

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticCRS	
<i>Name</i>	<b>ETRF94 - LatLon</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	255	
<i>Alias</i>	European Terrestrial Reference Frame 1994	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ETRS89 realization: Current status, ETRF2005 and Future Development
	<i>Author</i>	Z. Altamimi
	<i>Publication date</i>	2008-06-17
	<i>Edition date</i>	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Memo : Specifications for reference frame fixing in the analysis of a EUREF GPS campaign (version 8)
	<i>Author</i>	C. Boucher, Z. Altamimi
	<i>Publisher</i>	Institute National de l'Information Geographique et Forestiere (IGN), Laboratoire de Recherche en Geodesie (LAREG)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2011-05-18
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Title</i>	Effect of recent revisions to the geomagnetic reversal time scale on estimates of current plate motions
	<i>Author</i>	C.S. DeMets, R.G. Gordon, D.F. Argus, S. Stein
	<i>Publisher</i>	American Geophysical Union
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Publication date</i>	1994-10-01
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Geophysical Research Letters
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 21, Issue 20
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	EUREF Technical Note 1: Relationship and Transformation between the International and the European Terrestrial Reference Systems
	<i>Author</i>	Z. Altamimi
	<i>Publisher</i>	Institut National de l'Information Géographique et Forestière (IGN), France
	<i>Publication date</i>	2018-06-28
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Note
	<i>Issue identification</i>	1.0
	<i>Title</i>	
	<i>Publication date</i>	
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing	
<i>Datum</i>	European Terrestrial Reference Frame 1994	
<i>Coordinate System</i>	Ellipsoidal 2D CS. Axes: latitude, longitude. Orientations: north, east. UoM: degree	

## Extent

<i>Description</i>	<b>Europe - onshore and offshore: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg,</b>
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**Macedonia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro,  
Netherlands, Norway including Svalbard and  
Jan Mayen, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San  
Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain,  
Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (UK)  
including Channel Islands and Isle of Man,  
Vatican City State.**

*Geographic Bounding Box*

*West-bound longitude*

-16.1

*North-bound latitude*

84.17

*East-bound longitude*

39.65

*South-bound latitude*

32.88

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	<b>European Terrestrial Reference Frame 1994</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	172	
<i>Alias</i>	ETRF94	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	EUREF Technical Note 1: Relationship and Transformation between the International and the European Terrestrial Reference Systems
	<i>Author</i>	Z. Altamimi
	<i>Publisher</i>	Institut National de l'Information Géographique et Forestière (IGN), France
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	<i>Author</i>	C. Boucher, Z. Altamimi
	<i>Publisher</i>	Institute National de l'Information Geographique et Forestiere (IGN), Laboratoire de Recherche en Geodesie (LAREG)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2011-05-18
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Title</i>	ETRS89 realization: Current status, ETRF2005 and Future Development
	<i>Author</i>	Z. Altamimi
	<i>Publication date</i>	2008-06-17
	<i>Edition date</i>	
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	The ETRF94 reference frame is a realisation of the ETRS89 reference system.	
<i>Anchor definition</i>	Coincides with ITRF94 in orientation and scale at epoch 1989.0 realigned to ITRF89 at epoch 1989.0 using 3 translations and is fixed to the stable part of the Eurasian tectonic plate through 3 rotation rates derived from the NNR-NUVEL-1A geophysical model, representing the Eurasian plate's angular velocity about its Euler pole.	
<i>Coordinate Reference Epoch</i>	1989.0	
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing	
<i>Ellipsoid</i>	GRS 1980	
<i>Prime Meridian</i>	Greenwich	

## Extent

<i>Description</i>	<b>Europe - onshore and offshore: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro,</b>
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**Netherlands, Norway including Svalbard and Jan Mayen, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (UK) including Channel Islands and Isle of Man, Vatican City State.**

