

# Standards – their vital role

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**Key words:** standards, FIG, standardization, cadastre.

## SUMMARY

FIG has, since 1997, played a growing role in standardisation processes where they are relevant to surveyors. These include the work of ISO Technical Committee 211 on Geographic Information/ Geomatics, and that of the International Valuation Standards Committee (IVSC). Through its involvement, FIG has been able to input surveyors' views to the standardisation process, with the intention of ensuring workable and timely standards, and has also been able to supply information to surveyors on the progress of the work and on particular challenges. During this time, FIG has raised the profile of standards within FIG, and of FIG within standardisation activity, to the benefit of both.

This paper:

- Provides evidence from a variety of reports of the value and importance of standards, both commercially and professionally
- Provides information on the standardisation process, both how it works, how to influence it effectively and the outputs from it
- Summarises the work of the FIG Standards Network over the last four years, with examples of its successes and where there is more work to do
- Reviews the surveying stakeholders in the standardisation process and how they can interact with standards developers

The paper will therefore be of interest to business decision-makers and to technical surveyors and geographic information experts, enabling them to understand the generalities and specifics of standards.

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## 1. THE CONTEXT

### 1.1 What are standards?

A sensible place to start in answering such a question might be a dictionary. The Collins English Dictionary offers, amongst its 19 definitions of the word, the following: ‘of the usual, regularised, medium or accepted size’; ‘denoted, or characterised by idiom, vocabulary etc, that is regarded as correct and acceptable by educated native speakers’; ‘an accepted or approved example of something against which others are judged or measured’; and ‘a level of excellence or quality’. A common theme runs through all of these definitions of the word. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) offers the following: ‘standards are documented agreements containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines, or definitions of characteristics, to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose.’ As can be seen, this takes the dictionary definition of the word ‘standard’ and creates a process, purpose and measurement for it.

From these two sources, we can distinguish perhaps between ‘standards’ and ‘Standards’. The former are ‘norms’ against which we compare items for ‘acceptability’; the latter are formal, often legal, documents which define more closely what is deemed acceptable for a particular purpose and what is not. Both are of consequence to surveyors in their dual role as professionals and business people. We come across many examples of both every day, for instance:

- Plugs and sockets that fit into each other (as long as one remembers one’s international adaptor);
- Accepted rules and conventions for road use;
- A single, consistent set of book numbers via the ISBN system; and
- Academic standards on which we can rely.

### 1.2 Why should we care?

The preceding section has perhaps started to answer this question – the frequency with which we encounter standards means that we cannot ignore them. The ISO web site ([www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)) lists with some pride, for instance, the following achievements of the organisation since its foundation in the 1940s:

- The ISO film speed code;
- Standardisation in the format of telephone and banking cards;
- The number of businesses implementing ISO9000 (quality management) and ISO14000 (environmental management);
- The internationally standardised freight container;

- The universal system of measurement known as SI;
- Paper sizes;
- The same symbols for automobile controls being used throughout the world;
- The safety of wire ropes;
- ISO codes for country names, currencies and languages; and
- ISO standard metric screw threads.

This list again points to the ubiquity of standards, but also begins to indicate the economic benefits that they provide – that confidence that things *will* work and *will* fit together. This becomes of increasing importance because of a number of key changes in the world around us, including:

- Globalisation of trade – more and more businesses and consumers require confidence that trade can flow between countries and continents;
- Competition laws – the need to prove that equivalent opportunity and standards are applied to equivalent transactions;
- Growing consumer requirements, whereby products and services need to be guaranteed to meet certain criteria;
- Technological developments to the stage that most equipment users (whether in business or social arenas) will not be in a position to understand the detailed working of the equipment and therefore to make unaided appropriate adjustments to the results; and
- The increasing intertwining of industries and professions meaning that professionals are expected to have a level of understanding beyond the discipline in which they trained.

All of these trends point to the need for a common language of expectations. Standards are designed to provide this language (and the necessary translation service).

### 1.3 Quantifying the benefits of standardisation

Putting some validated numbers and comparisons to these general statements, a piece of work by the Technical University of Dresden and the Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation (DIN, 1999) found that:

- The benefit to the German economy from standardisation amounts to more than US\$ 15 billion per year;
- Standards contribute more to economic growth than patents and licences;
- Companies that participate actively in standards work have a head start on their competitors in adapting to market demands and new technologies;
- Transaction costs are lower when European and International Standards are used; and
- Research risks and development costs are reduced for companies contributing to the standardisation process.

