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D4.1 – User Uptake Plan M3



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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
CDTI	Centro para el Desarrollo Tecnológico Industrial
CSC	Copernicus Space Component
CUF	Copernicus User forum
DIAS	Copernicus Data and Information Access Services.
EARSC	European Association of Remote Sensing Companies
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
EEA	European Environmental Agency
EEEs	Copernicus Entrusted Entities
EGNOS	European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service
EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency
EO	Earth Observation
ESA	European Space Agency
EU	European Union
FRONTEX	The European Border and Coast Guard Agency
FWC	Framework Contract
JRC	EU Joint research Centre
PWC	Price Waterhouse Copper
RUS	Copernicus Research and User Support
SME	Small and medium Enterprise
TBD	To be determined

Definition of terms:

- **Copernicus Stakeholders:** the most generic reference to the large Copernicus family of individuals and entities involved in the Copernicus programme
- **Copernicus users,** refers to individuals, industries, research, public entities, etc. actually using and benefiting from Copernicus data, services and added value services
- **Copernicus potential users,** refers to the said individuals or communities, knowledgeable of Copernicus, that have not yet begun using it for the implementation of their mandate or obligations.
- **Copernicus Entrusted Entities (EEEs),** dedicated service providers through "Delegation Agreements" by the European Commission for the implementation and operation of Copernicus [core] services".

COPERNICUS ENTRUSTED ENTITIES	DOMAIN
EEA - European Environment Agency	Land
JRC - Joint Research Centre	Land
JRC - Joint Research Centre	Emergency
ECMWF - The European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts	Atmosphere
Mercator Ocean	Marine
ECMWF - The European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts	Climate Change
FRONTEX - Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union	Security
EMSA - European Maritime Safety Agency	Security
SatCen – European Union Satellite Centre	Security

- **Copernicus Service Providers**, dedicated service providers, either institutional or industrial, through Framework Contracts with the EEEs, for the development of core services
- **Copernicus downstream service providers**, dedicated service providers, either institutional or industrial, that implement the core services with specific added value assets.
- **Copernicus Networks** refers to the Copernicus Academy and Copernicus Relays
- **Copernicus Ecosystem**, refers to the overall Copernicus components and architecture: services, providers, users, EEEs, Relays, RUS, Academy, DIAS platforms, National Representatives, National Fora, Copernicus User Forum
- **Copernicus User Forum (CUF)**, EU Member States representatives assisting the Commission in relation to the implementation of existing Union legislation, programmes and policies, in the preparation of delegated acts and providing expertise to the Commission when preparing implementing measures, i.e. before the Commission submits these draft measures to a comitology committee
- **Copernicus data**, refers to raw data provided by geopositioning GNSS, Sentinel mission, third party contributing missions and in situ data
- **Copernicus information** refers to Copernicus data and Copernicus Services, either core or downstream added value

1 Content

1	Introduction	6
2	Copernicus User Uptake in Context	7
3	User Uptake Logic Flow	8
4	Top-Down Assumptions.....	9
5	User Uptake: Task Description and Plans.....	12
5.1	<i>Task 4.1 Selection of target stakeholders and potential sectors</i>	12
5.2	<i>Task 4.2 Matching activities.</i>	13
5.3	<i>Task 4.3 Formulation of policy recommendations</i>	17
5.4	<i>Task 4.4 Prepare collaborations to impact the market through Copernicus</i>	19

List of Tables

Table 1-1.	User Uptake Plan series of documents	6
Table 4-1:	Potential target sectors, beyond Copernicus domains, for CoRdiNet uptake	10
Table 4-2:	Mapping of existing workshops to piggyback upon.....	10
Table 5.1-1:	Uptake actions for the selection of target stakeholders and potential sectors	13
Table 5.2-1:	Uptake actions for the matchmaking activities.....	16
Table 5.3-1:	Uptake actions for the formulation of policy recommendations	18
Table 5.4-1:	Uptake actions for the preparation of pilot cases	20

List of Figures

Figure 1-1.	User Uptake Plan	6
Figure 3-1.	User Uptake Logic Flow	8
Figure 4-1:	Overview of intermediate users' benefits.....	10
Figure 5.2-1:	Workshop organisation approach and temporal phases	14

1 Introduction

The present document corresponds to Deliverable **D4.1 User Uptake Plan** (GMV/ R, PU) (M3, 31/12/2018) of the H2020 GA N° 821911. The User uptake Plan corresponds to task 4.1 and intends to identify relevant stakeholders and consider appropriate activities along the project, to ensure that stakeholders are kept engaged and trust relationships are built.

This objective is sought within the general goal of **WP4: to offer support in the preparation of pilot projects, to create business links between users and suppliers of Copernicus related innovative services.**

The identification of relevant stakeholders and engagement activities shall be done through two action plans that coherently build up upon each other in time and experience. Table 1-1 and Figure 1-1 below provide the evolution context sought in the User Uptake plan, through the series of document and along the project time-line.

