

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Geographic information—Procedures  
for item registration**



## **AS/NZS ISO 19135:2006**

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee IT-004, Geographical Information/Geomatics. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 29 September 2006 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 20 October 2006. This Standard was published on 30 October 2006.

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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee IT-004, Geographical Information/Geomatics.

The objective of this Standard is to provide users and designers with the 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.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO 19135:2005, *Geographic information—Procedures for item registration*.

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<i>Reference to International Standard</i>		<i>Australian/New Zealand Standard</i>	
ISO		AS	
3166	Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions	2632	Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions
3166-1	Part 1: Country codes	2632.1	Part 1: Country codes
		AS/NZS ISO	
TS 19103	Geographic information—Conceptual schema language	19103	Geographic information—Conceptual schema language
19115	Geographic information—Metadata	19115	Geographic information—Metadata

Only International references that have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards have been listed.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A ‘normative’ annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an ‘informative’ annex is only for information and guidance.

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## 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.

NOTES

## AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

**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*