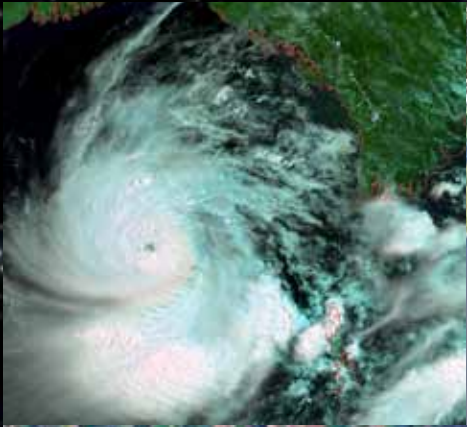


COSMOS

Support network for Space
in the 7th EU Framework Programme



C Cooperation
O of
S Space NCPs as a
M Means to
O Optimise
S Services





Space is not just astronauts and rockets

Space research is carried out for the benefit of European society. Satellites deliver data that enable local administrations to plan cities and assess damages caused by floods or forest fires, determine where to place wind farms or solar plants and when to fertilize or harvest a field. Space derived data is essential for providing answers and support regarding many political and practical fields:

...to name a few:

Climate change, city planning, precision farming, oil spill detection, ship security, border security, ...

...but it also serves people in their daily life:

Weather forecast, car navigation, TV broadcasting, mobile phones, ...

All these Space based instruments require the commitment of European researchers and service developers, who are the main target group for European funding.

Of course Space is also about rockets, planets and stars.

Although Space technology relies largely on international cooperation, Europe wants to increase its independence. This means that some critical Space technology that so far was solely available in countries outside Europe, will have to be newly developed or at least further sources have to be established.

Discovering Space phenomena with telescopes and Space missions will furthermore enrich mankind's knowledge and support understanding the basics principles of physics.

COSMOS Your support network for Space in FP7



COSMOS is an orderly or harmonious system. It originates from a Greek term κόσμος meaning "order, orderly arrangement, ornaments" and is the antithetical concept of chaos.

COSMOS is an EU funded project with the aim of **reinforcing the network of National Contact Points (NCPs) for Space in the 7th Framework Programme (FP7)** via co-operation. This will ensure better quality of the service provided and added value to the work of each Space NCP.

COSMOS involves 33 NCPs from 31 countries

Coordinator: German Aerospace Center - DLR (DE)

Runtime: 1 June 2008 – 31 May 2011

More information and services on the COSMOS website:

www.fp7-space.eu

What is FP7? See next page →

What are NCPs? Read page 5 →

Read more about COSMOS services on page 6 →



Space in the 7th EU Framework Programme

The EU's 7th Framework Programme (FP7) bundles EU research schemes supporting a European Research Area (ERA).

FP7 comprises four specific programmes: Cooperation, Ideas, People and Capacities. Cooperation comprises ten research themes.

Space is one of the particular research themes within 'Cooperation'. It shall contribute to the development of a European Space Policy, complementing efforts by Member States and

other key players, including the European Space Agency (ESA). It shall benefit the citizens and strengthen the competitiveness of the European Space industry.

Facts about FP7

Runtime: 2007 - 2013

50.5 Billion € for Cooperation, Ideas, People, Capacities and JRC

Cooperation budget: 32.4 Billion €

Facts about Space in FP7

1.4 Billion € is spent in total on two major programme parts through seven annual calls:

- **Space-based applications at the service of European society (GMES)**
- **Strengthening the foundations of Space science and technology**

85% of the overall budget is earmarked for GMES. ESA manages 760 Million € thereof for GMES infrastructure and data procurement. It is provided via Invitations To Tender (ITT) where FP7 participating non-ESA member states can also apply.

Space in FP7 comprises two major parts:

1

Space-based applications at the service of European society



The European earth observation initiative **GMES** (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security) is central to this activity. It supports the development of satellite observation systems and collection of data, thus providing services for the management of the environment, security, agriculture, forestry, meteorology, civil protection and risk management.

2

Strengthening the foundations of Space science and technology

This includes support for a broad range of research and development in Space science, Space exploration, Space transportation and Space technology, using synergies with initiatives of ESA or national Space agencies.



Find more details on page 7 ff. →

What is an NCP?

NCPs (National Contact Points) provide advice and individual assistance in matters related to FP7. They are the official consulting instrument accredited by the European Commission.

Space NCPs provide support for the FP7 Space programme

As NCPs are nationally nominated in all EU Member States and FP7 Associated Countries, the type and level of services offered differs between countries.

In general, NCPs provide the following basic services:

- Guidance on choosing thematic priorities and instruments
- Advice on administrative procedures and contractual issues
- Training and assistance on proposal writing
- Distribution of documentation (forms, guidelines, etc.)
- Assistance in partner search
- Organisation of information days on recent open calls

NCPs are appointed for each area of FP7.