As the area of standardisation gains a higher profile internationally, a number of further studies have reviewed its benefits. Peter Swann (2000) considered the economics of standardisation for the British Department of Trade and Industry. The findings of his in-depth research include the following:

- Standardisation is a key part of the microeconomic infrastructure; it can enable innovation and act as a barrier to undesirable outcomes;

- Standardisation increases competition and that does not necessarily increase the profitability of companies. However, it is in the interests of the economy as a whole;
- It is clear that traditional public standards setting procedures are under pressure. It is widely perceived that they are not 'fast enough';
- Uneven representation in the standardisation process can lead to short-sighted standards; and
- There is doubt that a producer led standardisation process can give full account to customer interests.

Another study, by the Delphi Group (2003), considers the value of software standards. It concludes that standards create liquidity – the ability to leverage IT investment in unforeseen ways. In so doing, standards provide the foundation for long-term advances in the way that software is built, bought and deployed. All of this has led to a sense of imperative to adopt software standards and a sense that standards and integration are not a luxury.

A further study (NASA, 2005) considered specifically the realm of geographic information standardisation. Two significant systems investments were reviewed by external consultants, one of the investments using a high degree of open geospatial standards, and the other using few open geospatial standards. Key findings of the report included:

- The project using open standards had a risk-adjusted Return on Investment (ROI) of 119%;
- The project using open standards saved 26.2% compared to the project using proprietary standards;
- Standards lower transaction costs for sharing geospatial data when semantic agreement can be reached between the parties;
- Standards lower transaction costs for sharing geospatial information when interfaces are standardised and can facilitate machine-to-machine exchange;
- Technical convergence is driving demand for interoperability and connectivity between an increasingly wide array of devices;
- Standards sometimes fail to meet expectations – usually due to the long lead times for developing a complete schema or the daunting task of implementing complex specifications;
- Standards that proceed incrementally have a much better chance of adoption;
- Successful standards development and adoption rests on the ability of three key groups – government, industry, and the standards development community – to come together for a common good.

Further work for the British Department of Trade and Industry (DTI, 2005) reinforced the economic importance of standards. The detailed research work by a team of experts found that standards were associated with 13% of the recorded growth of UK productivity in the period 1948-2002. Other strands of the research confirmed the importance of standards being relevant and timely, so as to support the diffusion of technology rather than to hamper it (either by being developed before the technology is sufficiently mature to enable standardisation, or by being developed too late and therefore locking users into legacy systems).

These figures and statements should certainly interest surveyors as business people. But what about surveyors as professionals? As the Institute of Management's Code of Conduct (quoted in Davies, 1997) puts it: 'A professional is someone who justifiably claims to provide an expert service of value to society, and who accepts the duties... including... honouring the special trust reposed by clients, employers, colleagues, and the general public'. We have already made the proposition that the development of technology means that even professionals can no longer be expected fully to understand the detailed workings of the equipment that they use. Surely standards are therefore an integral part in the process of professional surveyors fulfilling this 'special trust'? In addition, '[complaints] can be substantially reduced by the provision of comprehensive, comparable and transparent information.... Global standards can have a direct impact on the market, on society and on prosperity. Widespread adoption of International Standards in the field of services would mean that suppliers would base the development of their activity on specifications that have worldwide acceptance. This would be to the advantage of both consumers and businesses.' (Ringstedt, 2001). Surveyors in each of their twin roles should therefore care about standards.

#### **1.4 Who is involved in standards development?**

ISO has already been mentioned several times in this paper. That's not surprising, as the organisation can perhaps be described as the 'big daddy' of standardisation bodies. At the end of 2004, ISO consisted of 149 national standardisation bodies. It ran 2,952 technical (largely standards development) bodies; employed 500 people; and had a turnover of CHF 150 million. It had in print 14,941 standards consisting of 531,324 pages. The number of standards in print has risen by over 1,350 (over 100,000 pages) since the end of 2001. This is a boom market!

ISO's mission is 'to promote the development of standardisation and related activities in the world with a view to facilitating the international exchange of goods and services, and to developing cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity.' Its outputs, international standards, are more formally international agreements. Adoption of them is in theory voluntary, but often required by tendering processes and by customers (who are seeking the reassurance that conformance to a set of norms can provide). This comes through in ISO's goals, which are to facilitate trade, exchange and technology transfer.

