





The Benefit of NKG To fulfil our "internal" Nordic needs

- •We become stronger and more efficient by combining our limited resources. Geodesy is a small science not only in our countries, but also globally
- Networking is the important tool to successfully solve recent and future problems
- Young scientists have the chance to meet more experienced scientists, introduce their research, discuss and solve problems, and learn about international geodesy
- •Some tasks (*like geoid determination*) require data from the whole Nordic area. It is then very efficient and convenient to build the corresponding databases within the NKG, coordinate the collection of data, etc.
- •NKG should serve as an internordic link between the mapping authorities and the universities as well as other institutions and policy makers
- Arena for scientists to meet and discuss also without having a clear agenda or goal
- Deliver solutions



The Benefit of NKG To fulfil our "international" Nordic needs

- •Our challenges in geodynamics is "unique" internationally. Therefore, to become and be a strong voice internationally we need to have a single point of contact and profound base for our discussions
- •We may follow the development on the international arena more efficient if we work together and share the information.
- •From the Nordic area we can be involved in more activities than a single country can do. (E.g. UN-GGIM, GIAC, EUREF, EPOS...)
- •With some coordination we can have a stronger voice in international activities (IUGG/IAG)!



NKG Current Structure

NKG Presidium

NKG Working Groups

- Geodetic Infrastructure (Per Knudsen)
- Geodynamics (Dagny Lysaker/Matthew Simpson)
- Geoid and Height Systems (Jonas Ågren)
- Reference Frames, Positioning and Navigation (Pasi Häkli)

NKG Projects

- Computation of the NKG2014 geoid model
- Investigation of the requirements for a future 5 mm (quasi) geoid model
- Empirical land uplift modelling
- Review of current and near-future levelling technology
- ITRF ETRS 89 Transformations.
- NKG GNSS AC
- NCGN Nordic Combined Geodetic Network
- Absolute Gravity Measurements in Fennoscandia



Some Considerations!

- The Presidium has been inefficient meaning that it has taken too long time between project proposal to project start.
- The current procedure(s) has put too much focus on project management.
 Much time has been spent on project administration.
- The focus on project management has somewhat limited the work and discussions within the working groups to be more "project meetings" and not "working group meetings".
- The "freedom" of the working groups has probably been too limited and the networking through the working group activities has not sufficiently been treasured.
- NKG has traditionally been built on best effort and shared interest. A
 project with strict deadline is too strict. NKG has not been ready for this.



How we can develop NKG

• What is in it for me?

- What is unique for us and our part of the world?
- What is important questions at the moment?

 How do we create a good balance between projects, study groups and ordinary working group activities with regular annual meetings.



Thoughts concerning NKG in the next period

- The current working group structure is adequate. <u>The most important thing is to find a working group chair that takes the lead</u>. We need to encourage to more innovative discussions.
- More focus on the geodetic research is needed.
- The scientific week on Iceland was a success!
- The Autumn School in Finland was a success!
- New NKG Website



Suggestions on how NKG shall work

- The Presidium decides on a number of focus areas
- The working groups use these to define its scope and actions
- Encourage to more innovative discussions within the working groups and less on project management
- Generally place and reflect activities into a research perspective
- The actual number of focus areas should not be more than five.



Focus areas (suggestions!)

- International cooperation
- Land uplift
- GNSS modernisation and development
- Geoid
- Geodetic Infrastructure
- Education
- Reference Frame and System
- Positioning and Surveying Techniques including Integrated sensors.





