5. ISO/TC 211 call for candidates for registration authority (RA)

of ISO/TS 19127, Geographic information - Geodetic Codes and Parameters from 2004-12-08





### ISO/TC 211 N 1752

2004-12-08

Number of pages: 3

## ISO/TC 211 Geographic information/Geomatics

ISO reference number:

19127

Title:

Request for candidates for registration authority (RA) of ISO/TS 19127, Geographic information - Geodetic codes and parameters



#### Request for candidates for registration authority of ISO/TS 19127

For the responsibility of the register managers in general, please refer to ISO/DIS 19135, Geographic information — Procedures for registration of items of geographic information, particularly subclause 5.3, and for the ISO/TC 211 register managers more specifically refer ISO/DIS 19135, Annex C.

NOTE: ISO/DIS 19135 uses the term "register managers" to include registration authority as used in the ISO/IEC Directives.

ISO/TS 19127 Geographic information - Geodetic codes and parameters (latest draft document ISO/TC 211 N 1751) deals with the content of the register.

Annex 1 of this document in an extract from the ISO/IEC Directives, part 1, regarding Registration Authority



#### Annex 1

**Extract from the ISO/IEC Directives, part 1** 

Annex H of the ISO/IEC Directives, part 1, describes the rules concerning the designation of registration authorities:

- A technical committee or subcommittee developing an International Standard that will require a registration authority shall inform the Chief Executive Officer at an early stage, in order to permit any necessary negotiations and to allow the ISO/TMB or IEC Council Board to take a decision in advance of the publication of the International Standard.
- The ISO/TMB or IEC Council Board designates registration authorities in connection with International Standards on the proposal of the technical committee concerned.



- Registration authorities should be qualified and internationally acceptable bodies; if there is no such organization available, such tasks may be conferred upon the office of the CEO by decision of the ISO/TMB or IEC Council Board.
- Registration authorities should be required to indicate clearly in their operations that they have been designated by ISO or IEC (for example, by including appropriate wording in the letterhead of the designated body).
- Registration functions undertaken by the registration authority under the provisions of the relevant International Standard shall require no financial contribution from ISO or IEC or their members.
   This would not preclude, however, the charging for services provided by the registration authority if duly authorized by the council board.



A nomination could only be made by national ISO members (DIN for Germany) or ISO liaisons (e.g. IAG).

[Only ISO/TC 211 member National Bodies, and organizations in liaison with ISO/TC 211 may nominate organizations to be ISO/TC 211 registration authorities.]



Questions to solve from 27th of Jan. to 8th of Feb.:

Content of registry? CRS-EU, ITRS

Register or subregister?

Who nominate?

Who is willing to do the work as registration authority? IAG, a consortium of EUREF and EG

Contact with GB, NL, CC, JT, ZA

At 8th Feb. last minute decision: DIN nominate BKG for two registries: CRS-EU and ITRS/ITRF.



CRS-EU is at present a catalogue and information system.

The IERS is preparing a data base for IERS products.

If BKG will be registration authority of ISO/TC211 then both are registries. It has to fulfil ISO 19111, ISO/TS 19127, ISO 19135.

Who is the

winner?

Who is the

loser?



# Results of the Editing Meeting ISO 19111 revision on 25th to 26th January 2005

In 2004 a new 19111 version as DIS was proposed influenced by OGC.

Result of voting: No DIS 1911-review. Status was Committee Draft (CD)



## 19111 revision - comments received

Germany 67 IAG 20 - all identical to a subset of comments from Germany. OGC 17 UK **EPSG** Japan South Africa 2 Canada **Finland** 135



## 19111 revision - comment grouping

• General	10
<ul> <li>Scope</li> <li>temporal</li> <li>relate coordinates to CRS ?</li> </ul>	19
CRS/CS concepts and definitions	43
Miscellaneous technical	2
• Editorial	
<ul><li>with some technical content</li><li>annexes</li></ul>	27 7
• typographic	24



Members of the 19111 EC meeting in Jan. 2005 in Berlin:

Charles Roswell – US (NGA, former NIMA) – chairman

Roger Lott – UK (EPSG, BP, OGC) – project leader and revision editor

Johannes Ihde – IAG, 19111:2003 editor

Marko Ollikainen - Finland

Jens Luthart - Germany

**Erhard Pross – Germany** 

Roel Nicolai - Netherlands, OGC, EPSG

Jerzy Wojciechowski – Poland



#### 19111 revision - possible schedule

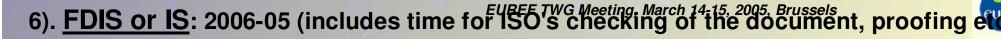
**EC meeting** Berlin 2005-01-25/26

**Assuming that all comments are satisfactorily processed at this meeting. Then:** 

- Revised document redrafted by 2005-02-04, circulated to EC (not available at present!)
- EC comments on revised draft by 2005-02-11
- 2. The next steps would then be:
- CD issued to TC 211 for 6 weeks review by 2005-02-25. Review closes 2005-04-05
  - If there is no objection, this draft is sent to ISO for DIS vote.
  - If 2 members have objections, it MUST be handled at a meeting.

#### **Assuming it is approved:**

- 3). Final CD sent from TC211 secretariat to ISO for DIS: 2005-04-20
- 4). <u>DIS issued</u> by ISO for 5-month comment period approx 2005-05-10. Vote closes: approx. 2005-10-10
- 5). Resolution of comments on DIS depending on the amount and type:
- \* By TC211 secretariat and editor
- \* By editing committee



#### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION ISO/TS 19127:2004(E)**

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**Geographic information** — **Geodetic codes and parameters 1 Scope** 

This Technical Specification defines rules for the population and maintenance of registers of geodetic codesand parameters and identifies the data elements, in compliance with ISO 19135, *Geographic information - Procedures for registration of geographical information items* and ISO 19111, *Geographic information - Spatial referencing by coordinates*, required within these registers.

Recommendations for the use of the registers, the legal aspects, the applicability to historic data, the completeness of the registers, and a mechanism for maintenance are specified by the registers themselves.

