



The mission of the Association is the advancement of geodesy.

IAG implements its mission by:

- advancing geodetic theory through research and teaching,
- collecting, analysing and modelling observational data,
- stimulating technological development, and
- providing a consistent representation of the figure, rotation and gravity field of the Earth and planets, and their temporal variations.

IAG EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2011 - 2015

President:

Chris Rizos, c.rizos@unsw.edu.au

Vice-President:

Harald Schuh, harald.schuh@tuwien.ac.at

Secretary General:

Hermann Drewes, iag@dgfi.badw.de

Immediate Past President:

Michael Sideris, sideris@ucalgary.ca

President of Commission 1 Reference Frames:

Tonie van Dam, tonie.vandam@uni.lu

President of Commission 2 Gravity Field:

Urs Marti, urs.marti@swisstopo.ch

President of Commission 3 Rotation & Geodynamics:

Richard Gross, richard.gross@jpl.nasa.gov

President of Commission 4 Positioning & Applications:

Dorota Brzezinska, dbrzezinska@osu.edu

Chair of Global Geodetic Observing Systems (GGOS):

Hansjörg Kutterer, hansjoerg.kutterer@bkg.bund.de

President of Communication & Outreach Branch (COB):

József Ádam, jadam@sci.fgt.bme.hu

Representatives of the Services:

Riccardo Barzaghi, riccardo.barzaghi@polimi.it
Tom Herring, tah@mit.edu
Ruth Neilan, ruth.e.neilan@jpl.nasa.gov

Members at large:

Claudio Brunini, claudiobrunini@yahoo.com
Richard Wonnacott, rwnnacott@gmail.com

President of the ICC on Theory:

Nico Sneeuw, sneeuw@gis.uni-stuttgart.de

Assistant Secretary:

Helmut Hornik, hornik@dgfi.badw.de

Since the predecessor of the IAG, the 'Mitteleuropäische Gradmessung', was established back in 1862, IAG celebrated its 150th anniversary in 2012. Celebrations climaxed in September 2013 at the IAG Scientific Assembly in Potsdam, Germany. This location is particularly significant since the first ever meeting, in April 1862, was organised by General Baeyer, as representative of the Kingdom of Prussia, in Berlin. The participants were several geodesists from the Kingdom of Saxony and the Austrian-Hungarian Empire.

8th Annual Meeting of the International Committee on GNSS

The 8th Meeting of the International Committee on GNSS (ICG-8) was held in Dubai from 9 to 14 November 2013. The overall goal of the ICG, established in 2005 under the umbrella of the United Nations, is to facilitate and simplify user access to the different global navigation satellite systems in an interoperable manner. The ICG secretariat is within the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA).

There are four Working Groups (WG) within ICG: WG-A on Compatibility and Interoperability; WG-B on Enhancement of GNSS Services Performance; WG-C on Information, Dissemination and Capacity Building; and WG-D on Reference Frames, Timing and Applications. WG-D is the Working Group co-chaired by IAG/IGS and the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG), and is essentially the WG that is comprised of the international NGOs that contribute to ICG.

IGS, FIG and IERS were represented in, and actively contributed to, the work of the ICG-8 meeting, principally through the activities of the ICG WG-D. A number of recommendations had been prepared and proposed by the WG-D at past ICG meetings, related to geodetic and timing references, aiming at increasing – and ensuring – the interoperability of the different GNSS for the benefit of users' positioning applications. During the ICG-8 in Dubai, the WG-D noted specific progress in (1) the refinement of the alignments of GNSS-associated reference frames to the latest realisation of the International Terrestrial Reference System in the form of ITRF2008, and (2) on timing references in relation to rapid UTC (UTCr), BIPM publication and GNSS time offsets. The Working



IAG, IGS, IERS, FIG and BIPM lead delegates of the WG-D at ICG-8.

Group also made five new recommendations: one in relation to the assessment of the level of reference frame alignments to the ITRF, and four on timing issues related to: the work of the proposed redefinition of UTC; official provision of a rapid UTC (UTCr) by the BIPM; the BIPM publication [UTC – GNSS times] and [UTC – UTC (k) GNSS], and on the monitoring of offsets between different GNSS times.

ICG WG-D on Reference Frames Timing and Applications has contributed, and will continue to significantly contribute, to the International GNSS Monitoring and Assessment (IGMA) initiative. IGMA is now a Task Force within ICG, and the objectives are to: determine GNSS service parameters to monitor; determine what gaps exist in current and planned monitoring and assessment; consider organising a workshop on IGMA parameters, services and methodologies; and recommend what should be

monitored by 1) individual GNSS monitoring/control segments, 2) at shared sites of two or more GNSS through bilateral agreements, and 3) through global monitoring of multi-GNSS observation parameters.

The IGMA Task Force has also been tasked with proposing an organisational approach that co-ordinates and integrates the related activities for identifying parameters, avoids duplication, considers the role of the current/planned IGS and defines the relationship of the proposed organisation to the ICG, and finally with exploring methods to disseminate and distribute monitoring and assessment results. ◀

MORE INFORMATION

www.iag-aig.org
www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/SAP/gnss/icg.html