

The Copernicus Full, Free and Open Data Policy

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www.copernicus.eu



Space

Copernicus EU



Content

- Copernicus short introduction
- Open Data and Linked Open Data



Maros Sefcovic and Elzbieta Bienkowska, right, presented the European Commission's new space policy in late October. It focuses on improving people's daily lives and boosting Europe's competitiveness.

- The Copernicus FOF data policy and its delivery
- Copernicus Socio-economic benefits
- How is Copernicus shaping up?
- Where are we going next?

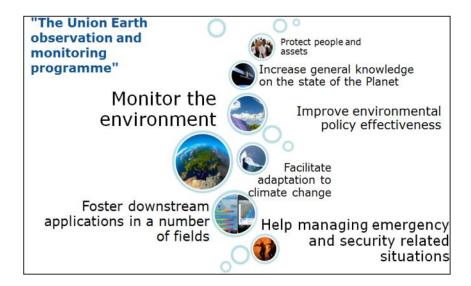




Copernicus

COPERNICUS IN BRIEF

- **Copernicus, a flagship programme** of the European Union:
 - Monitors the Earth, its environment and ecosystems
 - Prepares for crises, security risks and natural or man-made disasters
 - Contributes to the EU's role as a global soft power
- Adopts a full, free and open data policy
- Is a tool for economic development and a driver for the digital economy



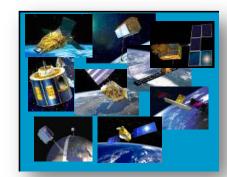




COPERNICUS – a multi-component system

Copernicus Space-based

6 services use Earth Observation data to deliver timely and reliable geo-information



Contributing missions





Bround-based in-situ

Adopted budget appropriations 2014-2020

Sentinels

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



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ΤΗΕ <u>SENTINELS</u>

Sentinel Mission and Status	
SENTINEL-1: 4-40m resolution, 3 day revisit at equator	2 sats in orbit
SENTINEL-2: 10-60m resolution, 5 days revisit time	1 Sat in Orbit
SENTINEL-3: 300-1200m resolution, <2 days revisit	1 Sat in Orbit
SENTINEL-4: 8km resolution, 60 min revisit time	1st Launch in 2020
SENTINEL-5p: 7-68km resolution, 1 day revisit	Launch in 2017
SENTINEL-5: 7.5-50km resolution, 1 day revisit	1st Launch in 2021
SENTINEL-6: 10 day revisit time	1st Launch in 2020

and Charters

Key Features

FULL, FREE AND OPEN Polar-orbiting, all-weather, day-and-night radar imaging

Polar-orbiting, multispectral optical, high-res imaging

Optical and altimeter mission monitoring sea and land parameters

Payload for atmosphere chemistry monitoring on MTG-S

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

Payload for atmosphere chemistry monitoring on MetOp 2ndGen

Radar altimeter to measure seasurface height globally









The Six COPERNICUS SERVICES

Security

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Monitoring the State of the Earth System Environment ...



opernicus

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European

Commission

 \checkmark = operational = in ramp up

CECMWF

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The value of open data: Open Data and Linked Open Data

- What is it?

- What are the expected benefits?



Linked Open Data

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- Open Government & Open Government data (2009-2011)
 - Free access to information
 - Offer possibility to freely use and re-use data/information
 - Lower barrier to ensure widest re-use
 - Promote a "look, take and play" approach
 - "Open" translates to data being
 - complete, primary (not only aggregated), timely, accessible, machine processable, non-discriminatory access, non-proprietary format, license-free, permanent, no usage cost
 - Linked Open data takes exploitation to new levels
 - Based on clear definitions, with URI identification, linked to other context data



The economic value of Open Data

- COM study: economic value of opening up and re-using public sector information are about 40 bn per year in EU (Vickery 2011)
- And for UK : 1,8 bn (Deloitte)
 - <u>2nd most</u> important type of data that executives see as most <u>valuable for</u> <u>strategy</u> <u>decisions</u>

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Syndicated data from third-party data providers (eg, market data, weather, etc)				52
Open data (eg, data released by governments)			48	52
Machine generated data (eg, sensors, smart grid, RFID, network logs, telematics, etc)			48	
Contact centre data (eg, audio conversations, text chats, customer emails, etc)		40		
Social media (eg, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, blogs, etc)	36			
Staff data (eg, Emails, calendars, instant messaging, etc)	35			
33 Location-based information (eg, GPS, mobile logins, etc)				
28 Other, please specify				
3 None of the above				
4				

Figure 1: % respondents to the question: "Which of the following types of data would your company benefit from the most in deciding on changes of strategy or developing new strategies?" Source: The Economist Intelligent Unit (2013), p. 41.

Vickery, G., 2011. Review of Recent PSI Re-Use Studies. Brussels: European Commission Directorate General/Information Society.





