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**Geographic information —  
Referencing by coordinates**

*Information géographique — Système de références par coordonnées*

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*, in close collaboration with [the Open Geospatial Consortium \(OGC\)](http://www.opengeospatial.org).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 19111:2007), which has been technically revised. This document also incorporates the provisions of ISO 19111-2:2009, which is cancelled.

The changes in this edition compared to the previous edition are:

- inclusion of applicable modern geodetic terminology;
- extension to describe dynamic geodetic reference frames;
- extension to describe geoid-based vertical coordinate reference systems;
- extension to allow triaxial ellipsoid for planetary applications;
- extension to describe three-dimensional projected coordinate reference systems;
- addition of 'datum ensembles' to allow grouping of related realizations of a reference frame where for lower accuracy applications the differences are insignificant;
- clarification in the modelling of derived coordinate reference systems;
- remodelling of the metadata elements scope and extent;
- addition of requirements to describe coordinate metadata and the relationship between spatial coordinates;
- additional modelling of temporal coordinate reference system components sufficient for spatio-temporal coordinate referencing;
- consolidation of the provisions of ISO 19111-2:2009 (*Spatial referencing by coordinates — Extension for parametric values*) into this document;

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- change in name from 'Spatial referencing by coordinates' to 'Referencing by coordinates', due to the inclusion of the non-spatial coordinate reference system subtypes of parametric (from ISO 19111-2) and temporal;
- the correction of minor errors.

Further details are given in [Annex G](#).

In accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2018, *Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards*, in International Standards the decimal sign is a comma on the line. However the General Conference on Weights and Measures (*Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures*) at its meeting in 2003 passed unanimously the following resolution:

“The decimal marker shall be either a point on the line or a comma on the line.”

In practice, the choice between these alternatives depends on customary use in the language concerned. In the technical areas of geodesy and geographic information it is customary for the decimal point always to be used, for all languages. That practice is used throughout this document.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

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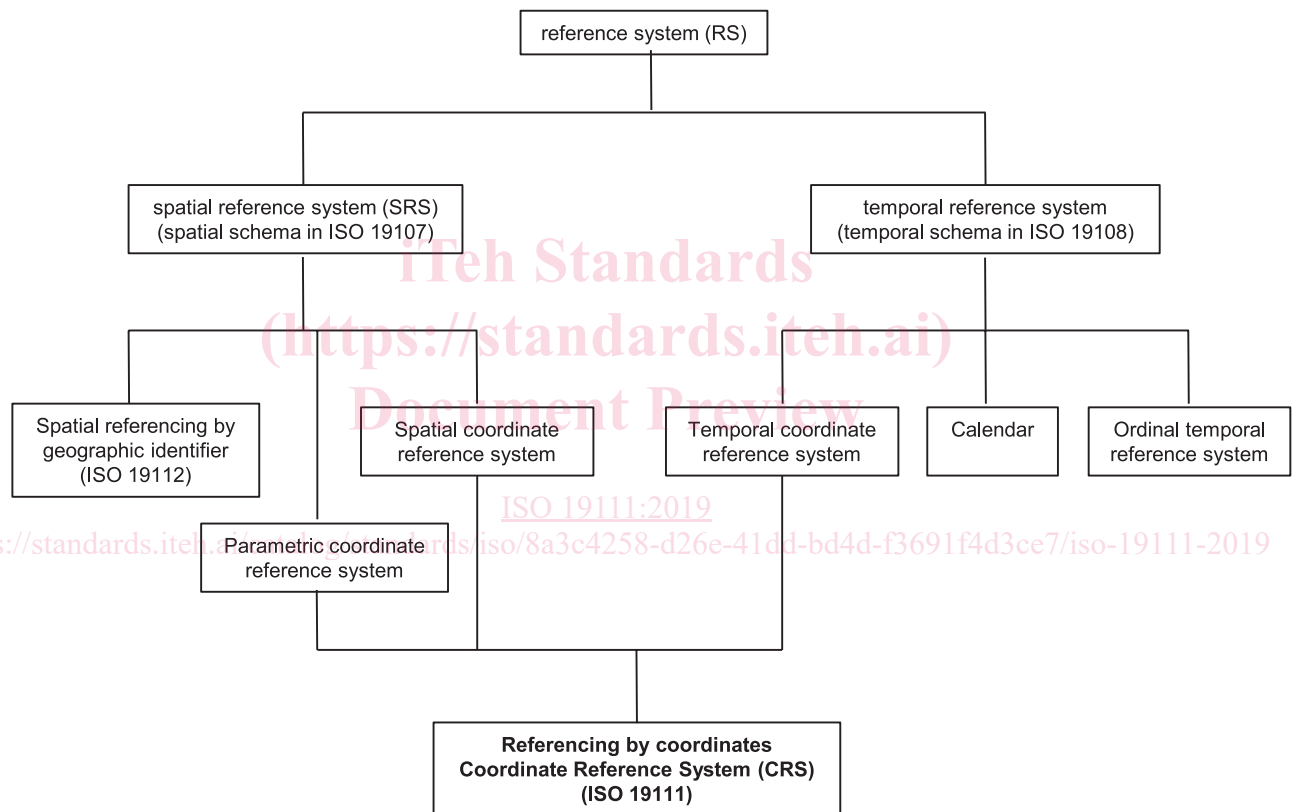
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## Introduction

Geographic information is inherently four-dimensional and includes time. The spatial component relates the features represented in geographic data to positions in the real world. Spatial references fall into two categories:

- those using coordinates;
- those based on geographic identifiers.

Spatial referencing by geographic identifiers is defined in ISO 19112<sup>[5]</sup>. This document describes the data elements, relationships and associated metadata required for spatial referencing by coordinates, expanded from a strictly spatial context to include time. The temporal element is restricted to temporal coordinate systems having a continuous axis. The temporal element excludes calendars and ordinal reference systems due to their complexities in definition and in transformation. The context is shown in [Figure 1](#).



**Figure 1 — Context of referencing by coordinates**

Certain scientific communities use three-dimensional systems where horizontal position is combined with a non-spatial parameter. In these communities, the parameter is considered to be a third, vertical, axis. The parameter, although varying monotonically with height or depth, does not necessarily vary in a simple manner. Thus conversion from the parameter to height or depth is non-trivial. The parameters concerned are normally absolute measurements and the datum is taken with reference to a direct physical measurement of the parameter. These non-spatial parameters and parametric coordinate reference system modelling constructs were previously described in ISO 19111-2:2009 but have been incorporated into this revision because the modelling constructs are identical to the other coordinate reference system types included in this document.

This document describes the elements that are necessary to fully define various types of coordinate reference systems applicable to geographic information. The subset of elements required is partially dependent upon the type of coordinates. This document also includes optional fields to allow for the