Copernicus Programme 2014-2020

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The Council agreed on a **general approach** concerning the "Copernicus programme", the space programme for monitoring the Earth from the space, with a view to entering into negotiations with the European Parliament for its timely adoption.

Copernicus shall be a civil, user driven programme under civil control, building on the existing national and European capacities, as well as ensuring continuity with the activities achieved under the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES).

Copernicus shall consist of the following components:

- a service component ensuring delivery of information in the following areas: atmosphere monitoring, climate change monitoring, emergency management, land monitoring, marine monitoring and security;
- a space component ensuring sustainable spaceborne observations for the service areas referred to in the Regulation;
- an in-situ component ensuring coordinated access to observations through airborne, seaborne and ground-based installations for the service areas referred to in the Regulation.

The maximum amount allocated by the Union to implement the activities shall be **EUR 3 786 million at 2011 prices** for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020.

The amount shall be broken down in the following categories of expenditure at 2011 prices:

- for the activities under the service component, **EUR 791 711 million**;
- for the activities under the space component, **EUR 2 994.289 million**, including a maximum amount of EUR 26.5 million for the other activities referred to in the Regulation.

The recitals have also been examined in depth at a technical level. They add that:

- In order to attain its objectives, the Copernicus programme should rely on an autonomous Union’s capacity for space borne observations and provide operational services in the field of environment, civil protection and security, fully respecting national mandates on official warnings.
- The evolution of the space component should be based on an analysis of options to meet the evolving users needs, including procurement from national/public missions and commercial providers in Europe, specification of new dedicated missions, international agreements ensuring access to non-European missions, and the European Earth observation market.