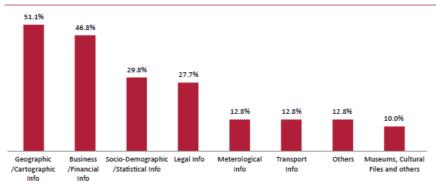
Popularity of Open Data Domains

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- Open data drives growth by <u>stimulating creation</u> <u>of firms</u> that reuse such gov data in innovative ways (150 companies focused on Spain on infomediary sector)
- Geographic and Cartographic info is an important favourite

Figure 4: Most Popular Open Data Domains: Percentage of companies working with specific domain of Open Data (n=150), Spain, 2012

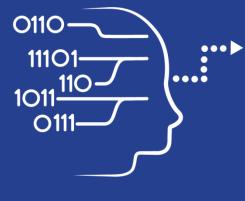


Source: Spanish Open Data Portal Annual Report, "Characterization Study of the Infomediary Sector", July 2012

In countries where organizations have moved to marginal/ zero cost charging models, the number of re-users increased by between 1,000% and 10,000% leading to an increase in revenues.



Copernicus Data Policy:



User Uptake

Full — Free — and Open

- What conditions apply?

- How is practically implemented?

- For which components of Copernicus?



Commission Delegated Regulation 1159/2013

establishes registration and licensing conditions and defines criteria for restricting access



- Consistency with INSPIRE Directive (compliance), Charter of Fundamental Rights, Open Data Policy Directive (Digital Agenda for Europe)
- Supports free and open data policy intentions expressed by COM, ESA
- Third countries/international organisations to have access
- Reiterates Copernicus as European contribution to GEOSS
- Free of charge in order to capitalise on social benefits
- Protects/maintains IPR and License conditions of third party inputs
- Restrictions re privacy, security interests of the Union (MS are key players)
- *Priority of access to users from countries/orgs contributing to programme*
- Rights of redistribution, adaptation, modification and combination
- Distinguishes discovery, view and download
- Registration at level of download

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Increased demand following lowered charges

2012

ABOUT GMES AND DATA : GEESE AND GOLDEN EGGS

by Geoff Sawyer and Marc de Vries

Under an assignment from the European Space Agency

A Study on the Economic Benefits of a Free and Open Data Policy for Sentinel Satellite Data

> Study examines the chain of economic effects of lowered PSI re-use charges



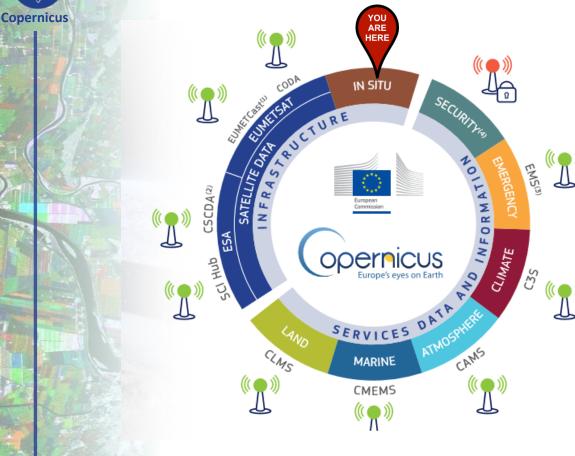
by Geoff Sawyer and Marc de Vries Under an assignment from the European Space Agency

Case study	PSI domain	Price cut re- use charges	Increase in demand
Austrian Cadastre (POPSIS + Koski)	Topographical data	Up to 97%	Factor 2 – 7 in number of downloads ³⁴
DECA (POPSIS)	Danish address data	almost 100%	Factor 100 in number of re-users
KNMI (POPSIS)	Dutch meteo data	80%	Factor 10 in number of re-users, 90% of them being SMEs
MET.NO (POPSIS)	Norwegian meteo data	100%	Factor 30 in numbers of unique weekly re-users, majority being SMEs
Spanish Cadastre (POPSIS + Koski)	Spanish topographical data	100%	 Factor 80 – 100 in numbers of downloads Factor 25 in numbers of re-users
Houghton study	Australian: - Topographical data - Statistical data Hydrological data	- almost 100% - 100% - 100%	 172%Factor 3 in product downloads
	- Hydrological data		Factor 100 in data requestsFactor 2 for extractions of re-use

Figure 3-4: Overview of increases in demand following lowered PSI re-use charges



Implementation - Access to different parts



Services Data and Information =

Added value products, indicators Models Archives, Near Real Time and Forecasts products

Note: Copernicus in situ component provides in situ data access internally to Copernicus services. It is not delivering in-situ data to the end-users.

Satellite Data =

Access to images in NRT Sentinel and contributing missions Access to archives

Note: Copernicus contributing mission data retains provider IPR, hence different license conditions as regards end-user.

