Joint 6th Plenary of the UN-GGIM Subcommittee on Geodesy, 4th UN-GGCE International Advisory Committee meeting and 4th UN-GGCE Steering Committee meeting

9 to 12 March 2026
UN Campus, Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113, Bonn, Germany

SUMMARY REPORT

1. WELCOME AND OPENING OF THE MEETING

The Acting Director of the Statistics Division welcomed participants and provided an introductory overview of the meeting's objectives and focus areas. Co-Chairs of the UN-GGCE International Advisory Committee (IAC) also delivered opening remarks expressing appreciation for the Committee's continued engagement and contributions.

1.1 Election of International Advisory Committee Co-Chair

The Committee conducted the election of a new IAC Co-Chair following Ms. Ingrid Vanden Berghe's stepping down from the co-chair role. Ms. Laila Løvhøiden was nominated and unanimously elected to serve as Co-Chair of the UN-GGCE International Advisory Committee. The Committee expressed its gratitude to Ms. Vanden Berghe for her dedicated service and leadership, and welcomed Ms. Løvhøiden to her new role.

2. SUMMARY OF UN-GGCE ACTIVITIES IN 2025

The participants received a briefing on UN-GGCE activities undertaken during 2025.

The participants:

- **Appreciated** the comprehensive update on UN-GGCE actions in 2025, acknowledging the valuable suite of resources and information provided to Member States to support national implementation and modernization efforts;
- **Commended** the significant capacity development training workshops delivered in 2025 and encouraged continued collaboration with UN-GGIM regional committees to address capacity development needs across countries;
- **Requested** expanded consultation with the private sector, space agencies, and the astronomical community to broaden stakeholder engagement;
- **Acknowledged** the dual mandate of the UN-GGCE in developing strategic reports and evidence on the State of Geodesy while simultaneously supporting developing countries in modernizing their geodesy supply chain;
- **Noted** that geodesy, previously operating with limited visibility within many national departments and agencies, has gained increased recognition and attention due to UN-GGCE efforts, with questions now being raised regarding global geodesy supply chain accuracy and reliability;

- **Endorsed** the proposed 2026 work plan of the UN-GGCE;
- **Requested**, subject to available resources, that the UN-GGCE consider supporting Member States with business case development and economic studies to demonstrate return on investment from national geodesy programs;
- **Encouraged** the UN-GGCE to develop additional capacity development initiatives to assist developing countries, including:
    - Technical geodetic training delivered through webinars
    - Curriculum guidance for geodesy programs that could be utilized by universities, developed in collaboration with the UN-GGIM Academic Network and IAC members
    - An e-learning platform for geodesy content
- **Encouraged** the UN-GGCE and Subcommittee on Geodesy to consider how to engage in discussions on the post 2030 agenda to ensure that geospatial and geodesy are recognised as being important components of sustainable development.
- **Acknowledged** the dual mandate of the UN-GGCE in developing strategic reports and evidence on the State of Geodesy, while simultaneously supporting developing countries in modernizing their geodesy supply chain.

3. MATURITY ASSESSMENT AND STATE OF GEODESY 2026

The participants reviewed the UN-GGCE's work on the maturity assessment framework and the forthcoming State of Geodesy 2026 report.

The participants:

- **Welcomed** the maturity assessment and State of Geodesy 2026 report, particularly the identification and articulation of key risks requiring attention;
- **Requested** additional support to help regional stakeholders understand the implications of assessment findings for their specific regions;
- **Requested** that the UN-GGCE develop comparative analyses between the global geodesy supply chain and other critical global supply chains;
- **Recommended** consideration of how to incorporate additional mandates beyond UN General Assembly Resolution 69/266, including those from the International Astronomical Union (IAU), International Association of Geodesy (IAG), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), European Reference Frame (EUREF), and other mandates;
- **Requested** that the UN-GGCE explore methodologies for translating State of Geodesy information into risk and impact descriptions, drawing upon approaches utilized in the reinsurance industry for communicating technical risk information;
- **Recommended** introducing explanatory information describing what different maturity levels (Levels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) represent in practical terms, to provide context for the current Level 2.3 assessment result, using language such as "A Level 1 global geodesy supply chain enables...";
- **Noted** the target completion date of 20 March 2026 for the State of Geodesy 2026 report in preparation for its release at the Geospatial World Forum in April 2026;
- **Agreed** that the UN-GGCE should include the State of Geodesy 2026 report as a background document for the sixteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM 16).

4. INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE FOR GEODESY

The Subcommittee on Geodesy, with assistance from the UN-GGCE, provided an update on progress toward developing an options paper on international governance for geodesy.

The participants:

- **Noted** that the Subcommittee, with UN-GGCE assistance, will finalize the international governance of geodesy options paper;
- **Emphasized** the importance of international governance, particularly in creating a shared vision among Member States and partners regarding the future of the global geodesy supply chain;
- **Encouraged** the Subcommittee and UN-GGCE to ensure inclusive consultation on the Zero Draft of a Robust Global Geodesy Supply Chain and the International Governance of Geodesy Options Paper, ensuring participation from Member States, space agencies, the private sector, and scientific communities including geodesy and astronomy.
- **Encourage** all Member State representatives to initiate or reengage contact with their national space agency, or, where no dedicated space agency exists, with whoever holds the space portfolio at the national level recognising that decisions on satellite missions, frequency allocations, and space infrastructure investment are increasingly being made at the space policy level, often without sufficient input from the geodetic community.

4.2 Timeline of Activities

The following timeline was agreed for activities related to international governance for geodesy:

March 2026:

- Separate the Zero Draft of a Robust Global Geodesy Supply Chain report from the International Governance for Geodesy Options Paper into two distinct documents
- The Zero Draft of a Robust Global Geodesy Supply Chain report will be published as a UN-GGCE document.
- The International Governance for Geodesy Options Paper will be published as a Subcommittee on Geodesy document.

April 2026:

1. UN-GGCE should develop a Policy Brief and PowerPoint presentation which provides a narrative that explains the State of Geodesy 2026 report, Zero Draft of a Robust Global Geodesy Supply Chain report, and International Governance for Geodesy Options Paper in language accessible to policymakers
2. UN-GGCE should conduct consultations on the Zero Draft of a Robust Global Geodesy Supply Chain with Member States, the International Association of Geodesy, private sector, space agencies, and astronomical unions, and publish the document by end of April 2026.
3. The authors of the International Governance for Geodesy Options Paper will finalize the document
4. The UN-GGCE will assist the Subcommittee to translate the International Governance for Geodesy Options Paper into the six official UN languages
5. The Subcommittee will identify a time, date, and location for a High Level Meeting on International Governance for Geodesy in August 2026 in the margins of UN-GGIM 16

6. The Subcommittee will identify champions to Chair the High Level meeting.
7. The Subcommittee will identify who should be invited to the High Level meeting in addition to Heads of Delegation.
8. UN-GGCE will assist the Subcommittee to organizing regional webinars on international governance for geodesy in each of the five UN-GGIM regions, in collaboration with UN-GGIM regional committees.

May 2026:

The Subcommittee will distribute the International Governance for Geodesy Options Paper to UN-GGIM Heads of Delegation and partners with the following elements:

1. The paper will be accompanied by the Zero Draft of a Robust Global Geodesy Supply Chain
2. Guidance will be provided on stakeholder consultation within countries, including space agencies, relevant government departments, and private sector representatives
3. Delegations will be requested to prepare for discussions on governance options, considering not only the three primary options presented but also specific variations or implementation approaches they would consider effective for advancing international governance
4. The International Governance for Geodesy Options Paper will be distributed to the broader UN-GGIM and UN-GGCE communities, noting that it has been sent to Heads of Delegation.

June 2026:

- Host five regional webinars on international governance for geodesy in advance of UN-GGIM 16

August 2026:

- The Subcommittee with UN-GGCE assistance will convene a High Level meeting in the margins of UN-GGIM 16

5. GEODESY CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS

The participants received an overview of geodesy capacity development workshops conducted during 2025.

The participants:

- **Acknowledged** the significant and impactful contributions of geodesy capacity development workshops conducted in 2025;
- **Welcomed** ongoing capacity development initiatives in collaboration with partners (e.g. IAG) from the UN-GGCE within available resources.
- **Noted** the plans of the UN-GGCE to investigate alternative dates and locations to host the workshop for participants from the Arab States region.

6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS PLAN 2026

The participants discussed stakeholder engagement and communications priorities for 2026.

