

## RESOLUTIONS

Prof. K. Ramsayer, chairman of the resolution committee, read the proposed resolutions.

After a long discussion, the details of which are not reported here, the following resolutions were passed with these definitive texts:

### Resolution No 1

The Symposium,

considering the fact that atmospheric refraction is still a severe limitation on the attainable accuracy of measurements in astrometry and geodesy,

recommends that the existing astronomical refraction tables or computation methods should be improved so as to bring them nearer to reality.

### Resolution No 2

The Symposium,

recommends that for higher accuracy demands, the real state of the atmosphere should be taken into account. Especially, means should be found to determine the influence of the deviations of the atmospheric layers from the hypothetical shape.

### Resolution No 3

The Symposium,

recommends that all possible preventive measures be taken by astrometric observers to minimize the effects of refraction. Careful site

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selections, using the appropriate scientific criteria is of utmost importance. Attention must also be given to, e.g. the design of buildings and the organization of the observing programme.

Resolution No 4

The Symposium,

recommends that established observing sites be investigated by all means possible, in order to determine the local refraction effects not corrected by the application of the general theories in use.

Resolution No 5

The Symposium,

recommends that since investigations to determine the influence of refraction on directions and distances, using two or more wavelengths, showed encouraging results, all efforts should be made to test these methods in the field and to bring them to a state, where they can be applied in astrometric and geodetic practice.

Resolution No 6

The Symposium,

recommends that since after extensive researches into refraction effects in geometric and trigonometric levelling there are still problems with refraction in relation to the current demands for higher accuracy, more investigations of the refraction be encouraged either using classical means or new methods and techniques.

Resolution No 7

The Symposium,

recommends that since the meteorological approach to refraction problems has led to encouraging results, further investigations should be undertaken along these lines, including the testing, development and application of improved atmospheric models, and improved methods for probing and remote sensing of atmospheric parameters.

Resolution No 8

The Symposium,

recommends, since both astronomers and geodesists are concerned with refraction problems, that this first cooperation between the IAU and the IAG in the field be continued, and that therefore a joint commission of the IAU and the IAG should be established with the participation of interested meteorologists and physicists, and that this recommendation be transmitted to the Executive Committees of the IAU and the IAG.

Resolution No 9

The Symposium,

recommends that in view of the possibilities of using different space laboratory facilities to investigate refractive effects in the atmosphere, steps should be taken by the IAU and the IAG to request various space agencies to consider such research.

Resolution No 10

The Symposium,

expresses its most cordial thanks to the IAU, the IUGG, the IAG, the Swedish Natural Science Research Council, the Wallenberg Foundation and the University of Uppsala for their sponsoring the meeting, to the Organizing Committees for the excellent arrangements made for a successful joint meeting, and to the University of Uppsala and its Geodetic Institute at Hällby for their kind hospitality.