ISO 19100 Conformity Model of Cartography Quality

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SUMMARY

It is recognized that information is an expensive resource and there are difficulties in accessing suitable geographic information. The clear need for all countries and all levels, to access, integrate and use of spatial data from various producers, has generated over the last decade, the concept of Spatial Data Infrastructure (GSDI, 2001). Initiatives to implement Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDIs) have shown that harmonization of standards for obtaining and exchanging geographic information is one of the pillars that must be considered, because standardization processes based on, tend to make compatible digital geographic information, facilitating the election, the sharing and reuse of data. The Technical Committee of ISO (International Standardization Organization) TC211 "Geographic Information / Geomatics" was created in 1994 to standardize important aspects of the geographical information description, management and services. TC211 has published standards that we distinguish as "ISO 19100 family". The widespread application of standard procedures in Latin American countries, mainly in the agencies themselves that generate digital geographic information, recognizes two limiting factors. First factor is the writing and publication of ISO standards in the English language. Then the Spanish translation should be careful to preserve the semantics of the integration of emerging concepts of information technology and geographical sciences. Moreover, mechanisms to implement the requirements regulated demand the development of sufficient examples that can be used to guide the necessary procedures to achieve compliance. In Spain, Argentina, Mexico, Cuba and Colombia, has successfully translated most of the standards of the ISO 19100 family and the process of terminology harmonization is already underway. The translation of standards in Argentina has been in charge of the National University of Catamarca (LatinGEO) and has been supported by the National Geographic Institute. This paper proposes to develop a model under ISO 19100 for the quality of geographic data, and gives some examples on how to determine and report quality according to different products. For this, it is used a comparative design in relation to the aspects covered by ISO 19113, 19114, 19115, 19115-Part 2, and 19138, and a descriptive design in relation to the quality elements to be determined in topographic and thematic cartography, from different sources.