



COSMOS2020 NEWSLETTER #8

25 September 2015



Horizon 2020 Space Information Days 2015 09 – 10 November 2015 in Brussels

Registration for Brussels is now open!

This infoday on Space in Horizon 2020 provides first-hand information on the content of the coming calls and brings interested actors together for matchmaking. The event is co-organised by the European Commission and COSMOS2020, the network of National Contact Points (NCP) for Space.

You have also the alternative to register yourself just for the Online Partner Search Database without attending one of our events.

[Register now!](#)

EC published the SPACE draft work programme



The European Commission has published several draft work programmes just before the adoption process of the work programme to provide potential participants with the currently expected main lines of the work programme 2016-2017.

Please note: the work programmes are not yet endorsed by the Commission and they do not in any way prejudice the final decision of the Commission. The adoption and the publication of the work programme by the Commission are expected in mid-October 2015. Only the adopted work programme will have legal value.

The following two SPACE calls are expected open on 10 November 2015:

Earth Observation

EO-2016 (1-3)

Deadline on 3 March 2016

Overall indicative budget EUR 21.85 million

Competitiveness of European Space Sector

COMPET-2016 (1-5)

Deadline 03 Mar 2016

Overall indicative budget EUR 65.85 million

[Draft Work Programme SPACE 2016/2017](#)



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Satellite Masters Conference 20 – 22 October 2015 in Berlin

GSA, the European GNSS Agency, invites you to the SATELLITE MASTERS CONFERENCE. Participants can explore opportunities from the emerging satellite market. Also benefit from learning more about the impact of Space on the digital economy.

There are many opportunities for networking with leading institutions and industry stakeholders, start-ups, and award-winning entrepreneurs. Registering for the Satellite Masters Conference 2015 is free, but required in order to attend. Registration is open until the 5th of October.

[Further Information & Registration](#)



The Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring service becomes fully operational!

The service has been fully operational since May 2015, following the signature of the Delegation Agreement between the European Commission and Mercator Océan in November 2014. Entrusted by this agreement with the responsibility for the operation of the service, Mercator Océan has coordinated the transition of the service from a pilot phase to an operational one.

On November 11th 2014, Mercator Océan, the French centre for analysis and forecasting of the oceans, was entrusted by the European Commission to manage and implement the marine component of the European Union's Copernicus programme: the Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS). With a budget of up to €144 million, Mercator Océan is committed to operating the service on behalf of the European Commission for the next six years, up until 2021.

[Further Information](#)



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UN Spider Featured – Data Application of the Month: Forest Fires

International cooperation networks aim to improve the management of forest fire by focusing on response, reconstruction, prevention and preparedness. Satellite imagery contributes to all four phases in the risk management cycle by providing information about forest fire occurrence and factors which can lead to high fire danger.

Forest fire is a natural hazard which can lead to large destruction of natural areas and livelihoods. Causes of forest fires include lightning, environmental factors such as weather, fuel and topography, or human activities such as agricultural burning and arson. However, forest fires that are difficult to control can destroy big settlement areas, ecosystems, human lives and properties. Around 330-431M ha around the world is affected by forest fire every year (cf. Giglio et al. 2010). Forest fire is often defined as an uncontrolled fire in a forest area. Causes of forest fires include lightning, environmental factors such as weather, fuel and topography, or human activities such as agricultural burning and arson. Small forest fires are a part of the natural system and can benefit the ecosystem by renewing vegetation. However, forest fires that are difficult to control can destroy big settlement areas, ecosystems, human lives and properties. Persistent dry periods with high evaporation and low precipitation increase the risk of forest fires. The presence of strong winds makes it even more difficult to control forest fires and increase the damage dramatically.

[*Application of the Month*](#) [*Knowledge Portal*](#)



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