



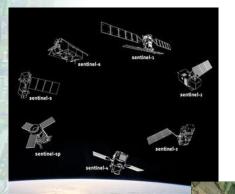
COPERNICUS IN BRIEF

- The Copernicus programme is a cornerstone of the European Union' efforts:
 - To monitor the Earth, its environment and ecosystems
 - To ensure its citizens are prepared and protected for crises, security
 risks and natural or man-made disasters
- Places a world of insight (data and information) about our planet at the disposal of citizens, public authorities and policy makers, scientists, entrepreneurs and businesses on a full, free and open basis
- Is a tool for economic development and a driver for the digital economy



Copernicus

COPERNICUS ARCHITECTURE



6 services use Earth Observation data to deliver ... SHOT (HIS)







Contributing missions



















Adopted budget appropriations 2014-2020

Space component - 3.394 M€ Service & In-situ component -897 M€

COPERNICUS SIX SERVICES

FULL, FREE
AND OPEN









THE SENTINELS

Key Features

Sentinel Mission and Status



SENTINEL-1:

4-40m resolution, 3 day revisit at equator



Polar-orbiting, all-weather,



SENTINEL-2:

10-60m resolution, 5 days revisit time

2 Sats in Orbit

Polar-orbiting, multispectral optical, high-res imaging

day-and-night radar imaging



SENTINEL-3:

300-1200m resolution, <2 days revisit

2 Sats in Orbit

Optical and altimeter mission monitoring sea and land parameters



SENTINEL-4:

8km resolution, 60 min revisit time

1st Launch in 2020

Payload for atmosphere chemistry monitoring on MTG-S



SENTINEL-5p:

7-68km resolution, 1 day revisit

in Orbit

Mission to reduce data gaps between Envisat, and S-5



SENTINEL-5:

7.5-50km resolution, 1 day revisit

1st Launch in 2021

Payload for atmosphere chemistry monitoring on MetOp 2ndGen



SENTINEL-6: 10 day revisit time

1st Launch in 2020 Radar altimeter to measure seasurface height globally







European Union Arctic Policy (1)

In 2014, the Council and European Parliament asked the Commission and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to develop an **integrated policy on Arctic matters**, and to develop a more coherent framework for **EU action and funding programmes**.

The Joint Communication sets out the case for an EU policy that focuses on advancing **international cooperation** and on promoting and contributing to **sustainable development**.

The integrated EU Arctic policy is therefore proposed in 3 priority areas:

- 1. Climate Change and Safeguarding the Arctic Environment;
- 2. Sustainable Development in and around the Arctic;
- 3. International Cooperation on Arctic Issues.







European Union Arctic Policy (2)

Many of the points raised in the Communication are linked to Space related aspects:

- "The lack of terrestrial communications means that space infrastructure has an increasingly important role to play..."
- "The operational infrastructure and services of Copernicus will provide input to Arctic research activities..."
- "Once deployed, the European Global Navigation System (Galileo) will offer coverage of the Arctic region..."
- "The EU will also promote an integrated pan-Arctic observing system through the GEO Cold Region Initiative..."



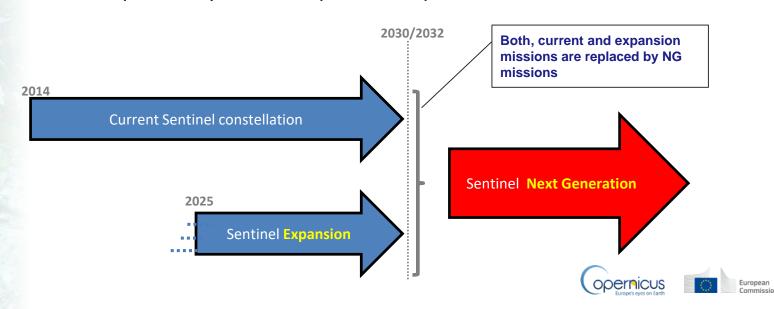




Space component evolution

The Copernicus Arctic/polar dedicated mission(s) will be developed as part of Sentinel Expansion missions in order to address the EU Arctic Policy challenges.

This initiative relies on DG GROW actions among which a Polar Workshop and more specifically a Polar Experts Group.





Polar Expert Group - conclusions

Prioritized Users' requirements

- **1. Sea ice** parameters (5) as **key to operational services** (navigation, marine operations ...) as well as to climate modelling
- 2. Iceberg and ice (glaciers, caps) with in total 5 parameters essential for climate change/sea level rise as well as for marine safety/navigation

3. Surface Fresh water as an important resource for the supply of water to populations as well as for transport activities

- 4. Permafrost monitoring,
- 5. Snow,
- 6. Ocean salinity.









Future Arctic mission-CIMR features

Following the experts' conclusions, it has been agreed with ESA to launch the initial phases for the development of 2 concepts of mission addressing the top priority requirements:

- 1. An imaging Passive Microwave Radiometer mission with <a href="https://newscape.com/high.co
- 2. A Topography altimeter mission specialised in nadir altimetry in Polar Regions.

A concept based on L-band SAR might also be considered to contribute to Arctic observation as identified in the EU Arctic Policy





