SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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SIST EN ISO 19135-1:2016
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Geografske informacije - Registracija in upravljanje registra (ISO 19135:2026)

Geographic information - Registration and register governance (ISO 19135:2026)

Geoinformation - Registrierung und Registerführung (ISO 19135:2026)

Information géographique - Enregistrement et gouvernance de registre (ISO 19135:2026)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 19135:2026**

ICS:

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35.240.70	Uporabniške rešitve IT v znanosti	IT applications in science

SIST EN ISO 19135:2026 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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English Version

Geographic information - Registration and register governance (ISO 19135:2026)

Information géographique - Enregistrement et gouvernance de registre (ISO 19135:2026)

Geoinformation - Registrierung und Registerführung (ISO 19135:2026)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 December 2025.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 19135:2026) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211 "Geographic information/Geomatics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 287 “Geographic Information” the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2026, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2026.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 19135-1:2015, EN ISO 19135-1:2015/A1:2021.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 19135:2026 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 19135:2026 without any modification.

International Standard

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Information géographique — Enregistrement et gouvernance de registre

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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 document 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).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 287, *Geographic Information*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 19135-1:2015), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 19135-1:2015/Amd 1:2021.

The main changes are as follows:

— requirements described in this document now generally apply to all domains of usage, following common practice of setting up registers in user communities;

— application of the document has been generalized and no longer dictates implementation-level concerns, such as data schemes;

NOTE The XML schema in ISO/TS 19135-2:2012 was an implementation of ISO 19135:2005[1)]. ISO/TS 19135-2:2012 was withdrawn in 2019. ISO 19135-1:2015/Amd 1:2021, Annex F, incorporates the provisions of the withdrawn ISO/TS 19135-2:2012, which provides a link to an externally held schema. This document does not provide any XML schema.

— this document does not define an encoding or technical procedures on how to implement a register;

— information on compatibility information with ISO 19135-1:2015 and ISO 19135-1:2015/Amd 1:2021 is given in Annex B.

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.

1) Cancelled and replaced by ISO 19135-1:2015.

Introduction

0.1 Purpose

The challenge of managing and organizing information is an inevitable, continual goal in the retainment and passing on of knowledge for humanity.

This task has been traditionally carried out by humans, who have an innate ability to recognize meaning and bridge concepts across information domains. This has allowed for the creation of a rich tapestry of knowledge that is accessible and meaningful.

The prospect of productivity increases brought about by the advent of information systems and automation has led to the minimization or the obsolescence of the intermediary human role, in favour of direct usage of managed information understood by machines. In contrast with humans, information systems have a lower tolerance to semantic ambiguity and a higher need for information persistence.

To facilitate the use of managed information by both humans and information systems, it is necessary to establish a mechanism that allows for the management of information in a way that is both meaningful and persistent.

This document introduces the Framework for Extensible Registration of Information (FERIN), a comprehensive approach to the management of information designed to meet the needs of both humans and information systems.

The framework defines a set of principles, primitives and processes that enable the management and evolution of information. It provides a structured and systematic way to manage information that remains flexible, adaptable and accommodates structural and governance needs.

Structurally, the framework is based on the idea of a “register”, a generalized term for information register, a managed collection of information that is organized and maintained according to a defined set of rules and processes.

The register is designed to provide persistent access to the information it contains and to allow for the evolution of that information over time. Within the register, information is organized into concepts and content, where concepts represent the meaning of the information, and content represents the data that describes the concepts. Internally, they are linked together through statuses and relations forming a nexus that allows for complex expressions and the evolution of information.

The framework defines the register as evolving and extensible through the dynamic definition of concepts, content, statuses and relations, enabling its continuous suitability to serve its audience.

NOTE 1 Various communities in the information management domain contribute to the definitions of concept relations that a register can adopt, including ISO, IEC and the Enosema Foundation.[24]

NOTE 2 The term “register” in this document refers to a “managed collection of recorded information”, instead of just a “collection of recorded information”, as understood in common parlance.

NOTE 3 The meaning of “registration” in this document refers to the assignment of linguistically independent identifiers to information units, in contrast to the meaning of that term in documents on information technology developed by ISO/IEC JTC 1, where it refers to the assignment of names to information units.

0.2 Common use cases

Any entity may choose to establish registers that conform to this document.

While the framework is originally developed to satisfy the needs of the geographic information community, it is intended to be generically applicable to any domain that requires information management.

The register framework supports the following common use cases:

a) manage information that requires persistent identification and access;