Table 1-1. User Uptake Plan series of documents

Deliverable	Objectives
D4.1 User Uptake Plan M3	Identify relevant stakeholders and appropriate engagement activities.
D4.4 User Uptake Report M12	Monitoring, evaluating and updating the User Uptake plan. Keep record of activities performed and results.
D4.5 User Uptake Plan M12	Identify relevant stakeholders and appropriate engagement activities, in view of M1-M12 experience
D4.7 User Uptake Report M24	Monitoring, evaluating and updating the User Uptake plan. Keep record of activities performed and results.

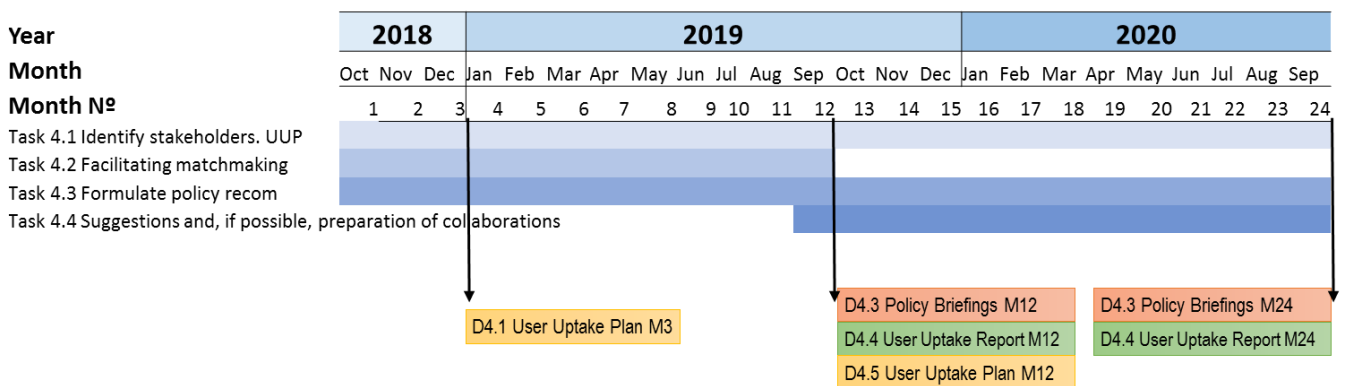


Figure 1-1. User Uptake Plan

This document focusses on the methodology and tentative actions to follow by the WP leader and partners in order to bring about effectively the four tasks to accomplish in this WP:

- Select the **target stakeholders** to engage in WP4, for the planned WP objective, and the **potential sectors**
- Plan the **matching activities** to mediate with potential user communities and facilitate introductory meetings, awareness workshops, support meetings with stakeholders’ advisory groups and technical teams.
- Formulate **policy recommendations** as a result of the analysis carried out in the matching activities.
- Prepare concrete domain collaborations to impact the market with the immediate intake of Copernicus services.

2 Copernicus User Uptake in Context

The European Space Strategy¹ states that *the Commission will:*

- Promote the uptake of Copernicus, EGNOS and Galileo solutions in EU policies where justified and beneficial, including in the short term, with measures introducing the use of Galileo for mobile phones, and critical infrastructure using time synchronisation.
- Facilitate the use of Copernicus data and information by strengthening data dissemination and setting up platform services, promoting interfaces with non-space data and services.
- Stimulate the development of space applications with a greater involvement of new actors from different domains.
- Together with Member States and industry, promote the efficient and demand-driven use of satellite communications, so as to foster ubiquitous connectivity in all Member States.

The unfolding of the Copernicus ecosystem evidences the consolidation and extend of Europe's programme for Earth observation. Quite often, however, Copernicus Relays, like CoRdiNet partners, verify the fact that while Copernicus is steadily better known beyond the main application domains (atmosphere, marine environment, land, climate change, emergency management and security), many potential users remain amazed at the edge cutting progresses while hoping to break through the technical, administrative, legal or economic handicaps that prevent them from using this new technology in their working areas. In short, many know about Copernicus, but only a few make effective use of the data (geopositioning, in situ or EO) and thematic services.

As a result of the difficulties found by Copernicus in penetrating markets and spreading transversally across domains and application areas, user uptake actions strive to support the emerging downstream ecosystem, which transforms Copernicus data and services into usable information by.

1. Raising awareness about Copernicus
2. Facilitating access to data and services
3. Supporting downstream actors

The potential of space solutions has not yet been fully exploited. The space sector needs to be better connected to other policies and economic areas. CoRdiNet is a coordinated support action for such uptake. Specifically, WP4 plans a set of uptake actions across new potential Copernicus users, exploring how to integrate the use of Copernicus in the daily or routinely tasks still not benefiting from space technologies, which in turn are bound by well-defined policies or economic goals. Possible sectors to engage are Regional Public Administrations, energy suppliers, insurance bodies or regional development agents.