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- 4 data access points:
- 2 managed by ESA:
 - Scientific Data Hub (SCI Hub) : https://scihub.copernicus.eu/
 - Copernicus Space Component Data Access (CSCDA): https://spacedata.copernicus.eu/
 - 2 managed by EUMETSAT:
 - EUMETCast: <u>www.eumetcast.com</u>
 - Copernicus Online Data Access (CODA): Soon available



Third party Space Data is distributed respecting providers' License conditions





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Access to Services Data and Information

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6 Thematic Copernicus Services:

INSPIRE compliance

- 5 are under Full, free and open access:
 - Land (CLMS)
 - Marine (CMEMS)
 - Atmosphere (CAMS)
 - Climate (C3S)
 - Emergency (EMS)

- 1 restricted access for MS authorities
 - Security



Ingested Third Party Data is distributed (or not distributed) respecting providers' License conditions





How is Copernicus shaping up?

User Uptake

- Satellite data uptake

- Services Data and Information uptake



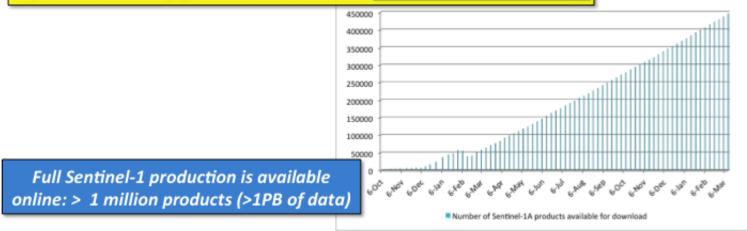


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Sentinels Data – Systematic Production

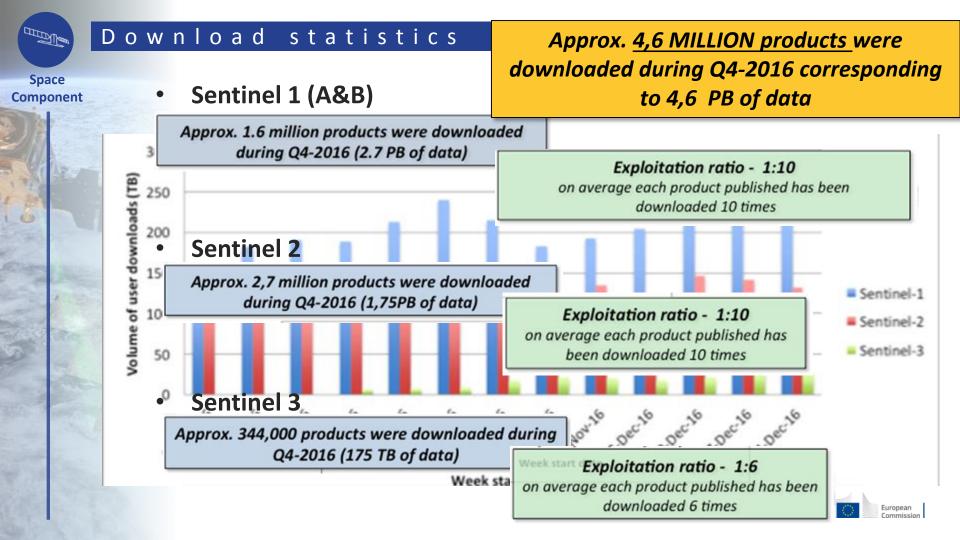
In 2015 an average of 3 TB of core products was generated daily

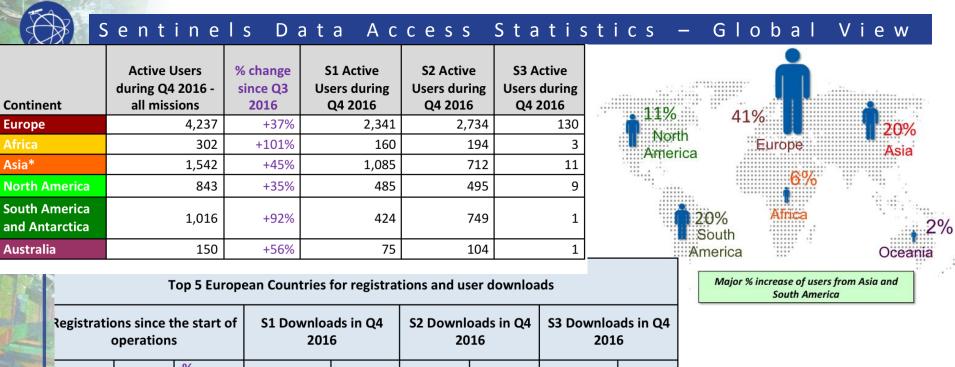
By end 2016 this figure has increased to more than 8 TB a day lable for download



Sentinel-3A Level-1 products gradual release to all users started in Q4-2016 Full Sentinel-2A production is available online: >560,000 products (>500 TB of data)