*Geographic Bounding Box*

*West-bound longitude*

-16.1

*North-bound latitude*

84.17

*East-bound longitude*

39.65

*South-bound latitude*

32.88

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	Ellipsoid														
<i>Name</i>	<b>GRS 1980</b>														
<i>Item status</i>	VALID														
<i>Identifier</i>	27														
<i>Alias</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980														
<i>Alias</i>	GRS1980														
<i>Alias</i>	IAG GRS80														
<i>Alias</i>	International 1979														
<i>Alias</i>	GRS80														
<i>Information source</i>	<table> <tr> <td><i>Title</i></td><td>Geodetic Reference System 1980</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Author</i></td><td>H. Moritz</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Publisher</i></td><td>Springer International Publishing</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Publication date</i></td><td>2003-03</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Series/Journal name</i></td><td>Journal of Geodesy</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Issue identification</i></td><td>Volume 74, No. 1</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Page</i></td><td>128–162</td></tr> </table>	<i>Title</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980	<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz	<i>Publisher</i>	Springer International Publishing	<i>Publication date</i>	2003-03	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Journal of Geodesy	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 74, No. 1	<i>Page</i>	128–162
<i>Title</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980														
<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz														
<i>Publisher</i>	Springer International Publishing														
<i>Publication date</i>	2003-03														
<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Journal of Geodesy														
<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 74, No. 1														
<i>Page</i>	128–162														
<i>Information source</i>	<table> <tr> <td><i>Title</i></td><td>Geodetic Reference System 1980</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Author</i></td><td>H. Moritz</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Publisher</i></td><td>International Association of Geodesy</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Publication date</i></td><td>1984</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Series/Journal name</i></td><td>Bulletin Geodesique</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Issue identification</i></td><td>Volume 58, No. 3</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Page</i></td><td>395-405</td></tr> </table>	<i>Title</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980	<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz	<i>Publisher</i>	International Association of Geodesy	<i>Publication date</i>	1984	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Bulletin Geodesique	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 58, No. 3	<i>Page</i>	395-405
<i>Title</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980														
<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz														
<i>Publisher</i>	International Association of Geodesy														
<i>Publication date</i>	1984														
<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Bulletin Geodesique														
<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 58, No. 3														
<i>Page</i>	395-405														
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry														
<i>Remarks</i>	Adopted by IUGG 1979 Canberra. Inverse flattening is derived from geocentric gravitational constant $GM = 3986005e8 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$ , dynamic form factor $J_2 = 108263e-8$ and Earth's angular velocity = $7292115e-11 \text{ rad/s}$ .														
<i>Semi-major axis</i>	6378137.0 m														
<i>Inverse flattening</i>	298.257222101 m														

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	PrimeMeridian	
<i>Name</i>	<b>Greenwich</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	25	
<i>Alias</i>	Zero meridian	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Why the Greenwich meridian moved
	<i>Author</i>	S. Malys, J.H. Seago, N.K. Pavlis, P.K. Seidelmann, G.H. Kaplan
	<i>Publisher</i>	Springer International Publishing
	<i>Publication date</i>	2015-12
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Journal of Geodesy
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 89, No. 12
	<i>Page</i>	1263–1272
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	IERS Conventions (2010)
	<i>Author</i>	G. Petit, B.J. Luzum (eds)
	<i>Publisher</i>	Verlag des Bundesamts fur Kartographie und Geodasie
	<i>Publication date</i>	2010
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Notes
	<i>Issue identification</i>	36.0
<i>Data source</i>	<i>Other citation details</i>	ISSN: 1019-4568
	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Greenwich longitude</i>	0.0 °	

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	EllipsoidalCS	
<i>Name</i>	<b>Ellipsoidal 2D CS. Axes: latitude, longitude. Orientations: north, east. UoM: degree</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	43	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used in geographic 2D coordinate reference systems. Coordinates referenced to this CS are in degrees. Any degree representation (e.g. DMSH, decimal, etc.) may be used but that used must be declared for the user by the supplier of data.	

## Axes

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis	
<i>Name</i>	<b>Geodetic latitude</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	38	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used in geographic 2D and geographic 3D coordinate reference systems.	
<i>Abbreviation</i>	Lat	
<i>Direction</i>	north	
<i>Unit</i>	degree (supplier to define representation)	

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis	
<i>Name</i>	<b>Geodetic longitude</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	34	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used in geographic 2D and geographic 3D coordinate reference systems.	
<i>Abbreviation</i>	Lon	
<i>Direction</i>	east	
<i>Unit</i>	degree (supplier to define representation)	