ISO, headquartered in Geneva, works closely with another organisation with its head office in the city – the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Standards underpin free trade, and an agreement between the two organisations on removing technical barriers to trade enshrines the role of ISO standards in WTO activities.

A second standardisation body of relevance to surveyors is the International Valuation Standards Committee (IVSC). This is a younger and smaller body than ISO. It is, however, one which holds considerable sway, with its standards being adopted in many countries and linking closely to the international accounting standards that are gaining focus through the

recent corporate accounting scandals. According to IVSC's aims, its standards 'will facilitate cross-border transactions involving property and contribute to the vitality of global markets by promoting transparency in financial reporting.'

These two bodies are joined by a myriad of others, including:

- National standardisation bodies (which are increasingly adopting international standards directly rather than creating their own);
- Regional standardisation bodies (including groups which one might not immediately think of in this regard, such as NATO);
- Governments (all laws can be seen as setting standards); and
- Companies (the larger of which can create *de facto* standards – such as those surrounding the Microsoft operating system).

All of these official standardisation bodies use similar techniques to create and revise standards. These all involve, at their heart, key individuals (often referred to as 'experts') who draft and review the documents. The drafts are then passed through a variety of formal and informal processes to ensure that consensus is reached amongst those participating that the standard appropriately reflects the requirements of user communities. By definition, therefore, all those involved in the creation of a standard can – if they so choose – make a substantial contribution to the documents published. The consensual process is designed to resolve any key objections from any group involved.

ISO's core experts are nominated by its members – national standardisation bodies. Recognising, however, wider interests, a variety of international organisations (about 550 in all) are registered by ISO as Liaison Bodies. These vary from Visa International to FIG. They can be involved in the standardisation process to the full extent of the national bodies, with the sole exception that they do not have a vote.

The experts nominated by national standardisation bodies are often academics and public sector staff – those whose employers are able and willing to support their activity. A number of private sector organisations are now starting to see the benefits of involvement in the standardisation process – which is positive news as long as it does not lead to corporate hegemony. The sectoral bias of the experts nominated by national standardisation bodies increases the importance of the Liaison bodies – which often represent the users of standards – nominating appropriate experts to bring the professional user viewpoint to the standards development process, and supporting them in this key work. Acceptable standards which will be of use require this balancing input.

## **1.5 What standards exist in the world of surveying?**

The work of ISO started in the arena of manufacturing. Service industries have been a focus for it far more recently. It is therefore unsurprising that land and engineering surveying is more standardised than spatial planning.

The ISO standards that existed for survey instruments such as theodolites and total stations were a case study in where standardisation can lose touch with reality. That reality is often a muddy building site in the rain, whereas ISO standards required calibration standard facilities. In addition to this, two different and uncorrelated standards covered similar ground. FIG and particularly its Commission 5 (Positioning and Measurement) have therefore worked with the relevant ISO technical committees to harmonise requirements, and a number of new standards in the series ISO 17123 have been published. These incorporate two levels of tests – periodic calibration, and regular field-testing (see Becker, 2002 for further details).

A more recent area for ISO attention has been that of geographic information. A European initiative in the early- to mid-1990s had resulted in some provisional standards in this area, but ISO has now published over 25 standards in the ISO 191xx series (and the European standardisation work in the area has re-commenced). They cover aspects from terminology to coordinate reference systems, including crucial areas such as interoperability. This is in line with an industry move to open standards, and the GIS manufacturers are key players in the ISO work. So are a number of professional surveying bodies, of whom FIG is probably the most active. Other professional bodies involved include ISPRS, ICA, IHO, IAG and SCAR (the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research). See Ostensen, 2001 for further information on the work of ISO in this area.

This work on official standards is underpinning a governmental and industry move towards interoperability of geographic data and systems between data providers and across national borders. The INSPIRE initiative to create a European Environmental Spatial Data Infrastructure, for example, plans to rely on ISO and CEN standards.

The area of valuation standards, and its increasing importance as a key element in stating assets and liabilities and therefore of measuring corporate wellbeing, has already been mentioned.