¹ European Commission. Space Strategy for Europe. COM(2016) 705 final. <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2016/EN/COM-2016-705-F1-EN-MAIN.PDF>

3 User Uptake Logic Flow

The user uptake activities proposed under this WP may be understood as a sort of “dialogue” between two realities: the Copernicus achievements and some Copernicus gaps. The activities proposed are meant to link potential user needs and services near to market shall be the language to, eventually, reach out a common understanding between communities and, what is most important, a more extended use of the EO technologies in domains in which these technologies are not well consolidated.

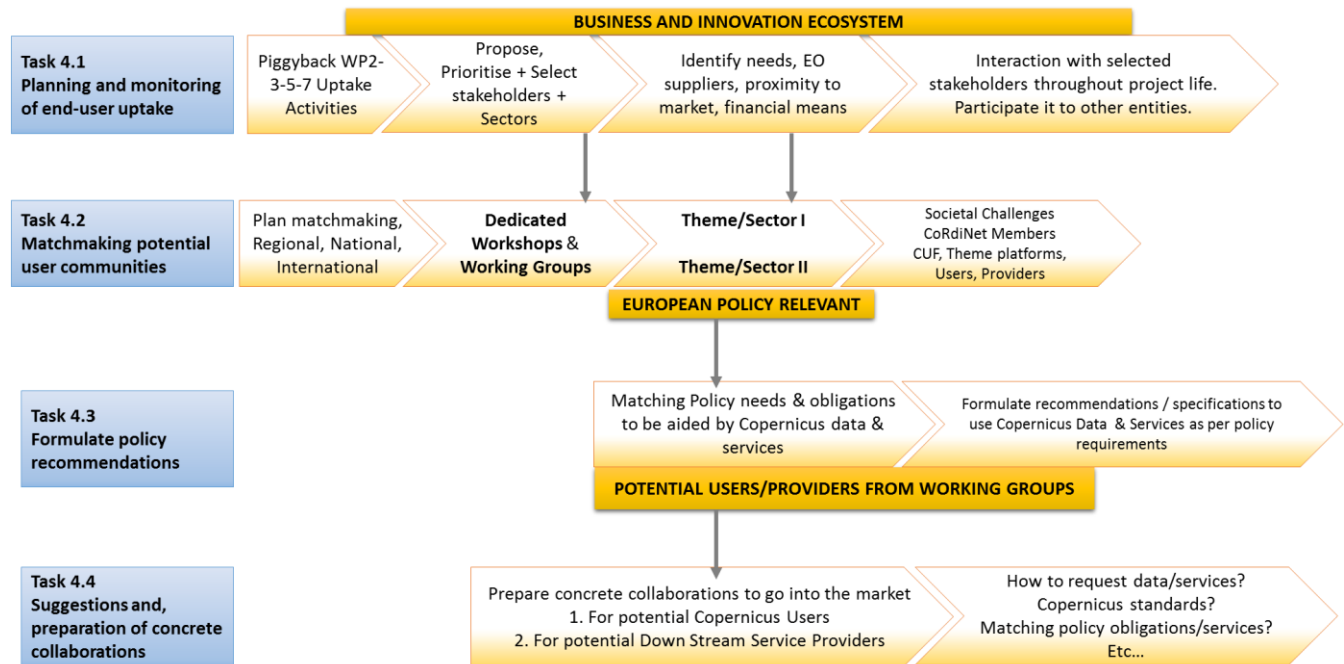


Figure 3-1. User Uptake Logic Flow

4 Top-Down Assumptions

Before addressing our understanding of the requirements for the User Uptake Plan along with the proposed task description, it is important to define some top-down assumptions and describe the proposed approach to run the present plan as much effectively, efficiently and smoothly as possible. In this regard, it is crucial to define a sound and pragmatic approach **to select the target stakeholders and potential sectors** to be addressed under the scope and budget of WP4 for concrete collaborations to hit the market shortly with the innovation allowed by Copernicus.

The proposed selection criteria both for stakeholders, sectors to take part in the uptake activities include the following:

- Contribution to EU policy objectives;
- Potential for growth and technological soundness;
- Expected socio-economic benefits;

Different studies have been conducted by the EC to determine the socio-economic benefits of Copernicus, in this regard we propose to take as reference the latest and very recent Copernicus Market Report developed by PwC at the end of 2016. As shown in the Figure below, based on PwC’s analysis, there is a defined set of sectors which are expected to benefit the most from EO and the Copernicus programme. Further details on Copernicus impact can be found at <https://www.copernicus.eu/en/about-copernicus/impact-copernicus>

