“Belarus’s origins can be traced from the emergence in the late 9th century A.D. of Kievan Rus’, the first East Slavic state. After the death of its ruler, Prince Yaroslav the Wise, in 1054, Kievan Rus’ split into a number of principalities, each centered on a city. One, Polatsk (Polotsk, in Russian), became the nucleus of modern-day Belarus. In 1240, after the Tatar overthrow of Kiev, the dominant principality of Kievan Rus’, Belorussia and part of Ukraine came under the control of Lithuania. The resulting state was called the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Rus’, and Samogitia. Because territories inhabited by East Slavs of Kievan Rus’, Belorussia and part of Ukraine came under the control of Lithuania. The resulting state was called the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Rus’, and Samogitia. Because territories inhabited by East Slavs of Kievan Rus’, Belorussia and part of Ukraine came under the control of Lithuania. The resulting state was called the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Rus’, and Samogitia. Because territories inhabited by East Slavs of Kievan Rus’, Belorussia and part of Ukraine came under the control of Lithuania. The resulting state was called the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Rus’, and Samogitia. Because territories inhabited by East Slavs of Kievan Rus’, Belorussia and part of Ukraine came under the control of Lithuania. The resulting state was called the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Rus’, and Samogitia. Because territories inhabited by East Slavs of Kievan Rus’, Belorussia and part of Ukraine came under the control of Lithuania. The resulting state was called the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Rus’, and Samogitia. Because territories inhabited by East Slavs of Kievan Rus’, Belorussia and part of Ukraine came under the control of Lithuania. The resulting state was called the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Rus’, and Samogitia. Because territories inhabited by East Slavs of
“The new structure of the National Geodetic Network consists of the:
• Fiducial Astro-Geodetic Network (FAGS in Minsk);
• Precise Geodetic Network (Zero order reference network);
• 1st class Satellite Geodetic Network (First order reference network);
• National Detail Geodetic Network.

Connection between the FAGS station and the coordinate system ITRS/ITRF2005 was exercised with fixed binding to 9 IGS stations. Some details of the campaign are:
• Accuracy (RMS) of the coordinates: ±0.8 mm, ±0.3 mm, ±2.0 mm in North, East and Up components.

Network solution includes 4 IGS stations + FAGS stations. Some details of the 1st class Satellite Geodetic Network are:
• Number of points: 846;
• Accuracy (RMS) of the coordinates: ±2.2 mm, ±1.6 mm, ±4.2 mm in North, East and Up components.

(The) network solution includes 9 points of the Precise Geodetic Network. 306 points (36%) were compounded with old triangulation points (1st and 2nd classes Astro-geodetic network). (The) National Detail Geodetic Network includes 6,268 points” (National report of Belarus, S. Zabahonski, N. Rudnitskaya, Minsk 2012).

The contents of this column reflect the views of the author, who is responsible for the facts and accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing and/or the Louisiana State University Center for Geoinformatics (C4G).