Taking all of these elements together, therefore, surveyors are increasingly impacted by standards, and a key role of surveyors' professional bodies is to participate in and influence this work. Individual surveyors rightly look to their representative bodies to provide their voice in standards development, and to disseminate relevant information on how developing standards will influence (and enhance) their work.

## **2. FIG'S RESPONSE**

Recognising the increasing importance of standards in the work of surveyors, and the key role of professional bodies (especially at international level) in articulating requirements, FIG increased its focus on standards in the late 1990s. A range of activity has been underway since that date, and further work continues. The following sections of this paper give further information on the activity.

## 2.1 Policy

FIG promulgated the following policy on standards in 2002. It is reproduced and elaborated in FIG's Guide on Standardisation (FIG, 2002a):

'Overall, FIG's aim in the field of standards is to assist in the process of developing workable and timely official and legal standards covering the activities of surveyors. FIG is also committed in its objectives to developing the skills of surveyors and encouraging the proper use of technology, activities which are becoming increasingly shaped by standards.

FIG will generally seek to ensure that *de facto* standards become official standards as technology matures, or at the very least that all relevant official, legal and *de facto* standards are produced in full knowledge of all other related material.

FIG sees the following roles for professionals in the standardisation process:

- Assisting in the production of workable and timely standards by proposing material which can be transformed into international standards (rather than relying on work developed by others) and by participating in the process of developing standards; and
- Disseminating information and creating explanatory material and guidance notes to ensure that all members of FIG are aware of the most recent standardisation activities, standards and regulations, and their implications for surveyors.

In supporting this policy, FIG will dovetail the work of its Commissions and other bodies with that of official standardisation bodies, to ensure that the greatest possible benefit for practising surveyors and their clients is achieved. This dovetailing will be reflected in Commission, Task Force and Permanent Institution workplans – these will include the creation of necessary information and explanatory material, and any relevant planned output from any of FIG's bodies will be discussed with the relevant standardisation bodies before it is created. FIG will also seek to work closely with other international bodies representing surveyors, to ensure the most effective collective use of resources.'

These twin elements of workability and timeliness are key areas in which FIG believes that it can add value to the standardisation process, bringing the necessary experience and skills to the process.

## 2.2 Task Force

FIG set up a Task Force on Standards in late 1997 to focus and coordinate its efforts on standardisation. In the period until 2002, key elements of the Task Force's work included:

- The dissemination and analysis of a questionnaire on standards issues, to which over 50 responses were received. These results set the priorities for the Task Force's work;
- Gaining understanding of how ISO works, and recording this in the FIG Guide on Standardisation (FIG, 2002a);
- Active engagement with IVSC;



- The work referred to above on survey instrument standards, building on FIG's Publication No 9 in this area (FIG, 1994);
- Submitting the FIG Statement on the Cadastre (FIG, 1995) to ISO for fast-tracking to become an international standard (in this way taking FIG's expert work and using it to shorten standards development timescales). Because of the national legal aspects of the cadastre, ISO did not take this submission forward, but FIG learned more of the procedures;
- Active involvement in the ISO project on standardisation in the area of qualification and certification of personnel (Section 2.5 below expands on this);
- Building links with FIG's sister societies in the area of standards, leading to a joint session of papers at the FIG Congress in Washington in 2002; and
- Communicating on standards to FIG's members through channels including the FIG Bulletin and the FIG website.

Further information on all of this work can be found on FIG's website ([www.fig.net](http://www.fig.net)).

This activity confirmed the importance of standardisation and standards to surveyors, and that a properly coordinated effort by FIG could add substantial value in this area. At the 2002 Congress, therefore, FIG decided to bring the Task Force on Standards to a close (a task force by definition having a limited life) and to set up a Standards Network to continue its work.

### **2.3 Standards Network**

As mentioned above, the Standards Network was formed in 2002. Its agreed terms of reference are as follows:

- Building and maintaining relations with the secretariats of standardisation bodies;
- Proposing priorities on FIG's standardisation activities, including advising the Council on priorities for spending;
- Setting up necessary Liaison relationships with standardisation bodies;
- Ensuring that lead contacts to Technical Committees etc are in place;
- Maintaining an information flow on standardisation to FIG members, including through the FIG website and FIG Bulletin, and more directly to relevant Commission Officers;
- Maintaining the FIG Guide on Standardisation, and related material on the FIG website;
- Working with other NGOs, within the framework of the Memoranda of Understanding signed by the Council; and
- Advising FIG's officers and members on standardisation activities as necessary.