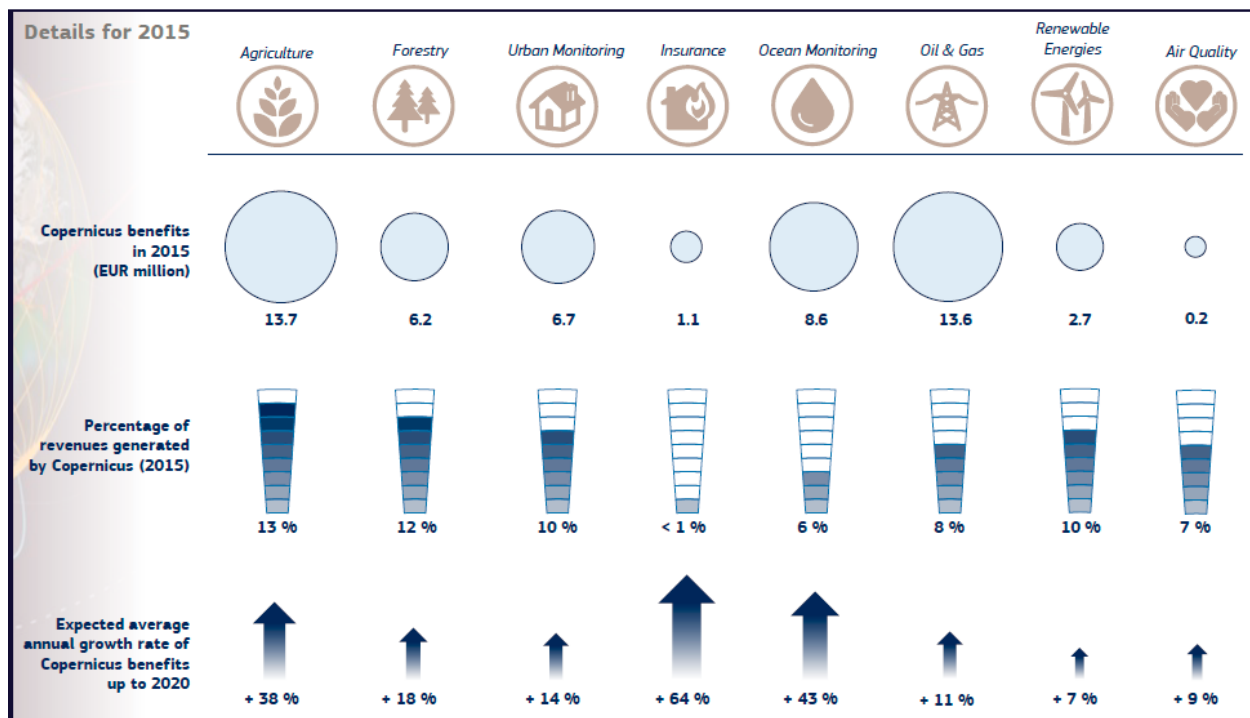


Figure 4-1: Overview of intermediate users' benefits²

Considering the above information, the consortium has prospected thematic sectors as most appealing for targeting stakeholders and uptake activities.

Table 4-1: Potential target sectors, beyond Copernicus domains, for CoRdiNet uptake

Sector	Annual socio-economic benefits (2015)	Expected growth rate of benefits up to 2020 CAGR: Compound Annual Growth Rate	Presence of relevant EU Policy
Public Administrations with reporting obligations	Very High (>15 M€)	Very High (CAGR >15%)	Yes
Agriculture & Forestry	Very High (>15 M€)	Very High (CAGR >15%)	Yes
Energy (oil & gas and renewable)	Very High (>15 M€)	Medium (CAGR 5-10%)	Yes
Blue growth (and ocean monitoring)	High (10-15 M€)	Very High (CAGR >15%)	Yes
Urban monitoring (and planning)	Medium (5-10 M€)	High (CAGR 10-15%)	Yes
Insurance	Low (<4 M€)	Very High (CAGR >15%)	Yes
Air quality/ Environment	Low (<4 M€)	Low (CAGR <5%)	Yes

Further to Table 4-1, CoRdiNet is open to other activity areas that could be subject to analysis and uptake activities like health, tourism, fishing and aquaculture, circular economy, environmental crime, development goals, etc. The actual final list shall be agreed in the course of Task 4.1 completion.

In addition, as reported in the table below, the consortium has made a short analysis of upcoming relevant Copernicus events, conferences, and already planned workshops that might be leveraged to tackle the domains of interest as well as target groups.

Table 4-2: Mapping of existing workshops to piggyback upon

Sector	Event already planned	Date	Place	Organiser	Attendant
11th European Space Policy Conference	Yes (take advantage of the numerous networking opportunities, benefit from a large visibility by becoming a partner of the event)	22-23/01/2019	Brussels	DG GROW	GMV
Copernicus' support to Sustainable Development Goals and International Agreements' Industry workshop	Yes	24/01/2019	Brussels	DG GROW	GMV
Atlantic4Space	Yes (Regional Planning Workshop)	25/01/2019	Southampton	ESA	GMV, IMR
Coordination of institutions involved as Copernicus Relays	Yes (presentation of User Uptake plans across Copernicus Relays, CopHub and CoRdiNet)	01/02/2019	Madrid	CDTI	GMV
TBD				BAVAIRIA EV	
TBD				TeRN	
TBD				ULEIC	
TBD				NEREUS	
TBD				IMR	

Combining the above mapping of planned workshops (Table 4-2) with the identified potential target sectors (Table 4-1), the consortium could easily select the target stakeholders and concretise the scope of specific working groups and dedicated

² Source: Copernicus Market Report (PwC) – November 2016

workshops in order to produce the concrete collaborations so that the Copernicus needs or services expressed by the stakeholders may operate in the market at the end of the project.