The participants recommended that the UN-GGCE:

- **Continue** capacity development work with particular focus on supporting the Subcommittee Working Group on Capacity and Education, in close collaboration with the UN-GGIM Academic Network, to:
    - Develop university geodesy curriculum guidance
    - Explore modalities for a remote geodesy education program with the United Nations University (UNU)
    - Develop guidance or frameworks for universities to collaborate with UN-GGCE on student research and projects
    - Ensure coordination and alignment with broader UN-GGIM and UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) capacity development initiatives
- **Work**, within available resources, with partners to organize sessions at upcoming major partner events in 2027 to ensure robust communication with scientific, applications, and private sector communities (such as the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics General Assembly, FIG Working Week 2027, and International Astronomical Union General Assembly) and strengthen the science-policy interface.

7. JOINING LAND AND SEA

The UN-GGCE presented progress on the development of guidance on joining land and sea data, being prepared in collaboration with an academic partner from Delft University of Technology.

The participants:

- **Encouraged** the UN-GGCE to continue work on the guidance document and, upon completion of the draft, to consult with the UN-GGIM/International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) Joint Working Group on Marine Geospatial Information, the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC), and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO);
- **Received** an update on OGC activities related to the Federated Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure (FMSDI) best practices development;
- **Recommended** that the UN-GGCE ensure alignment of its guidance to complement and avoid duplication with work undertaken by the OGC;
- **Expressed** the desire to ensure that the guidance supports the development of effective standards and software applications.

8. ESSENTIAL GEODETIC VARIABLES

The participants discussed progress on the Essential Geodetic Variables (EGV) initiative.

The participants:

- **Expressed broad support** for the EGV initiative and encouraged the Global Geodetic Observing System (GGOS)to continue completion of the consultation process;
- **Requested** clear guidance on the process for finalizing the paper;

- **Noted** that the International Association of Geodesy is delivering the EGVs as part of its commitment to the First Joint Development Plan on Global Geodesy;
- **Reflected** that the EGV framework can be used to define requirements for accuracy, reliability, timeliness, quality, and other performance characteristics for each Essential Geodetic Variable and the associated geodetic products;
- **Recognized** that EGVs provide a mechanism for referencing user requirements as justification for the elements of the global geodesy supply chain that institutions operate and maintain.

9. UPDATE ON UN AND UN-GGIM PROGRAM OF WORK

The UN Secretariat provided an update on relevant UN and UN-GGIM activities affecting the work of the UN-GGCE.

The participants:

- **Noted** the endorsement of the strategic framework for the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management for 2025-2030 as an essential element for guiding the overall program of work of the Committee;
- **Noted** the recent meeting of the Expanded Bureau and the High-level Group on the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework held at the UN Office in Vienna in February 2026, which addressed priority areas of the program of work, including geodesy;
- **Noted** that four posts within the Secretariat (currently unfilled) have been retained following deliberations of the budget committee at the end of 2025, but that these positions currently cannot be filled due to the UN liquidity crisis.

10. FREQUENCY PROTECTION WORKING GROUP

The Committee received an update from a member of the Working Group on Frequency Protection for Geodetic Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI).

The participants:

- **Urged** each other to engage in discussions with their national spectrum authorities to protect VLBI frequencies ahead of WRC-27;
- **Noted** the potential impacts to VLBI observations due to the proliferation of transmitting satellites—particularly low Earth orbit mega-constellations—and successive mobile communication generations (from 5G to anticipated 6G) progressively claiming spectrum precisely in the frequency range on which VLBI depends;
- **Noted** that the Working Group was established by the Subcommittee on Geodesy to advocate for formal spectrum protection of the VLBI Global Observing System (VGOS), with the main objective of securing a dedicated Agenda Item on geodetic VLBI at the World Radiocommunication Conference 2031 (WRC-31), to be enacted through a new International Telecommunication Union Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) Resolution at WRC-27;
- **Noted** that activities are ongoing in each region, where geodesy and astronomy experts are engaging with ITU colleagues ;
- **Noted** the request for a new Chair of the Working Group and encouraged colleagues to consider taking on this leadership role.

11. UPDATES FROM REGIONAL COMMITTEES

11.1 UN-GGIM Arab States Update

The progress of the Geodesy Working Group in the region was presented, highlighting the importance of the ongoing and planned activities aimed at strengthening regional geodetic infrastructure and advancing cooperation among Arab Member States.