Further support services for FP7:

cordis.europa.eu

www.ipr-helpdesk.org

ec.europa.eu/research/enquiries



Website, newsletter, help desk, partner search, international information days - COSMOS provides additional services

Additional NCP services through COSMOS

COSMOS, as the network of Space NCPs, provides additional service. The **website** www.fp7-space.eu is the central accession point for:

- A joint newsletter provides the latest news on Space and FP7 including Space relevant calls and events
- A central **help desk on Space in FP7** offers support across Europe, regardless of the client's home country
- Support for consortia building through **partner search** events and common **information days** with details on open FP7 Space calls as well as publishing of relevant Cordis partner searches
- **Special features** provide information about other Space programmes, Space actors and about support measures for SMEs

COSMOS provides quality support service across Europe, regardless of the client's home country



Screenshot of the COSMOS website

1. Space-based applications at the service of European society

With GMES* European decision makers will be provided with information based on both satellite and "in situ" data**. GMES will make use of already existing infrastructure and fill gaps to reach a strong basis for a sustainable observation service.

Within FP7 Space support of GMES, R&D is structured into 3 fields:

*GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security) is the European contribution to the Global Earth Observation System of Systems GEOSS.

1.1 (Pre-)operational validation of GMES services and products

Development and validation of pre-operational GMES services, starting with three "Fast Track Services" - Marine, Land and Emergency - followed by pilot services for Atmosphere and Security.

In addition to these "core services" downstream services will be supported, specifically suited information packages providing service for end users - be it at international, national or regional level.

1.2 Integration of satellite communication and satellite navigation solutions with Space-based observation systems

To make the most out of different Space based services, they have to be combined. This sub task addresses satellite based communication and navigation integrated within GMES services.

1.3 Support to the coordinated provision of observation data

In order to become pre-operational GMES core and downstream services have to revert to recent, as well as already existing long term data. Some of these have to be paid for. Therefore, additional funding is earmarked.

** In situ data are usually gained with sensors through local measurement of indicators

2. Strengthening the foundations of Space science and technology

This part of the FP7 Space work programme represents a broad range of topics, from Space science and technology to awareness and avoidance of threats related to Space infrastructure. In general it is thought to flank national or ESA Space missions and programmes.

2.1 Support to research activities related to Space science and exploration

This sub task puts focus on upstream aspects of research like innovative launch/propulsion technologies and optimal preparation of scientific payloads. Downstream aspects are also supported, like effective exploitation of data produced by missions and contribution to sustainable provision of critical components.

2.2 New concepts in Space transportation, Space technologies and critical components

Launcher systems and in-orbit propulsion as well as other Space related technologies are funded under this sub task. A special focus is put on those technology components with a critical dependence on non-European suppliers.

2.3 Research into reducing the vulnerability of Space assets

Space weather* and Space debris** are the main topics in this sub task. It also covers man-made threats endangering Space assets or associated ground facilities.















** Space debris consists of components of all sizes in Earth orbit endangering satellites and rockets

* Space weather comprises the effects of solar particle emission on the Earth and its Space environment

Who we are

Coordinating Partner:

	German Aerospace Center (DLR)	Germany
	Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG)	Austria
	Service d'information scientifique et technique / Dienst voor Wetenschappelijke en Technische Informatie (STIS BELSPO)	Belgium
	Bulgarian Academy of Sciences - Solar -Terrestrial Influences Laboratory (STIL-BAS) Remote Sensing Application Center (ReSAC)	Bulgaria
	Croatian Institute of Technology (HIT)	Croatia
	The Research Promotion Foundation (RPF)	Cyprus
	The Technology Centre of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (TC AV CR)	Czech Republic
	Archimedes Foundation Research Cooperation Centre (Archimedes)	Estonia
	Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES)	France
	Finnish Funding Agency for Innovation and Technology (Tekes)	Finland
	Foundation for Research & Technology – Hellas (FORTH)	Greece
	The Icelandic Centre for Research (RANNÍS)	Iceland
	Enterprise Ireland (EI)	Ireland
	Israel Europe R&D Directorate for FP7 (ISERD)	Israel
	Agency for the Promotion of European Research (APRE)	Italy
	Riga Technical University (RTU-IMS) - Institute of Materials and Structures	Latvia

	Agency for Science, Innovation and Technology (ARIT)	Lithuania
	National Agency for Innovation and Research (Luxinnovation)	Luxembourg
	Malta Council for Science and Technology (MCST)	Malta
	NL Agency	The Netherlands
	Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki Polskiej Akademii Nauk (IPPT PAN)	Poland
	Agência de Inovação, Inovação Empresarial e Transferência de Tecnologia, S.A. (AdI)	Portugal
	Romanian Space Agency (ROSA)	Romania
	Slovak Research and Development Agency (APVV)	Slovakia
	Jožef Stefan Institute (IJS)	Slovenia
	Centre for the Industrial and Technological Development (CDTI)	Spain
	Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation Systems (VINNOVA)	Sweden
	Swedish National Space Board (SNSB)	
	Euresearch (EURESEARCH)	Switzerland
	The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK)	Turkey
	GR Aero Ltd (GR Aero)	United Kingdom

Space is not just astronauts and rockets

European society in general as well as each European citizen benefits directly from Space infrastructure and its services.

Satellites enable

Weather forecasting, car navigation, mobile phones, TV broadcasting, ...

Monitoring of floods, forest fires, climate change, land use, water quality, border security, oil spills, ...

City planning, precision farming and forestry, optimised placing of solar energy plants, ...

There are more applications to come - get involved!



COSMOS is
funded by
the 7th EU
Framework
Programme