The consortium recommends that the target stakeholders and potential sectors may be kept short (1 to 3) and transversal to all or several regions represented in the Consortium, for the sake of effectiveness, for example

- Regional agricultural producers in [Mediterranean] regions seeking EO technologies for precision agriculture.
- Urban Authorities planning for sustainable agendas.
- Public administrations with reporting obligations for European policies
- Coast and Land Planning authorities and interest groups
- Media communication agencies
- Copernicus downstream service providers.
- Others

As chosen sectors may require different effort the consortium remains open to other possible balanced combinations of new domains to be explored. It shall be kept in mind that the methodology of defining the stakeholders needs and to ramp them up near the market, requires meticulous interactions, procedures, loops, reviews and updates of the stakeholders requirements.

5 User Uptake: Task Description and Plans

5.1 Task 4.1 Selection of target stakeholders and potential sectors

Objective: This task seeks to analyse the demand (needs) and supply sides of the EO services market at national and regional levels. Certainly, such analysis could be endless, awesome and well beyond the scope of CoRdiNet. Moreover, Copernicus EEEs hold a mandate to register, analyse and implement the engaged user community. Concerning the analysis of Copernicus stakeholders per thematic communities, DG GROW has run a four year FWC storing and analysing the user requirements for the next generation of the Copernicus Space Component (CSC). More than 3.000 requirements and needs have been expressed across European communities engaged in Copernicus.

Therefore, it is necessary to define the target stakeholders groups, thematic domains and scope of the selection. To this purpose, Task 4.1 shall leverage on WP2 stakeholder inventory, focussing on the “potential Copernicus users”. This term should be further acknowledged:

“Potential Copernicus users” comprise both Copernicus data and service **consumers and provides**. In other words, the consortium is equally interested in e.g.: a community of precision agriculture producers wishing to ingest EO technologies and/or a SME providing EO based agri-services, incipient or in need to penetrate the market. Another case could be that of local urban administrations needing to form and update the technical capacities of personnel involved in official reporting.

Method

Based on the knowledge of potential Copernicus users, advanced in the stakeholder inventory (WP2), CoRdiNet partners shall:

1. **Propose the key potential sector/s** to penetrate, on account of a notable interest on EO added value services or on account of the readiness of a downstream service to penetrate the market
2. **Propose candidate potential users.** If profile and interest of potential partners coincides across regions, mixed interest groups shall be organised, e.g.: public administration technicians having to report under the same policy frames across European regions.
3. **Prioritise** the potential users and sectors, based on
 - Contribution to EU policy objectives;
 - Potential for growth and technological soundness;
 - Expected socio-economic benefits
4. **Select** the potential thematic sectors and users. It is recommended to select a maximum of 3 thematic sectors, meaningful across the potential users and regions.
5. **Communicate** users their selection seeking a formal expression of willingness and consent to participate in the dedicated workshops or working groups.

Uptake actions to select target stakeholders and potential interest sectors.

Table 5.1-1: Uptake actions for the selection of target stakeholders and potential sectors

Uptake Action	Objective	Partner	Calendar
Contact regional stakeholders (potential Copernicus users/providers) listed in WP2 Stakeholder inventory	Let Stakeholders know about CoRdiNet Support in the creation of pilot projects to create business links between users & suppliers of Copernicus related services. Enquire about their interest to participate in the matchmaking activities/working groups/preparatory activities	BAVAIRIA EV GMV TeRN CNR ULEIC IMR	Starts M5 (Feb 2019) Ends M7 (Apr 2019) Contacts may be established in meetings listed in Table 4-2
Prepare an “expression of interest form” for potential users to manifest their interest. Include a description of objectives and purposes of the work package	Gather the expression of interest for the purpose of the priority analysis and eventual federation of users Publicize the objectives sought in this WP and actions	GMV IMR	Starts M5 (Feb 2019) Ends M5 (Feb 2019) Make the “expression of interest form” available through the web site
Communicate the final selection users and topics. Confirm the acceptance of selected users	Communicate the users involved in the matchmaking activities and the support for the preparation of pilot projects	BAVAIRIA EV GMV TeRN CNR ULEIC IMR	Starts M7 (Apr 2019) Ends M8 (May 2019)

Reporting

D4.2 Stakeholders Analysis M9, June 2019. This document will present a thematic classification of project stakeholders as well as the selected stakeholders to take part in the dedicated workshops and working groups operating towards the preparation of concrete proposals. They will be ranked within each theme according to their level of interest, Copernicus potential knowledge, maturity on EO service adoption, etc.