Ongoing Activities

The following activities are currently underway:

- The draft document entitled "The Arab Geodetic Reference Frame (ARABREF)" has been completed by the working group members and circulated among Arab Member States. The document highlights the importance of establishing a unified regional geodetic reference frame for the Arab region and includes a questionnaire to assess current geodetic infrastructure and identify capacity-building needs among Member States.
- The list of Working Group members is being updated and will be submitted to the UN-GGIM for the Arab States Secretariat.
- Steps are being taken to establish the ARABREF Steering Committee under the Regional Reference Frames Commission (Commission 1) of the International Association of Geodesy (IAG). The Steering Committee will oversee the implementation of the ARABREF initiative in accordance with the approved Terms of Reference.
- Arab Member States are being encouraged to actively participate in the activities of the Committee's Working Groups to support coordinated regional progress and strengthen the Arab contribution to the Global Geodetic Reference Frame (GGRF).
- Coordination is ongoing with the United Nations Global Geodetic Centre of Excellence (UN-GGCE) regarding the organisation of a regional capacity-building workshop for Arab States.

Planned Activities

The following activities are planned for the upcoming period:

- Communication with the International Association of Geodesy (IAG) to formally submit the finalised list of ARABREF Steering Committee members, together with the Terms of Reference.
- Organisation of a virtual regional workshop to present and discuss the results of the questionnaire with Arab Member States. The workshop outcomes will support regional planning for geodetic infrastructure development and geodetic capacity-building initiatives.
- Exploration of opportunities to secure technical support for the installation of additional GNSS stations in selected Arab States. This effort aims to strengthen the regional geodetic infrastructure and support the computation and realisation of ARABREF.

11.2 UN-GGIM Asia – Pacific Update

1. The geodetic WG of UN-GGIM Asia Pacific will continue to work with the UN-GGCE and the Subcommittee on Geodesy by participating in the related meetings and activities and act as a gateway to the global geodesy initiatives from the region.
2. The Asia Pacific Reference Frame is stably realized and maintained by the GNSS CORS observation and annual GNSS observation campaigns, and the WG encourages the member countries to contribute to the initiative as a station data provider, data centre and analysis centre in order to further improve access to the ITRF from the region.
3. There are several important progress in geodetic infrastructure including establishment of new GGOS site, VLBI site and densification of national GNSS CORS in the region. However, there are still common challenges in the geodetic infrastructure especially on utilization and integration of academic and private GNSS CORS to the national GNSS CORS network.
4. There are strong needs to height system modernization in the member states. The WG will start surveys to capture situation, challenges and issues related to height system in the countries to figure out the needs and priority and seek the best way to tackle this challenge.
5. Some of the UN-GGIM-AP member countries have succeeded in including their geodetic infrastructure into their government policy documents as the national critical infrastructure. The WG will continue to share the best practices and learn each other to achieve the same success in their own countries.

11.3 UN-GGIM Africa Update

1. **Reinstatement and mandate of UN-GGIM: Africa WG3 on AFREF/Geodesy**
   The Executive Working Group 3 (WG3) on AFREF/Geodesy was reinstated by UN-GGIM: Africa, formally constituted in July 2025, with the mandate to develop, promote, and implement the African Geodetic Reference Frame (AFREF) and ensure alignment with the Global Geodetic Reference Frame (GGRF).
2. **Continental coordination, standards, and infrastructure development**
   WG3 focuses on governance, standards, and technical coordination, including reviewing national geodetic systems, developing AFREF guidelines, coordinating continental implementation, densifying and monitoring CORS networks, and operating AFREF data and analysis centres to support Member States.
3. **Strong emphasis on capacity building and partnerships**
   Capacity development is a core pillar, delivered through training, workshops, and outreach led by regional institutions such as RCMRD and AFRIGIST, with partnerships involving UN-GGIM, IAG, GGCE, FIG, and other stakeholders to strengthen African geodetic expertise and sustainability.
4. **Call for participation in the Second Continental AFREF Computation (2026)**
   All African countries are invited to contribute GNSS data for the Second Continental AFREF Computation tentatively scheduled for 19–25 July 2026, aiming to improve continental reference frame accuracy through broad participation and shared computation responsibilities.
5. **Towards GGOS-Africa and strengthened global integration**
   Africa is advancing towards integration into the Global Geodetic Observing System through the GGOS-Africa initiative, led by South Africa, to strengthen infrastructure, coordination, and capacity, ensuring Africa's geodesy contributes effectively to global Earth observation, navigation, and climate monitoring.