A key area in which the Network is strengthening the work of the Task Force is in its links with FIG's Commissions. These are the main engine house of FIG's technical work, providing information to professional surveyors and creating the material which can be introduced to the standardisation process. They are also likely to provide the FIG experts to standardisation activities. The Standards Network, officially part of FIG Commission 1 (Professional Standards and Practice), therefore consists of a representative of each of FIG's ten Commissions. In most cases, these are one of the Commission's vice chairs, thus providing a direct link to the leadership team of each Commission. The benefits of bringing

together experts from across the field that is surveying have already become apparent, with a number of linkages being made.

## 2.4 Current work

The work of the Network since 2002 has included:

- **Maintaining information on the work of the different Commissions that is relevant to standardisation** through a summary tabular document.
- **Strengthening links with other NGOs**, recognising that the whole is likely to be greater than the sum of the parts
- **Building further FIG's relationship with IVSC**. FIG is currently reviewing its formal relationship with IVSC, recognising the important role FIG (particularly Commission 9 – Valuation and the Management of Real Estate) can play in developing valuation standards, one current example being the work of FIG Working Group 9.3 in the area of valuation for compensation.
- **Inputting to ISO's work on standards for survey instruments**. FIG Commission 5 has been involved in the ISO work of refining standards for survey instruments for some years. The goal is a single, usable set of standards that are appropriate for field surveyors (and not just for calibration laboratories). Some of these standards are now published; Commission 5 will ensure that FIG continues its work in this field, with a particular current focus being a proposed standard on testing the repeatability of Real Time GPS measurements.
- **Inputting to ISO's work on Geographic Information Standards**. The work of ISO Technical Committee (TC) 211 will have a profound impact on large numbers of surveyors. Many of its first generation of standards are conceptual models. TC211, however, has now moved into the more detailed area, including the development of registries. Location Based Services is a particular focus. Another is geodetic codes and parameters, where FIG has been asked to assist in compiling a library of the definitive transformations required to move between different coordinate reference systems. TC211 also is becoming the place where the geographic information community meets – the liaison members of the Committee include the Open Geospatial Consortium, the Global Spatial Data Infrastructure (GSDI) and FIG. FIG has played an active role, but has recognised that it can't be involved in everything. Particular aspects we are focusing on at present are:
  - The work item on the **Qualification and Certification of Personnel** (section 2.5 provides further information on this work).
  - **Involvement in outreach activity**. TC211 in 2002 set up an Outreach Group, tasked with ensuring that the market is aware of its standards and their implications, and that

standards developers are fully aware of market views and the needs of the global community of users of geographic information. FIG had long advocated this work, and has two members of the Outreach Group. Activity has included the production of Fact Sheets providing information on each of the TC211 standards, and the running of a number of workshops (including a very successful workshop at the FIG Working Week in Cairo in April 2005).

- **Particular work items of relevance** to the different Commissions, including Commission 3 (work in Location Based Services, and to underpin Spatial Data Infrastructures), Commissions 4/5/6 (sensor models, including for hydrographic and laser equipment) and Commission 5 (coordinate reference system issues).
- **Leading the Focus Group on Data Producers.** This Group, set up in October 2004, seeks to ensure that Data Producers are aware of the work of ISO/TC211, are able to provide feedback on missing elements, and are supported in implementing the standards.
- **Considering whether any FIG material can expedite the development of standards.** There is a wealth of material that FIG could offer to the process, again supporting FIG's policy of creating workable, timely standards. A particular recent focus has been on submitting Commission 7's work on a core cadastral domain model to be an ISO standard (section 2.5 provides further information on this work).
- **Promoting the development of best practice and standards** in the areas of construction economics (Commission 10, working with the International Cost Engineering Council) and spatial planning (Commission 8), areas not to date covered to any extent by official standards. Another area of interest to FIG is the further development of international hydrographic standards.
- **Maintaining and building links with the ISO Central Secretariat.**
- **Maintaining a profile for the Network** through articles, papers etc.

This body of work is building on the successes of the Task Force, whilst building stronger relationships with all of FIG's Commissions. It has been agreed by the FIG Council that the work of the Network will continue into the 2006-10 quadrennial, with the detailed structural arrangements to be agreed by the new Council.