5.2 Task 4.2 Matching activities.

Objective:

This task seeks matchmaking potential Copernicus communities:

- Matchmaking potential **users with other users** (mainly institutional and aware of the chances to enhance policies through Copernicus information), to share openly the needs, strengths in using Copernicus information, uncertainties, technological gaps, training and adaptation capacity, validation of new data sets, timely availability of information, standards and data quality, costs, etc.
- Matchmaking service providers of the selected domains, with a focus set on downstream service providers, yet open to Copernicus core service providers under FWCs, in order to learn the experience of launching quality products into the market, the mechanisms for penetrating the market and being trustworthy for the end users.
- Matchmaking the previous groups, i.e.: potential users and close to the market down stream service providers, to establish a straight forward dialogue on the objectives and gaps found on either group.

Two key matchmaking activities are foreseen:

- Dedicated Workshops on the topics of interest chosen in task 4.1 above (tentatively 2 workshops), and

- Dedicated working groups with the chosen stakeholders

Organisation of Workshops targeting the relevant user communities of the selected transversal sectors with the objective to gather their requirements. Considering that the main objective of running user workshops will be to gather user requirements and needs, the consortium proposes to confine the thematic workshop audiences to a limited number of approximately 20 users selected among the most representative and relevant organisations in the sector.

Based on the experience won through the Copernicus Relays workshops already carried out, it is possible to identify 5 temporal phases, each one with specific actions, the good completion of which results in a successful organisation and execution.

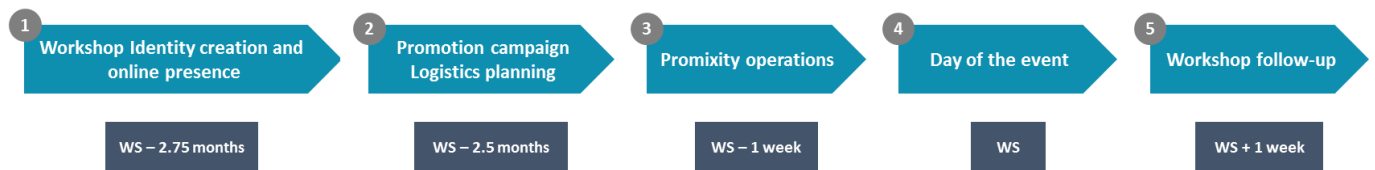


Figure 5.2-1: Workshop organisation approach and temporal phases

Phase 1: Workshop identity creation and online presence

This phase ensures that the workshop is ready to be promoted online. The main actions in this phase are:

- Event title and graphics identity selection
- Scope and objectives of the workshop selection finalised
- Preliminary programme approval (preliminary draft indicating the main themes to be covered during the event sessions)
- Preliminary selection of speakers and panellists submitted to the Commission
- Event website creation (with an appropriate registration form) and approval by the Commission
- Venue booking
- Event advertising on Copernicus.eu (including “In Focus” section)
- Invitation sent to approved speakers and panellists. The choice of key speakers shall be followed carefully, to gather a relevant audience, taking care of existing groups, associations, projects or value chain.

Phase 2: Promotional campaign and logistics planning

After the workshop promotion on the Copernicus and CoRdiNet website has started, it has to be properly advertised by relevant selected entities, namely the Relays, EARSC and relevant user communities, in order to reach the largest possible audiences...

Actions in this phase include:

- Sending regular updates on registrations (twice a month during the first phase, weekly when the event is one month away, and with a higher frequency in the last 10 days)
- Update the draft programme on a rolling basis with new approved and confirmed speakers and panellists
- Work on the logic structure linking the different presentations and elaborate on the discussion panel sessions (which questions to ask, why, how to stimulate a fruitful discussion)
- Manage and arrange Travel and Accommodation (T&A) of speakers and panellists, if needed

Phase 3: Proximity operations

This phase includes mainly the final logistics arrangements for the final set-up before the event:

- Final agenda formatted and printed for all participants
- Final participants list delivered to the Commission (biodata requirements fulfilled), printed for all the participants
- Catering order made (including special dietary requests)
- Podium poster design completed, approved by the client, and printed
- Participant kit ready (content TBD depending on the workshop subject matter)
- [If possible] All presentations gathered

Phase 4: Day of the event

On the day of the event, the organisers will come at least 1 hour before the official starting time and set-up everything that is needed:

- Sound checking
- Projector and computer checking
- Speakers' and panellists' tags sorted and ready
- Reception team ready (including badges, participant kits, etc.)

For what concerns the moderation of the event, the organisers have to:

- Manage time and respect the approved schedule
- Manage the discussion panels according to what has been agreed with the Commission
- Take the necessary actions to gather information to produce the operational minutes of the event

Phase 5: Workshop follow-up

- WP leader will gather the operational minutes and report 1 week after the event.
- Uploading of event presentations online (if required)
- Alerting the participants on the availability of material such as workshop report, presentations, and pictures from the event.
- The outputs of Task 1 will include for the organised workshop the following:

GMV will lead the organisation of WP4 workshops, in agreement with the Prime and partners.