11.4 UN-GGIM Europe Update

Summary of Activities and Forward Work Programme

1. The updated UN-GGIM: Europe Strategy 2025–2030 was adopted at the Regional Plenary. A revised Work Programme is currently under development, with geodesy identified as a prominent area of contribution.
2. GRF Europe actively advanced awareness of the global geodesy supply chain through participation in international events, technical workshops, and webinars, translating global priorities into regionally and locally relevant guidance.
3. Engagement with the European Commission and the Joint Research Centre was established, including technical contribution to the short-term Task Force on the Geodetic Supply Chain — mobilised rapidly through the established regional contact network.
4. GRF Europe will actively support the implementation of the Working Group on Frequency Protection Strategy in Europe, with a focus on regional outreach and ensuring European stakeholders are informed and engaged.
5. GRF Europe reaffirms its commitment to sustained investment in its regional expert network, open communication channels, and the translation of global priorities into actionable, policy-relevant guidance for European Member States — with governance strengthened through the appointment of a co-chair.

11.5 UN-GGIM Americas Update

1. Strengthening the regional geodetic infrastructure across the Americas to support accurate positioning and Earth observation.
2. Expanding the participation of countries in the Americas especially the Caribbean, reinforcing regional collaboration and shared responsibility for geodetic operations.
3. Promoting training and education programs in geodesy, helping build technical capacity and develop the next generation of geodetic experts and to "generate community".
4. Improving the stability of the reference frame in seismically active regions (ADELA project), ensuring long-term accuracy and reliability of geospatial data.
5. Ensuring sustained political and financial commitment, recognizing that a sustainable geodetic reference frame requires *long-term support from governments and institutions*

12. UPDATES FROM PARTNERS

12.1 NASA Update

Mr. Stephen Merkowitz provided a status update on NASA's Space Geodesy Program (SGP) and its contributions to the global geodetic infrastructure. A major theme was the "Sustaining the Network" initiative, which focused on maintaining and modernizing aging infrastructure within the NASA Space Geodesy Project network. Recent milestones highlighted by Mr. Merkowitz included critical repairs to the fibre network in Hawaii (USA) following wildfire damage, motor replacements at the Peru and Maryland (USA) stations, and the planned deployment of a new Next Generation Satellite Laser Ranging (SGSLR) system.

The presentation also detailed advancements in space-based geodetic capabilities and international collaboration. NASA continued to enhance GPS III and IIIF vehicles with laser retroreflectors to improve orbit determination, and it was noted that the new VGOS (VLBI Global Observing System) station in Brazil was set to become operational by May 2026. Mr.

Merkowitz also introduced NASA efforts for geodetic colocation in space through the Geodetic Reference Instrument Transponder for Small Satellites (GRITSS) mission.

12.2 International Committee on GNSS (ICG) and UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) Update

Ms Sharafat Gadimova of the ICG Executive Secretariat (hosted by the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs in Vienna, Austria) provided an overview of the recent developments and strategic initiatives of the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (ICG) and the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) in its roles as convener, gateway, and capacity builder. As a multilateral forum for satellite-based Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT), the ICG promotes compatibility and interoperability among global and regional GNSS providers, as well as capacity building and outreach to the GNSS user community.

An extensive overview of international cooperation and capacity building through ICG technical working groups and global workshops was presented. Notable UNOOSA-led events in 2026 include capacity building workshops in Costa Rica, Republic of Korea, and Vietnam; as well as the 20th meeting of the ICG scheduled for 25-30 October 2026, in Goa, India.

Ms. Gadimova noted that UN-GGCE was officially granted ICG observer status in 2025. In the same year, the ICG Working Group on Reference Frames, Timing, and Applications (WG-D) also published a “Statement on the Critical Role of the Global Geodesy Supply Chain to GNSS,” which provides a unifying narrative and authoritative reference for member states, international organizations, and private sector stakeholders to align policy, funding, and technical initiatives aimed at increasing awareness and reinforcing the resilience of the GGSC.

