

Res no 1: Outreach

Res no 2: The importance of the gravity field and improved geoid model

Res no 3: Positioning and navigation

Res no 4: Reference frames

Res no 5: Tide gauges and mean sea levels

Res no 6: Geodetic contribution to the study of Global change

Res no 1: Outreach

The Nordic Geodetic Commission

recognizing that geodesy is an important part of modern society as well as sciences about studies of the planet earth and climate change

noting that geodesy is unknown for the wider community

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

noting the need for qualified geodetic expertise in the future

recommends the geodetic community to improve its ability in outreach activities towards society in general and young people in particular

Res no 2: The importance of the gravity field and improved geoid model

The Nordic Geodetic Commission

recognizing the importance of the availability of an accurate geoid model for society, science and for oceanographic studies, and the user needs of a geoid model at the 5 mm uncertainty level in the NKG activity area

noting the transition to EVRS as reference for hydrographic surveys and navigation in the Baltic Sea

noting the needs for improvements in the data set of gravity observations at land and at sea

noting the benefit of further developments in theory of geoid determination, as well as in its implementation

asks the working group on Geoid and height systems to complete the work towards the NKG2014 geoid model,

and continue its work towards further improved geoid models

Res no 3: Positioning and navigation

The Nordic Geodetic Commission

recognizing the increasing use of high accuracy GNSS applications on land, sea and in the air for a large variety of professional uses

noting the real time positioning services and its increasing importance for a wide range of sectors in modern society

noting the intense development in the GNSS satellite segment, as well as methods for real time positioning services

noting the importance of the ground based infrastructure for these services and in particular the GNSS reference stations

recommends the exchange of knowledge and experience on modernisation of GNSS, on methods for real time GNSS service, and on the operation of GNSS stations, in order to increase our ability to meet present and future challenges

Res no 4: Reference frames

The Nordic Geodetic Commission

recognizing the need for precise and consistent reference frames in all GNSS based positioning and navigation, as well as for scientific studies

noting the upcoming ITRF2013

noting the importance of the work done by the NKG GNSS Analysis Centre

noting the improved models of crustal deformations under development within the NKG working groups

noting the need for an improved GNSS station velocity field for Fennoscandia

also noting the special geophysical conditions for management of geodetic reference frames on Iceland

asks the working group on Reference frames to develop and implement new findings in products (e.g. transformations and deformation models) and making these available for the benefit of the wider user groups

Res no 5: Tide gauges and mean sea levels

The Nordic Geodetic Commission

recognizing the increasing need for monitoring changes in mean sea level

noting that mean sea level is changing due to climate change

noting that the geodetic control of the tide gauge stations lacks standardization and that access to tide gauge data is challenging

noting that reliable and standardized sea level information is needed in geodetic research on development of vertical reference systems

noting the importance of tide gauge installations colocated with GNSS instrumentation

recommends the members of NKG to be active in work on standardization of tide gauge operation, access to data, and data processing

Res no 6: Geodetic contribution to the study of Global change

The Nordic Geodetic Commission

recognizing the visible effects of climate change such as loss of sea ice, land ice, and resulting land uplift in the polar regions

noting the importance of geodetic observations for the study of global change, in the polar regions in particular

noting the foreseen implementation phase of the European Plate Observing System (EPOS)

noting the importance of the concept of Glacial Isostatic Adjustment (GIA) for the understanding of global change

recommends the members of NKG to continue the development of methods for modelling of GIA in the context of international scientific cooperation

Res no 7

The Nordic Geodetic Commission and its members

present at the 17th general meeting of the Commission in Göteborg express their sincere thanks to Lantmäteriet and Chalmers University of Technology, to the scientific committee and to the local organizing committee for the fantastic arrangement and fruitful atmosphere during the meeting and at the social events.