Organisation of Working Groups from the selected stakeholders and topics

- **For potential Copernicus users** to facilitate the expression of EO needs in their sector, formulate technical specifications aligned with the bounding policies, shall try to manifest practical ways to request the Copernicus service, shall explore how to effectively integrate the Copernicus information into the traditional operations, shall evaluate the monetary advantages or disadvantages of integrating Copernicus data, etc.
- **For close to market downstream providers** how to show the service portfolio effectively, how to penetrate the market, how to provide the technical specifications, how to be commercial for people at large.

The working groups shall be articulated once the stakeholders may be selected. Tentatively, a working group could gather technicians from public administrations and laboratories having to elaborate analysis to report on the various environmental policies across Europe; in this case, the technicians from across regions could work together with even greater variety of knowledge, experiences and circumstances to share. The same would be true, for instance, for downstream service providers focussed on precision agriculture, green cities or blue economy, to mention just a few possibilities.

Phase 1: Working group identity: involves defining the working group identity on the basis of the theme to tackle and the institutions/end users/service providers involved. In this sense, working groups could and are desirable to be international.

Phase 2: Working group objectives: involves defining the focus of the Copernicus aspects to analyse in light of the policies that affect the working group. Elaborate policy briefings to the light of Copernicus data and services by M12.

Phase 3: Working group calendar of meeting sessions: involves defining the meeting sessions, either through physical meetings or through remote conferences. The group leader shall prepare working papers so that concrete progress is achieved.

Uptake actions.

In coordination with stakeholders and networking instruments defined in WP2 and materials provided in WP3 the following kind of activities are envisaged: introductory meetings, awareness workshops, support meetings with stakeholders’ advisory groups and technical teams.

Table 5.2-1: Uptake actions for the matchmaking activities

Uptake Action	Objective	Partner Lead	Calendar
Dedicated Workshop Topic I	Gather requirements to incorporate Copernicus information as soon as possible in light of the applicable sector policies Present Copernicus added value solutions, close to marker	GMV	M9, June 2019, tentatively
Dedicated Workshop Topic II (tentative, dependant on the scope of Wks I)	Gather requirements to incorporate Copernicus information as soon as possible in light of the applicable sector policies Present Copernicus added value solutions, close to marker	GMV	M12, September 2019, Tentatively
Dedicated working group	Gather requirements to incorporate Copernicus information as soon as possible in light of the applicable sector policies Contributions to the policy briefings –Task 4.3 below	GMV	2 meetings, tentatively between M4 –M12
Dedicated working group (tentative, dependant on the scope of Wks I)	Gather requirements to incorporate Copernicus information as soon as possible in light of the applicable sector policies Contributions to the policy briefings –Task 4.3 below	TeRN CNR	2 meetings, tentatively between M4 –M12

There is scope for spreading the activity of working groups by piggybacking other Copernicus relays activities such as introductory meetings, awareness workshops, support meetings with .stakeholders’ advisory groups and technical teams.

Reporting

- Workshops minutes
- Working groups minutes of Meetings
- Partial Contributions to the policy briefings –Task 4.3 below

5.3 Task 4.3 Formulation of policy recommendations

Objective:

This task seeks the preparation of policy briefings with recommendations from the experiences on the actions taken in Tasks 4.1 and 4.2 above, to promote and encourage end-user uptake at European, national, regional and local levels.

Method

1. The working groups shall take off from the **policies that frame their work, scope markets or reporting obligations**.

The following is just an example to illustrate the importance of revisiting the policies and pointing out where and how Copernicus services would be of use; Lets propose Water management as a chosen topic. The key policy document would be the [Water Framework Directive](#) (adopted on 23/10/2000) and other listed below³.

The key aspects of the implementation of the WFD are presented in factsheets called "Water information notes":

1. Coordination in international river basin districts
2. Identifying and assessing surface water bodies at risk
3. Managing groundwater
4. Managing artificial and heavily modified water bodies
5. Water services economics (recovering the costs)
6. Monitoring of water health
7. Intercalibration: a common scale to measure progress towards achieving the goals of the directive
8. Reducing pollution in European waters
9. Integrating water policy: linking all EU water legislation within a single framework
10. Climate change: addressing floods, droughts and changing aquatic ecosystems
11. From the rivers to the sea: linking with the new Marine Strategy Framework Directive
12. Public Participation in River Basin Management Planning

After 17 years of WFD, the EU's water policy has been successful in helping to protect our water resources⁴. Nevertheless, the [Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources](#), starting from 2012, aims to tackle the obstacles which hamper action to safeguard Europe's water resources and is based on an extensive evaluation of the existing policy. Lastly, the current EU legislative framework includes specific policies addressing specific challenges:

³ [Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy](#)

