

# ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	<b>European Terrestrial Reference Frame 2014</b>	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	745	
<i>Alias</i>	ETRF2014	
<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>Revision date</i>	2018-06-28
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	EUREF Technical Notes
	<i>Other citation details</i>	<a href="http://etrs89.ensg.ign.fr/pub/EUREF-TN-1.pdf">http://etrs89.ensg.ign.fr/pub/EUREF-TN-1.pdf</a> (accessed 2020-10-14)
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	EUREF 2017 Resolutions
	<i>Author</i>	M. Greaves
	<i>Publication date</i>	2017-05-19
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Report on the Symposium of the IAG Subcommission for Europe (EUREF), Wroclaw, Poland, 17-19 May 2017
	<i>Other citation details</i>	<a href="http://www.euref.eu/symposia/2017Wroclaw/06-01-Resolutions-EUREF2017.pdf">http://www.euref.eu/symposia/2017Wroclaw/06-01-Resolutions-EUREF2017.pdf</a> (accessed 2020-10-14)
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Guidelines for EUREF Densifications
	<i>Author</i>	C. Bruyninx, Z. Altamimi, A. Caporali, A. Kenyeres, J. Legrand, M. Lidberg
	<i>Publisher</i>	IAG sub-commission for the European Reference Frame – EUREF
	<i>Revision date</i>	2018-03-09
	<i>Other citation details</i>	<a href="http://www.epncb.oma.be/_documentation/guidelines/Guidelines_for_EUREF_Densifications.pdf">http://www.epncb.oma.be/_documentation/guidelines/Guidelines_for_EUREF_Densifications.pdf</a> (accessed 2020-20-14)
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	The EUREF Technical Working Group (TWG) recommends to use the ETRF2014 for high precision applications and better consistency with the ITRF2014 precise geocentric origin.	
<i>Anchor definition</i>	Coincides with ITRF2014 at epoch 1989.0 and is fixed to the stable part of the Eurasian tectonic plate through 3 rotation rates derived from the ITRF2014 velocity field, representing the Eurasian plate's angular velocity about its Euler pole.	
<i>Release date</i>	2017-11-16	
<i>Coordinate Reference Epoch</i>	2010.0	
<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,</b>
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**Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, 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.**

<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	-16.1
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	84.17
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	39.65
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	32.88

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<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														
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<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														

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<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>Title</i>	IERS Conventions (2010)
	<i>Author</i>	G. Petit, B.J. Luzum (eds)
	<i>Publisher</i>	Verlag des Bundesamts für Kartographie und Geodäsie
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Publication date</i>	2010
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Notes
	<i>Issue identification</i>	36.0
	<i>Other citation details</i>	ISSN: 1019-4568
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Greenwich longitude</i>	0.0 °	