Resolutions adopted at the 15th General Meeting of the Nordic Geodetic Commission in Copenhagen 29 May – 2 June, 2006

No. 1 Copenhagen 2006-06-02

The Nordic Geodetic Commission

recognizing that the subsiding peripheral bulge contains important information about the postglacial rebound process,

noting that groups outside the NKG community are carrying out observations and studies that are useful for the understanding of the postglacial rebound process,

noting the usefulness of combining techniques, results and expertise with measurements and studies from a wider area,

noting the need of a unified vertical datum for the entire region,

recommends the Working Groups to cooperate with research groups on an international level with the specific aim to better understand the entire rebound process and changes of position, height and gravity not only in the uplift area, but also in the peripheral area.

No. 2 Copenhagen 2006-06-02

The Nordic Geodetic Commission

recognizing that the number of permanent stations for GNSS is increasing rapidly in the Nordic area,

noting that there is a lot to gain by coordinating the establishment of permanent reference stations in the border areas between the Nordic countries,

noting the benefits of exchange between the Nordic countries of data from permanent GNSS-stations and knowledge and experiences in the field of establishment, operation and use of permanent reference stations,

recommends the Project Nordic Positioning Service to continue their efforts to coordinate the Nordic networks of permanent reference stations and to establish Nordic Positioning Services.

No. 3 Copenhagen 2006-06-02

The Nordic Geodetic Commission

recognizing that the Nordic countries have implemented national realizations of ETRS 89,

noting that ETRS89 has been proposed for common use within the EU,

noting that the national realizations have already been introduced to the users and cannot be changed,

noting that models for intraplate deformation are now available and that such models have not been applied in the official national realizations of ETRS89.

noting that positioning services at the sub dm-level without apparent ground control have been proposed (e.g. from Galileo),

recommends that appropriate national representatives in their connections to the EUREF community work for a clarification regarding a handling of intraplate deformations in future realizations of reference systems and transformations to ETRS89.

No. 4 Copenhagen 2006-06-02

The Nordic Geodetic Commission

recognizing the current development of Global Observing Systems, particularly the Global Geodetic Observing System (GGOS) and the ultimate importance of such development for the future of geodesy, geodetic networks and stable infrastructure for global monitoring,

noting the membership of GGOS in International Global Observing System – Partnership (IGOS-P) and Group on Earth Observations (GEO),

noting the challenges in long-term monitoring and maintaining geodetic infrastructure (e. g. ensuring networks and local ties) and expertise due to economical and political reasons,

recommends that National Authorities and geodetic institutions support the development of GGOS, including its incorporation in IGOS-P and GEO, and support the development of the Nordic Geodetic Observing System (NGOS) as a regional implementation of GGOS.

No. 5 Copenhagen 2006-06-02

The Nordic Geodetic Commission

recognizing the importance of high precision geoid models for practical engineering purposes and optimal use of satellite altimetry in monitoring ocean circulation and sea ice thickness determination,

noting that such a geoid model will provide the opportunity to adopt a unified height system for the Nordic countries and the surrounding marine areas to serve the GNSS and oceanographic users,

noting the importance of verifying the improvements in geoid model computation,

recommends that efforts are made on national level to make gravity and digital elevation data available for the NKG Working Group for Geoid Determination, and that high precision GNSS and levelling data are provided for the verification and assessment of the computed geoid models.

No. 6 Copenhagen 2006-06-02

The Nordic Geodetic Commission

recognizing the need for freely available and homogeneous time series and improved modelling for geophysical research from all geodetic techniques,

noting the importance that the Nordic countries increase their competence and knowledge in analyzing data from all the primary space geodetic techniques,

noting the need for a re-computation of GNSS orbits, clocks and Earth Orientation Parameters (EOP's) in a well defined, long term stable reference frame,

noting the need to study various reference frame realizations including a combination of space geodetic data both on the covariance level and on the observation level,

recommends the processing of a consistent set of time series from all the available geodetic techniques in a unified defined reference system and in a long term stable reference frame,

in particular

- all permanent GNSS and VLBI stations in the Nordic countries,
- all super conducting gravity data in the Nordic countries.

No. 7 Copenhagen 2006-06-02

The Nordic Geodetic Commission

recognizing the need for qualified geodetic expertise in the future,

noting a general decrease in number of students in natural sciences,

recommends the Geodetic institutions to work for making young people interested in natural science, especially in the field of Geodesy.

No. 8 Copenhagen 2006-06-02.

The Nordic Geodetic Commission and its members

present at the 15th general meeting of the Commission in Copenhagen express their sincere thanks to Danish National Space Center, to National Survey and Cadastre Denmark, to the scientific committee and to the local organizing committee for the excellent arrangement and warm atmosphere during the meeting and at the social events.