[A Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources](#)

[Addressing the challenge of water scarcity and droughts in the European Union \(Groundwater Directive \(2006/118/EC\)\)](#)

[Addressing the challenge of water scarcity and droughts in the European Union](#)

[The Drinking Water Directive](#)

[The Bathing Water Directive](#)

[Guidance document on adaptation to climate change in water](#)

[Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste-water treatment](#)

⁴ Source : <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex:52012DC0673>

- [River Basin Management](#)
 - Specific policy on [Groundwater](#)
- [Water Scarcity and Droughts](#)
- [Drinking Water](#)
- [Bathing Water](#)
- [Adaptation to Climate Change](#)
- [Emissions and Water Reuse](#)
- [Flood Risk Management](#)

The paragraphs above pretend to illustrate the relevance, richness and soundness of tackling the policy legal framework of the chosen topic so that the formulation of recommendations on the use of Copernicus information may be sound.

2. Thereafter, the groups will **elaborate on their needs for Copernicus information** for the very specific challenges, relevant subdomains and/or target user communities on the basis of a working document laid out by GMV and WP partners

Another example follows for illustration. Taking the case of Public Administrations having to report in the domain of environment (Natural environmental resources, quality and maintenance) the following issues or similar would concretise the needs for Copernicus information:

- Binding Regulation / Directive / Convention / Others
- Description
- Topic
- What are the environmental indicators of this norm that can be reported by remote sensing (models and / or direct measurements in situ)?
- What other information or needs of the standard would you expect to be able to measure using Copernicus earth observation data? Express freely your need or requirement, as precisely as possible
- Have you contracted products derived from Copernicus information? If yes, describe them
- If you do not use Copernicus, how long does it take to obtain the information through ordinary means and procedures?
- Frequency of reporting data according to the norm (daily, weekly, monthly, biannual, annual, other)
- Specify the necessary spatial resolution? (<1m, 1-5 m, 5-10 m, 10-50 m, 500-100 m, > 100 m) "
- Estimated cost of obtaining the information (euros / year)

Uptake actions.

Table 5.3-1: Uptake actions for the formulation of policy recommendations

Uptake Action	Objective	Partner	Calendar
Presentation of Policy Briefings to National CUF representatives (Extensive to DG GROW, TBD with REA)	Escalate the analysis and conclusions	BAVAIRIA EV GMV TeRN CNR ULEIC IMR	Draft at M12 Consolidated at M24

Uptake Action	Objective	Partner	Calendar
Presentation of Policy Briefings at National Copernicus Relays	Escalate the analysis and conclusions	BAVAIRIA EV GMV TeRN CNR ULEIC IMR	Draft at M12 Consolidated at M24

*Specific calendar of events per country with CUF representatives and Relays, TBD.

Reporting

Elaborate D4.3 Policy Briefings by M12 and M24. These documents are targeted at policy makers for them to consider project recommendations based on practitioners' experiences as supported by project evidences. They aim at influencing next EU, national, regional and local policies for making EO services in Europe bigger and wider, removing actual market barriers

5.4 Task 4.4 Prepare collaborations to impact the market through Copernicus

Objective:

As a natural evolution of the previous three steps, this task seeks collaborating with the stakeholders in the preparation of the specifications of their:

- Copernicus Information Requests, in the case of service requestors, and/or
- Marketing towards the right users the portfolio of added value services, in the case of added value Copernicus providers

Method

This method shall be further updated In D4.5 User Uptake Plan M12

The collaboration given to service requestors and added value providers in order to impact their markets with the introduction of Copernicus information will be such that no future consortium activities will be constrained or jeopardised by the support given. Neither GMV nor any other consortium members will

Each stakeholder shall select a true case of application or an implemented product to elaborate a Service Request Form, as real and close to market as possible

An unfolded market plan shall be displayed to determine:

- The stakeholders needing the product (local, regional, National)
- The frequency with which the product is needed
- The differential cost WRT conventional means
- The information gaps that remain uncovered by Copernicus information

Uptake actions.

Table 5.4-1: Uptake actions for the preparation of pilot cases

Uptake Action	Objective	Partner	Calendar
Presentation of the Pilot Case(s) to National CUF representatives (Extensive to DG GROW, TBD with REA)	Impact the market area with the acquired knowledge on how Copernicus information can systematically support the sector Policy requirements	BAVAIRIA EV GMV TeRN CNR ULEIC IMR	Consolidated at M24
Presentation of the Pilot Case(s) at National Copernicus Relays	Impact the market area with the acquired knowledge on how Copernicus information can systematically support the sector Policy requirements	BAVAIRIA EV GMV TeRN CNR ULEIC IMR	Consolidated at M24

*Specific calendar of events per country with CUF representatives and Relays, TBD.

Reporting

- Pilot case(s) description, as to how Copernicus information will be used in the immediate future for impacting the selected market area
- D4.6 Policy Briefings M24
- D4.7 User Uptake Report.