Statistics: 7 February 2017





	Registrations since the start of operations		S1 Downloads in Q4 2016		S2 Downloads in Q4 2016		S3 Downloads in Q4 2016		
	Country	#	% increase	Country	#	Country	#	Country	#
	Germany	4,270	15%	The Netherlands	72,198	Slovenia	332,868	UK	32
	JK	3,247	7%	Italy	70,186	France	284,682	France	27
	taly	2,545	2%	France	53,865	Austria	112,934	Austria	23
	France	1,752	7%	UK	39,193	UK	71,622	Italy	23
1	Spain	1,655	20%	Denmark	31,404	Poland	51,605	Germany	20





Copernicus as a driver for economic growth

Copernicus

Copernicus space and *in situ* data



Copernicus **Downstream Services** Services "Copernicus Economy" User Uptake Users **Markets and Applications Service Domains**



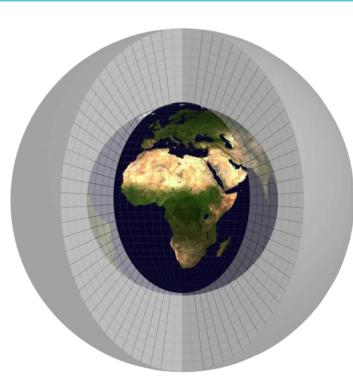
European

Commission

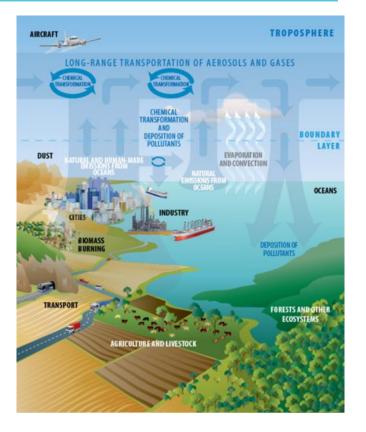


WALKING IN THE STEPS OF WEATHER PRED.

Atmosphere Monitoring



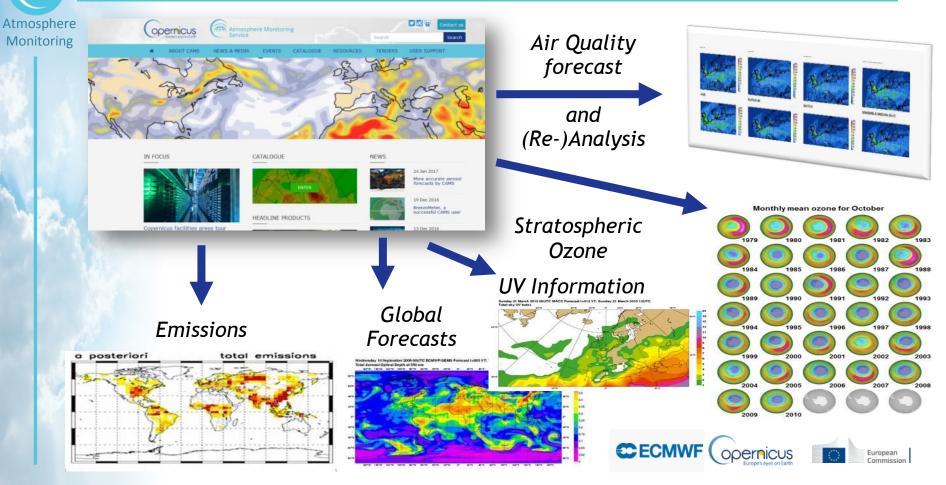
Combining observations and numerical models allow delivering analyses ("maps with no gaps") and forecasts





Atmosphere Monitoring Service

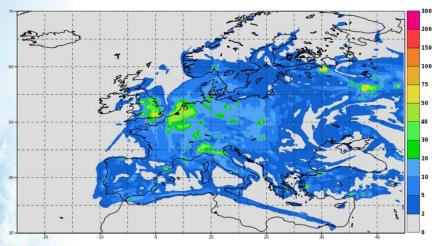
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CAMS PORTFOLIO: REGIONAL PRODUCTS

Atmosphere Monitoring

Monday 14 November 2016 00UTC CAMS Forecast t+000 VT: Monday 14 November 2016 00UTC Model: ENSEMBLE Height level: Surface Parameter: Nitrogen Dioxide [μg/m3]

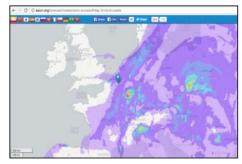


For regulatory pollutants (O_3 , NO_2 , SO_2 , $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10} ...) and other key species:

- Real-time analyses and forecasts (4-day)
- Interim reanalyses (shortly after the end of each year)
- Reanalyses based on validated observations (when Airbase is updated)

Some users

aqicn.org (International)



SafeAdviser (Latvia)