12.3 International Association of Geodesy (IAG) Update

Mr Richard Gross, President of the International Association of Geodesy (IAG), provided a comprehensive update on the IAG’s recent initiatives in capacity development, outreach, and infrastructure resilience. The presentation highlighted a series of IAG technical service and commission-led international training schools and workshops that took place in 2025, and emphasized the critical need to encourage the next generation of geodesists through outreach and education programmes.

Mr. Gross addressed strategies for improving the resilience of IAG’s geodetic data infrastructure and products. Discussions focused on identifying and mitigating single sources of failure, particularly by developing resilient systems of data and analysis centres, as well as independent processing chains to ensure the continuous availability of geodetic products. The presentation included a summary of recent IAG discussions regarding geodetic data repositories and emphasized the importance of strategic global redundancy as a risk mitigation and resilience effort to preserve data in perpetuity for both scientific and societal users.

12.4 International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) Update

Mr Ryan Keenan, Chair of the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) Commission 5 and member of the FIG Council, provided a comprehensive update on FIG activities and its ongoing capacity development collaborations with the UN-GGCE, UN-GGIM SCoG, UNOOSA/ICG, IAG, and the Pacific Community. The presentation detailed FIG's commitment to delivering fit-for-purpose performance in positioning and measurement, while highlighting the role of its ten commissions in addressing global challenges such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and climate change.

Key achievements from 2025 were noted, including the successful participation in the FIG Working Week in Brisbane and various regional capacity-development initiatives, such as the "Reference Frames in Practice" seminars as well as publication of an updated "Reference Frames in Practice" manual, and guidelines for "Enhancing Surveying Education through Blended Learning."

Mr. Keenan outlined strategic plans for the FIG Congress 2026 in Cape Town, emphasizing a strong focus on African geodetic infrastructure and sustainable land administration. Proposed sessions for the Congress include workshops on dynamic datums, innovative positioning for disaster mitigation, and collaborative training efforts involving the Young Surveyors Network and the IAG. Mr. Keenan reiterated FIG's dedication to supporting the next generation of surveyors and ensuring that geodetic tools and methodologies remain accessible and effective for professionals worldwide in an era of integrated geospatial data.

13. CAPACITY AND EDUCATION WORKING GROUP

Mr Daniel Roman, Chair of the Working Group on Capacity and Education, provided an update on the Subcommittee's efforts to advance global geodetic capability and education. The presentation reviewed the work of the Working Group prior to establishment of the UN-GGCE, and proposes a next phase of activities following the commencement of the UN-GGCE and its flagship capacity development workshops. Mr. Roman outlined proposed objectives for 2026 onwards, including the maintenance of professional capacity development networks, the expansion of outreach efforts, and supporting the integration of regional Geodetic Reference Frames (GRF) to ensure consistent regional planning.

Programme of Work

The proposed work plan for 2026-2027 emphasized broader collaboration across the geodetic community, including utilizing the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF) for supporting geodesy capacity development at the national level. The presentation highlighted the importance of developing country-level geodesy working groups and extending engagement into the private sector through partnerships with the FIG Regional Networks and the UN-GGIM Private Sector. Furthermore, the Working Group signaled its intent to strengthen ties with international organizations and academic networks to better align global and regional geodesy capacity-building initiatives.

Proposed Near-term Deliverables

Mr. Roman presented proposed working group deliverables and objectives for the 2026-2027 timeframe, and requested UN-GGCE assistance on the following:

- Developing university geodesy curriculum guidance for promoting awareness of geodesy education to university administrators and encouraging investment in geodesy degree programmes.
- Exploring modalities for a remote geodesy education program in collaboration with the United Nations University (UNU).
- Developing guidance or frameworks for universities to collaborate with UN-GGCE on student research and projects.
- Ensuring coordination and alignment with broader UN-GGIM, the UN-GGIM Academic network, and UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) capacity development initiatives
- New members are encouraged to indicate their wish to join the WG by contacting the UN-GGCE.

14. BUSINESS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

Summaries for the 16th Session 1 May

Reports for the 16th session 26 June

Background documents: 10 July

State of Geodesy

International Governance for Geodesy

Zero Draft of a Robust GGSC

Policy Briefs

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