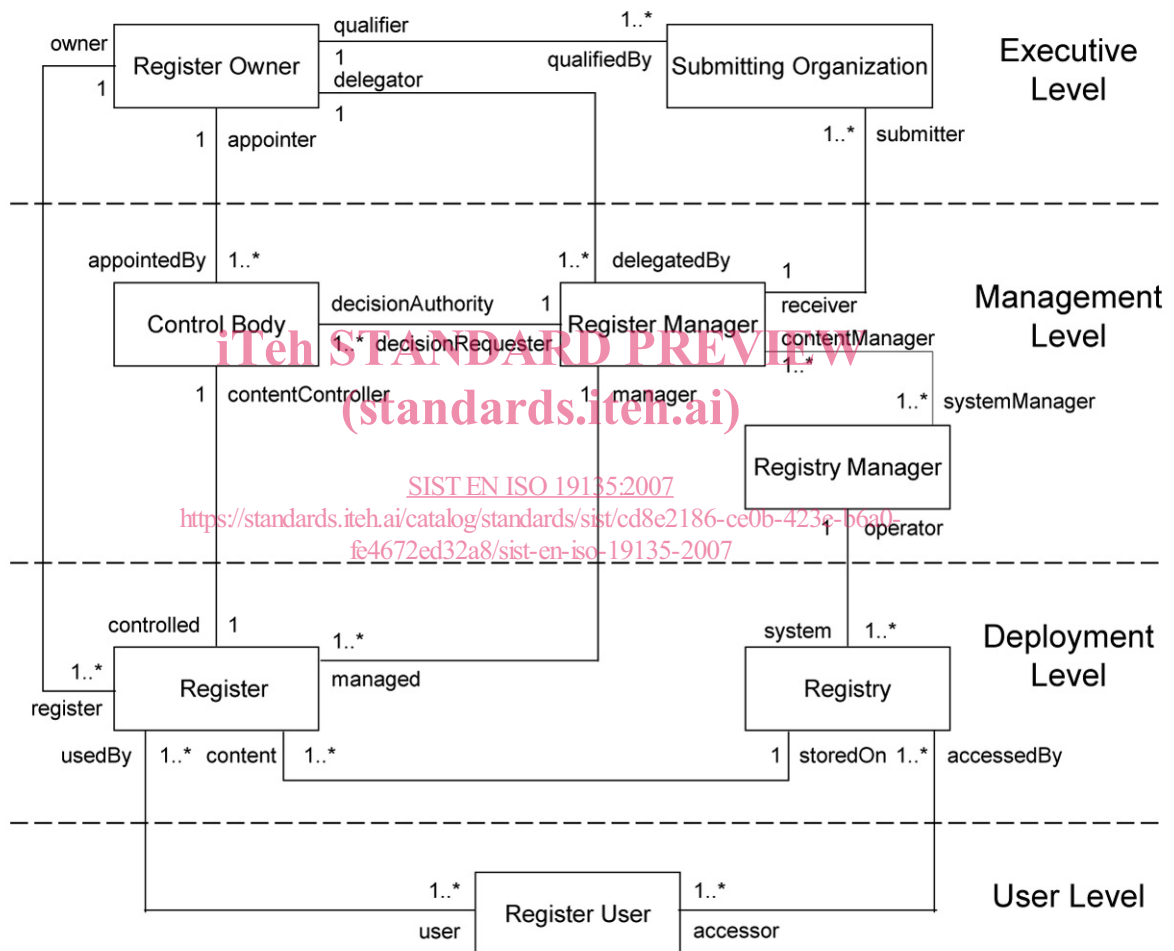


Figure 1 — Organizational relationships