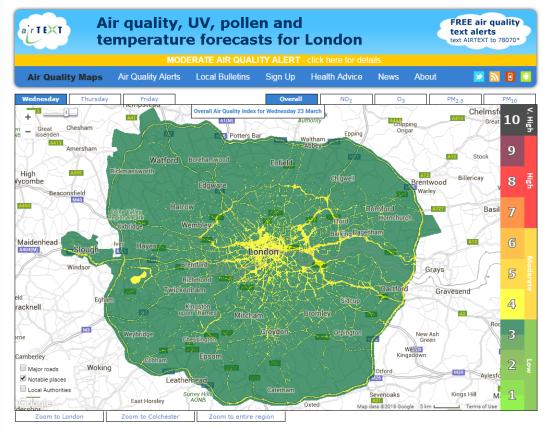
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... to local product: *air*TEXT AIR QUALITY

Atmosphere Monitoring



Free air pollution, UV,

Free air pollution, UV, pollen and temperature forecasts for Greater London and the South East.

Currently provides free air quality alerts to more than 15,000 subscribers

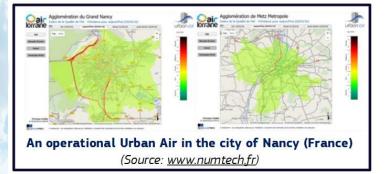




... to local product: Case Study NUMTECH









About 10% of the data used in Urban Air stem from Copernicus. In particular, it represents most of the data used to analyse the background pollution, which makes it one of the key inputs of Urban Air. NUMTECH expects from €1 to 10M of annual revenues on the Env&You project, so Copernicus should generate from €100K to €1M of annual revenues on this project.

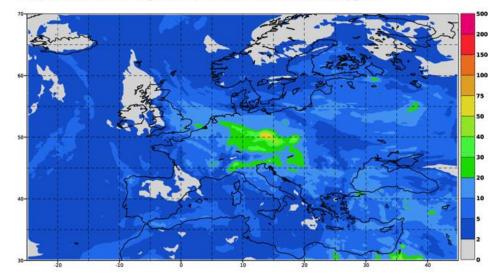
On its initial market, Urban Air should enable NUMTECH to double their turnover in the short term on markets abroad, where the lack of background information on air quality is an obstacle. Copernicus should generate revenues from new markets by selling environmental data to

new types of clients (sports, real estate parties, etc.) **10 job positions will thus be created.**



Bringing results to citizen – impact on personal behaviour → health → public health expenditures

Thursday 09 February 2017 00UTC CAMS Analysis t-024 VT: Wednesday 08 February 2017 00UTC Model: ENSEMBLE Median Height level: Surface Parameter: PM2.5 Aerosol [µg/m3]



Example:

High pollution event (esp. PM 2,5 affecting Brussels 8-12 Feb 2017)





Bringing results to citizen – impact on personal behaviour → health → public health expenditures



OUR SOURCES

Contains modified Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service information 2017

Neither the European Commission nor ECMWF is responsible for the use of the data done by Plume Labs South America Model : GMAI/CPTEC/INPE

AEROS (Japan) AIR BREIZH (France) AIR C.O.M. (France) AIR Lorraine (France) Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente (Portugal) Air Now (USA) Air Quality Ontario (Canada) HLUG (Germany) Ilmanlaatu nyt (Finland) Ingurumen eta Lurralde Politika Saila (Spain) Ontario Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (USA) Portail de l'Environnement du Ó

(d)

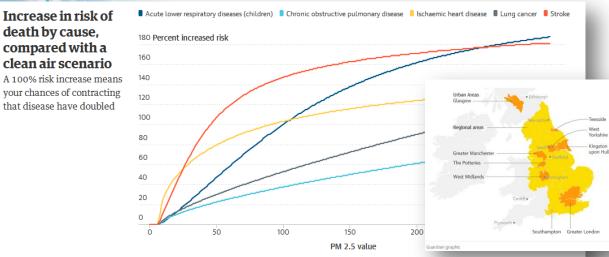
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Health risks and associated costs

Atmosphere Monitoring

- E.g. PM 2.5 value of 40 = 20% increased risk Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Benefit at individual's level also translates to avoided costs associated to sick leaves, healthcare See *The Guardian* Feb 14 & 15, 2017:

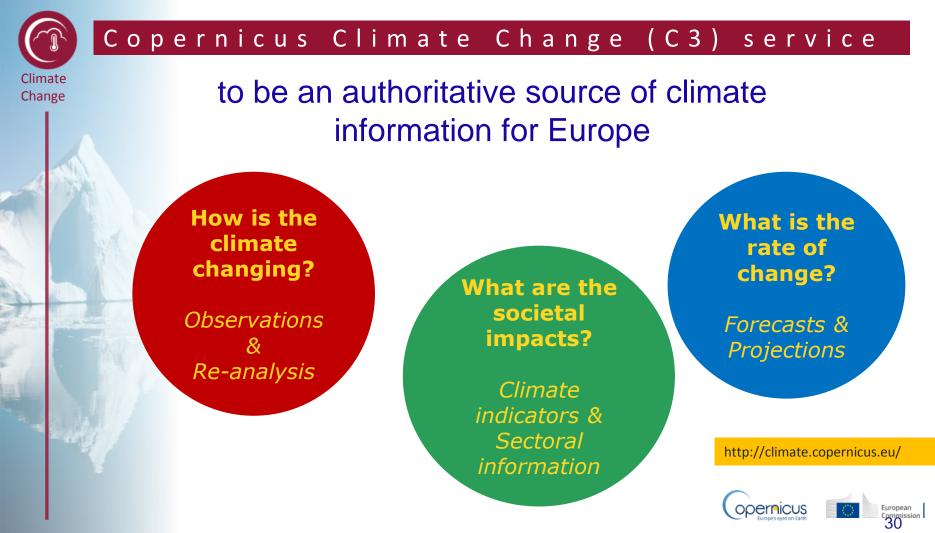
About 50,000 Britons die prematurely each year from respiratory, cardiovascular and other illnesses associated with pollutants such as NO2, particulate matter (PM) and ozone.



The public health costs have been estimated at £20bn a year, with 6m working days lost each year as a result of the externalised costs of polluting emissions.



Sources: Greenpeace, World Health Organization, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation





Roadmap of products

Consistent Climate Data Store - ~ 33 ECVs & indicators -Observed, re-analyzed and model projected products

ATMOSPHERE

Surface Air Temperature Surface Precipitation Water Vapor Surface Radiation Budget Earth Radiation Budget Carbon Dioxide & Methane Ozone & Aerosols Cloud properties Wind Speed & Direction Upper Air Temperature Other Long-Lived GHGs

OCEAN

Ocean Color Sea Ice Sea Level Sea Surface Temperature Global Ocean Heat Content

CO2 partial pressure Ocean Activity Sea Surface Salinity Current Salinity

LAND

Snow Cover Glaciers & Ice Caps Albedo FAPAR Fire Disturbances Ice Sheets Lakes Permafrost Land Cover Leaf Area Index Soil Moisture





How can **benefit** you?

Copernicus: Open data for Planning | Policy-making | Products

Copernicus is the EU's Earth observation programme providing data and information services for use by policy-makers and public authorities, businesses, citizens and scientists alike.

Anyone can access it at no cost.





EDgE bridges the gap between the data generated by climatological and hydrological models and the information needed by decision-makers.

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Set climate change reference

- **RCP = Representative Concentration pathway** (chosen IPCC trajectory, e.g. radiative forcing)
- GCM = Global Climate Model
- Hydrodrological model

Simple presentation

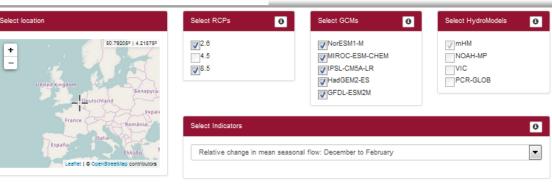
- Maps and time-series plots
- Narrative films

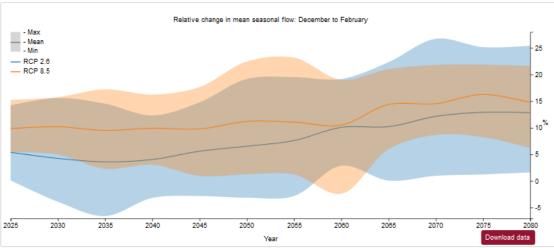
Uncertainty and model skill

For seasonal forecasts & long-term projections How best to visualise/ disseminate?

Access to underlying data

- Subset of point data
- Gridded data to drive models
- NetCDF/ csv files/ GIS format

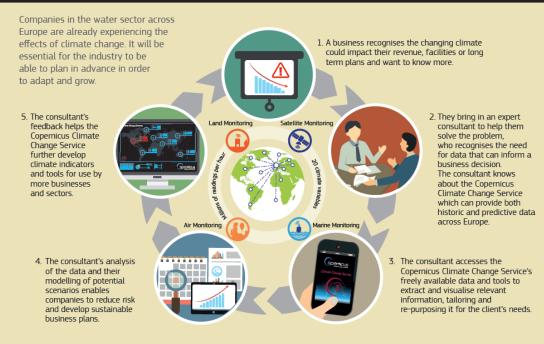








How Copernicus data can transform the water sector



Copernicus can provide data and tools to ensure resilience, develop policy, protect health, unlock growth and understand the climate.









Consultation on "Space Strategy for Europe" (2016)



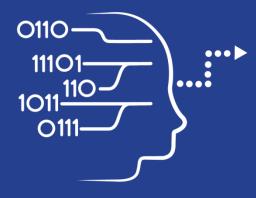
Marcs Sefcovic and Elzbiela Bierkowska, right, presented the European Commission's new space policy in late October. It focuses on improving people's daily lives and boosting Europe's competitiveness.

