

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Geographic information—Quality  
principles**

## **AS/NZS ISO 19113:2004**

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee IT-004, Geographic Information. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 14 May 2004 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 11 June 2004.  
It was published on 8 July 2004.

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## **Geographic information—Quality principles**

First published as AS/NZS ISO 19113:2004.

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Jointly published by Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 5420, Sydney, NSW 2001 and Standards New Zealand, Private Bag 2439, Wellington 6020

ISBN 0 7337 6128 3

## PREFACE

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

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO 19113:2002, *Geographic information—Quality principles*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide the principles for describing the quality of geographic data and specifies components for reporting quality information. It also provides an approach to organizing information about data quality.

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<i>Reference to International Standard</i>		<i>Australian/New Zealand Standard</i>	
ISO		AS/NZS	
19108	Geographic information—Temporal schema	19108	Geographic information—Temporal schema

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## INTRODUCTION

Geographic datasets are increasingly being shared, interchanged and used for purposes other than their producers' intended ones. Information about the quality of available geographic datasets is vital to the process of selecting a dataset in that the value of data is directly related to its quality. Data users confront situations requiring different levels of data quality. Extremely accurate data is required by some data users for certain needs and less accurate data are sufficient for other needs. Information about the quality of geographic data is becoming a decisive factor for its utilization as technological advances allow the collection and use of geographic datasets whose quality can exceed that which is needed and requested by data users.

The purpose of describing the quality of geographic data is to facilitate the selection of the geographic dataset best suited to application needs or requirements. Complete descriptions of the quality of a dataset will encourage the sharing, interchange and use of appropriate geographic datasets. A geographic dataset can be viewed as a commodity or product. Information on the quality of geographic data allows a data producer or vendor to validate how well a dataset meets the criteria set forth in its product specification and assists a data user in determining a product's ability to satisfy the requirements for their particular application.

The objective of this International Standard is to provide principles for describing the quality for geographic data and concepts for handling quality information for geographic data.

## AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

# Geographic information — Quality principles

## 1 Scope

This International Standard establishes the principles for describing the quality of geographic data and specifies components for reporting quality information. It also provides an approach to organizing information about data quality.

This International Standard is applicable to data producers providing quality information to describe and assess how well a dataset meets its mapping of the universe of discourse as specified in the product specification, formal or implied, and to data users attempting to determine whether or not specific geographic data is of sufficient quality for their particular application. This International Standard should be considered by organizations involved in data acquisition and purchase, in such a way that it makes it possible to fulfil the intentions of the product specification. It can additionally be used for defining application schemas and describing quality requirements.

As well as being applicable to digital geographic data, the principles of this International Standard can be extended to identify, collect and report the quality information for a geographic dataset, its principles can be extended and used to identify, collect and report quality information for a dataset series or smaller groupings of data that are a subset of a dataset.

Although this International Standard is applicable to digital geographic data, its principles can be extended to many other forms of geographic data such as maps, charts and textual documents.

This International Standard does not attempt to define a minimum acceptable level of quality for geographic data.

## 2 Conformance

Any product claiming conformance with this International Standard shall pass all the requirements described in the abstract test suite presented in Annex A.

## 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 19108:2002, *Geographic information — Temporal schema*

ISO 19109:—<sup>1</sup>), *Geographic information — Rules for application schema*

ISO 19114:—<sup>1</sup>), *Geographic information — Quality evaluation procedures*

ISO 19115:—<sup>1</sup>), *Geographic information — Metadata*

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1) To be published.