## 2.5 Why should FIG be involved?

FIG has limited resources in both human and cash terms. It is therefore necessary for the Federation to focus its efforts on those areas which are central to its members' interests and where it can add particular value. For the reasons given in this paper, the FIG Council and General Assembly have decided that international standardisation is one of these areas, and have supported first the Task Force and now the Network.

Key benefits for surveyors and standardisation from FIG's involvement include:

- Improved two-way linkages between standards developers and practising surveyors, ensuring that developers are more fully aware of the requirements of users and of what already exists; and that practitioners are aware of standardisation work and its consequences for them;
- Improved standards in terms of both workability and timeliness;
- Improved survey practice, with higher levels of conformance and quality, thus responding to customers' growing expectations; and
- Improved bottom line for both surveyors and their customers.

These points respond to a number of the key findings from the recent study of the effectiveness of standardisation in the geospatial domain (NASA, 2005). All this is possible in return for a limited amount of resource, and a clear focus within the Federation on this work.

To take one current example, an area which is not currently subject to international, *de jure* standardisation is that of the cadastre. As mentioned in section 2.2 of this paper, FIG a number of years ago submitted the Statement of the Cadastre (FIG, 1995) for fast-tracking to become an international standard, but this was not taken forward by ISO due to concerns over the inter-relationship with the national laws that generally govern a State's cadastre. What is, however, becoming increasingly evident is that, in a world of global trade, and with secure title to land being a key requirement for human development, many key stakeholders are requiring a greater degree of commonality within the cadastral domain, to provide the required security. FIG has long been respected as one of the leading international sources of expertise on the cadastre. It is therefore natural that the Federation should consider how it can bring forward the benefits above, into standardisation in the cadastral domain. It is generally agreed that a detailed, prescriptive specification of the content of a cadastre would be inappropriate, given the very different legal and cultural frameworks within which national cadastres operate. Neither is this the approach taken by ISO work in the geographic information arena. Instead, ISO/TC211 has used a model-based approach to describing and specifying relevant matters, supported by a concept of registers to list instances that conform to the models. The route taken by FIG Commission 7 over the last few years has mirrored this approach (see, for instance, Lemmen et al, 2005).

Agreement within the FIG community on a core cadastral domain model is a very important step, but it does not provide the quasi-legal statement of that model required by many of the key international stakeholders. A number of these look to ISO to provide such statements. The FIG Standards Network, and the links and performance record it has built within ISO therefore allows the bridging of the FIG work into the ISO arena. This work is underway. The FIG work has been formally shared with the national standardisation bodies that are members of ISO/TC211 and a number of comments have been received. The next stage is for FIG, as a Liaison Body to ISO/TC211, formally to propose an ISO work item that will result in an International Standard covering the cadastral domain. The work of the FIG Standards Network, and key individuals, in the ISO community over the last few years has created an environment where such a proposal is likely to be received positively, and where the extensive work to date can be used as an input and further refined through the ISO process of

consensus, whilst (hopefully) reducing the time for the work to pass through the various ISO stages.

Another example which illustrates many of these points is that of ISO's work on the qualification and certification of personnel (within TC211). This work was first proposed within ISO in 1997 by Canada, which was concerned that Canadian national qualifications were not recognised when professionals attempted to work in other jurisdictions. This is of interest to all surveyors, particularly in a world which is increasingly global. Canada proposed that ISO develop an official standard covering this area. FIG and other professional bodies felt that this was not the appropriate response, and that the correct route was for professional bodies to be entrusted with this work. In essence, FIG agreed with the need for standards in this area, but was not convinced that a Standard was the appropriate mechanism to achieve the desired end.

Following a meeting at the FIG Congress in Brighton in 1998, the Canadian proposal was modified to the development of ISO informative report on the area, thus taking a step back from the immediate development of an official standard. This was put to the vote within ISO TC211 and passed by 12 votes to 9. At this stage, FIG took the decision to participate in the work, rather than to ignore it, on the basis that influence in ISO is gained by active participation. In parallel, FIG set up a Task Force on Mutual Recognition, under the leadership of Stig Enemark, to review appropriate protocols to ensure transferability of qualifications in a professional environment. This Task Force reported in 2002 (see FIG 2002b).