- 52% of respondents expressed an interest in Copernicus data:
 - environment, pollution & climate (28%)
 - agriculture and land use (23%)
 - emergency services (16%),
 - security and defence (14%),
 - maritime applications (13%), forestry (13%), Transportation (13%),
 - renewable sources of energy (10%)
- 53% consider data access as a moderate to serious difficulty
- Access to all Copernicus <u>data</u> is deemed most relevant (68%)
- Access to <u>tools</u> is considered the second most important element (33%)
- Access to a <u>market place</u> seems least relevant (17%).



424 online replies

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User Uptake

Copernicus

The Expectations and Observed Impacts



Early findings from impact study (2012)

Copernicus

- Data Policy has the potential to <u>create employment and growth</u> through the development of value adding GMES services
- While this could potentially benefit industry in third countries to the detriment of European industry, experience in both individual Member States and the US suggests that <u>opening up data markets will contribute to developing the market</u> <u>by tapping into latent demand</u>
- Can serve as a major <u>catalyst for the development of the downstream sector</u> through the policy of free and open data access, to encourage value added integrators and wider downstream users to develop customised data products, services and applications for users
- offers significant opportunities for SMEs: The policy of full and open access within both GMES and Galileo will encourage SMEs to enter the market and lower market entry barriers since commercial high-resolution EO data is very costly.
 - » Impact of European Space Policy on European Space Manufacturing and the Services Industry; Executive summary; July 12th 2012.





Benefits expected from Copernicus

Copernicus

- Support the vital task of monitoring the environment (public sector)
- Create new jobs and business opportunities (enterprises service and space manufacturing)
- Create indirect benefit through accurate earth observation supply to economic segments such as transport, oil and gas, insurance and agriculture

Copernicus cost-benefit assessment predicted:

- Cost per EU inhabitant will be ~€1.07 per year
- Expected cumulative financial benefit by 2030 is ~€30 Bn comparable to 0.2% of the EU GDP
- For every €1 spent we get a **return of ~€3.2**
- An estimated <u>minimum</u> of **~48,000 jobs** will be created over the period 2015 -2030
- Estimated downstream market potential turnover will be **~€1.8 Bn** by 2030

Final evaluation (2016) of GMES Initial Operations 2011-2013

- Around 90% of our GMES user respondents stated that the relevant data would not have been available without FOF policy
 - For just less than half of this group, respondents indicated that there would have been no usable substitute for their data requirements.
 - GMES services are delivering reasonably high levels of additionality, perhaps on the order of 30-50%.
- figures that suggest some users may be able to save around €100,000 a year from using GMES-derived services,
 - resulting from productivity gains (same or better information service with the same or fewer staff), or
 - a reduction in external purchases of data.

Copernicus

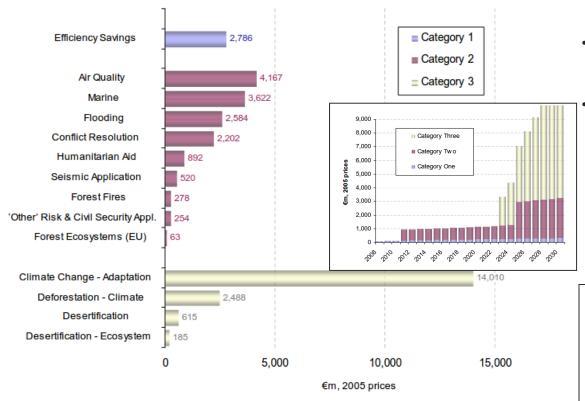
small number of survey respondents indicated that they had seen an increase in their annual income as a result of their use of GMES-related services, and that this ranged from €50,000 to €700,000 a year.



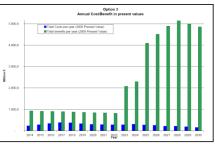


Economic Benefits through better Policies - 2006 impact assessment PwC

Figure 7-1: Summary of the Main GMES Benefits by Policy Issue



- Cat 1 = efficiency gains during implementation of policies
- Cat 2 = availability of better data at EU level during policy formulation
 - Cat 3 = availability of better data during policy formulation at global level, eg. Climate change



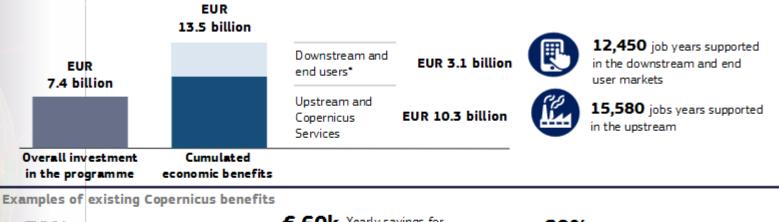
Source: PwC analysis Note: Excludes Terminal Values



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Overall benefits – Market study Nov 2016

Cumulated impacts over 2008 - 2020





5%

Cost reduction of a precision farming service in Austria. thanks to Copernicus

Productivity gain for fish farmers, by monitoring toxic algal blooms



€ 60k Yearly savings for each construction company using a work progress monitoring app

50%



Copernicus-based forecasts generate 50% more benefits to solar energy producers than traditional forecasts





Higher accuracy for analysis of the impact of trans-boundaries pollutants on air quality



Benefits of Copernicus on the insurance market in 2015



Economic benefits – Market study Nov 2016

Oil & Gas

Renewable Energies

Air Quality

Copernicus

• Economic benefits in value chains



- Proportion of data from Copernicus



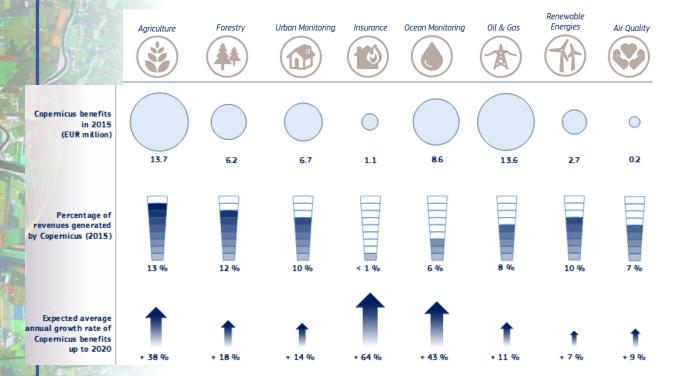
- Benefits in millions
- Percentage of revenues generated by Copernicus in 2015
- Expected annual growth rate of benefits by 2020
 - For intermediate users
 - For end users



Economic benefits – Market study Nov 2016

Copernicus

• Economic benefits in value chain – e.g. intermediate users



• Agriculture Most promising market Range of players Highest penetration rate

 Air quality
 Relatively new
 Public agencies, associations & authorities
 Low willingness to pay



Economic benefits – Market study Nov 2016

Copernicus

• Economic benefits in value chain – e.g. intermediate users

136

27

0.2

Copernicus benefits in 2015 (EUR million) Agriculture

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137

6.2

67

 Forestry
 Urban Monitoring
 Insurance
 Ocean Monitoring
 Oil & Gas
 Renewable Energies
 Air Quality

 Image: Comparison of the stress of th

1.1

• Agriculture Most promising market Range of players Highest penetration rate

Percentage of revenues generated by Copernicus (2015)

Expected average annual growth rate of Copernicus benefits up to 2020 In 2013 around 5.5 million people died as a result of air pollution. Its economic impact is in significant: in 2010, it represented EUR 15 billion end from lost work days, EUR 4 billion from age healthcare costs and EUR 1 billion from at damage to buildings in the EU alone.

86

ir quality ely new agencies, associations authorities Ilingness to pay

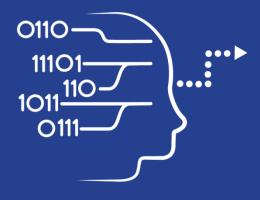


Dependence on Space – Impact of Loss

Copernicus

- An alternative way to look at benefits in an illustrative way
- Looking at economic interdependence between economic sectors
- Starts from premise that space is a tool a loss would propagate and dependencies would materialise through negative impacts at the level of each economic actor of dependence chain
- To assess asset loss propagation in European economy
 - Elaboration of dependence characterisation direct or indirect
 - Includes sector dependence on foreign vs. European infrastructures
 - Comprehensive segmentation of mutually exclusive sectors
 - Prime users characterised by: adoption rate, reliance severity, mitigation capacity through alternatives
 - Econometric modelling based on input-output interdependencies of sectors





User Uptake

Copernicus Data:

What next?





Practical considerations to apply & Next steps

- Restrictions: "Security interests shall be balanced against the interest of the users and the environmental, societal and economic benefits "
- Data that is not exploited is as good as no data
- Costs arising should rather be an investment into the innovative process
- Next step of dissemination to focus on ease of transaction, clarifying ontologies used (INSPIRE!), working on linking of data





COPERNICUS BIG DATA APPROACH

- Copernicus
- Imminent launch of a Data Access and Information Service (DIAS)
- Intention to procure parallel services from three suppliers:
 - 3 platforms to provide equal access to the basic data and services
 - Run by 2 entrusted entities: EUMETSAT (1 platform) and ESA (2 platforms)
- Overall ensuring that Copernicus data is easily accessible and used!





Success story - In-situ data ingestion

In situ

- In-situ (incl. meteo) data providers' networks are very often organised as membership organisations
- Often a partnership with a network entails a cumbersome and time-consuming procedure where the network needs to close individual agreements with each of its members
- Thank you for an important breakthrough: ECOMET and EUMETNET General Assemblies have agreed to a general overarching and comprehensive license agreement (instead of multiple licenses for multiple operators) [as of spring 2017]
 - This is a good example which can be used to engage/encourage other networks to apply the same efficiency approach.





Thank you

All data is accessible via copernicus.eu













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