The ISO work made slow progress between 1999 and 2001, with a small number of active experts (generally including an FIG expert). It took the route of reviewing procedures in a number of countries, complementing the FIG work which had looked at regional level. A draft report was produced and voted on within TC211 in the autumn of 2002, with the vote being heavily in favour, and limited comments requiring consideration or amendment of the draft report. The draft recommended that a broadly based international professional body should develop a suitable qualification and certification system, building on the systems that already exist in different countries. FIG hosted a Round Table discussion at its 2002 Congress in Washington DC, including all of the main parties, to discuss the draft report and FIG's work on mutual recognition of qualifications.

Following this, ISO moved into the final stages of report completion, taking into account issues raised in the Round Table, and the final report was published (ISO, 2004) in November 2004. ISO will not take any further action immediately in this area, but will look to the professional bodies to respond positively to the issues raised in the report, and FIG plans to do this by providing support to the implementation of mutual recognition arrangements which can provide examples of the merits of this model of managing skills transfer.

As a result of the work over the last years, all sides now appreciate the motivation of the others, and recognise the common goal that we are attempting to reach. Standardisation has shortcomings in a rapidly changing world; and mutual recognition requires professional

bodies in both exporting and importing country. A full solution is likely to draw on elements of each.

Throughout this work, FIG has constructively participated in the ISO work, whilst in parallel continuing its professional activities. The result has been a greater general understanding of the issues involved and the views of all interested parties. A more critical response from FIG would not have developed this flow of communication and understanding, and would therefore have resulted in a sub-optimal solution.

These examples demonstrate exactly the sort of symbiotic interaction that was envisaged when FIG first formally decided to become involved in standardisation activity. That FIG can realistically aspire to play a leading role in such a fundamental area shows how much all of the stakeholders believe that FIG can contribute. It is through such participation that FIG can use its expertise to the benefit of its members, of their customers, and of the international community, essential roles of a professional body.

### **3. SUMMARY**

Standards are of great interest to surveyors both as professionals and also as business people. Early and active engagement with the process of standardisation by professional bodies such as FIG should ensure more workable and more timely standards that meet the needs of practitioners, their customers and the wider community. This is a central role for professional associations and one in which FIG has made significant strides. There is still a good way to go, however, in this odyssey before all of FIG's members are aware of the standardisation issues which are relevant to them, and are providing appropriate input to the standards development process. The creation of the FIG Standards Network, tying its work closely to that of FIG's Commissions, has been a further development in this regard. In the coming years, the continuing work of the Network should facilitate increased mutual understanding between surveyors and standards developers, thus introducing more of the benefits of standardisation to the world of surveying.

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TS85 – Standards

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Shaping the Change

XXIII FIG Congress

Munich, Germany, October 8-13, 2006

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FIG, 1994, Publication No 9: Recommended procedures for routine checks of electro-optical distance meters (EDM), available on the FIG web site

FIG, 1995, Publication No 11: The FIG statement on the cadastre, available on the FIG web site ([www.fig.net](http://www.fig.net))

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Further information can be found at the ISO ([www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)), WTO ([www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)), FIG ([www.fig.net](http://www.fig.net)), IVSC ([www.ivsc.org](http://www.ivsc.org)) and ISO TC211 ([www.isotc211.org](http://www.isotc211.org)) web sites.

## **BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES**

Iain Greenway is Chief Executive of the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland. He holds an M.A. in Engineering from Cambridge University, an M.Sc. in Land Survey from University College London and an MBA from Cranfield University (including study at Macquarie University, Australia). Between 1986 and 1999 he worked for the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain. His positions during those years included geodetic and topographic survey, strategic planning and pricing, sales and marketing, as well as a number of management consultancy inputs in Swaziland and Lesotho and technical consultancies supporting land reform in eastern Europe. In 1999-2000 he worked in Her Majesty's Treasury on improving public sector productivity in the UK. Between 2000 and 2006, Iain was Deputy Director of Ordnance Survey Ireland, responsible for much of the day-to-day management of a national mapping agency undergoing profound changes in status, structure, processes and culture. Iain is a Chartered Surveyor (MRICS) and a member of the Chartered Institute of Marketing (MCIM). He is the head of the RICS delegation to FIG, and Chair of the FIG Standards Network. He is also a member of the Management and Editorial Boards of the journal Survey Review. He has published a range of articles and papers on geodetic surveys, business and management practices, sales and marketing, and standardisation.

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