

Space economy

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Definizione di Space economy:

L'insieme delle attività e dell'uso delle risorse spaziali che creano valore e benefici per l'umanità nel corso dell'esplorazione, comprensione, gestione e utilizzo dello spazio

Essa include tutti i soggetti, pubblici e privati, impegnati nello sviluppare, fornire e utilizzare prodotti e servizi legati allo spazio: ricerca e sviluppo, costruzione e uso delle infrastrutture spaziali (stazioni a terra, veicoli di lancio, satelliti), applicazioni derivanti dallo spazio (strumenti di navigazione, telefoni satellitari, servizi meteorologici, ecc.), come pure le conoscenze scientifiche che scaturiscono da tali attività.

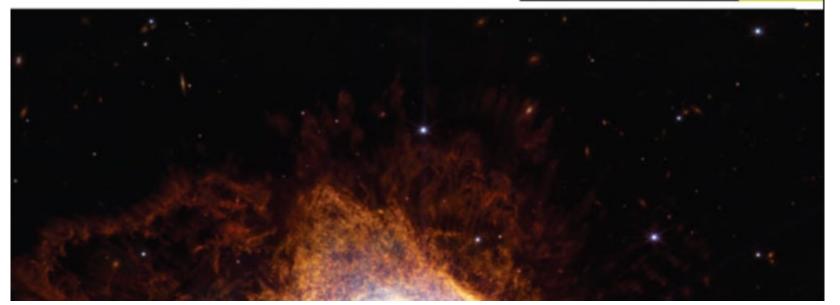




THE AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE TO GLOBAL SPACE ACTIVITY

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The Space Report 2022 Q2 shows 9% growth of global space economy over the last year's number of \$431 billion. The new global space economy number, \$469 billion couples with new records for successful launches and payloads, commercial revenues, and government spending on space.

Today most of the money generated by the space industry comes from the commercial sector, which saw a 6.4% boost in revenues of \$362 billion (which is 77% of \$469 billion global space economy). Of that amount more than \$224 billion is from products and services delivered by space firms. Nearly \$138 billion was spent on infrastructure and support for commercial space enterprises.

90%+
of today's spacecraft
are commercial

6.4%

rowth in commerci space sector

\$469 Billion global space economy (for 2021) 90
nations operating in space

1,022

January - June 2022

19%

increase in government spending

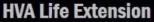
72
successful launches

All presented information is courtesy of The Space Report by Space Foundation as of July 2022

Read the Report

Orbit Repositioning

- Removal of derelict spacecraft
- Move assets at will



(Phasing Out Legacy)

- Extend legacy HVA EOL
- > STOP building spacecraft this way



Cis-lunar SDA

Provide support for US interests





Manned Operations/ Propellant Production

Extract fuel from lunar surface

Debris Removal

Clean up LEO



- Dominate the AOR's from Earth to Moon
- Maneuver and reposition assets with impunity
- Protect and defend US govt, civil and commercial interests
- Enable resilient, persistent occupation at lower cost



- Enable and protect commercial shipping lanes
- Support civil exploration of deep space



Responsive Launch

- Launch to any orbit from any location
- NEVER launch ballast again



Assembly and construction of large structures

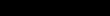
Novel Orbits

Learn how novel, low-energy orbits can be exploited

VLEO - MEO

GEO - 2x GEO

3x GEO - L1/L2









Space solution compendium





billion people offline in the world in 2022

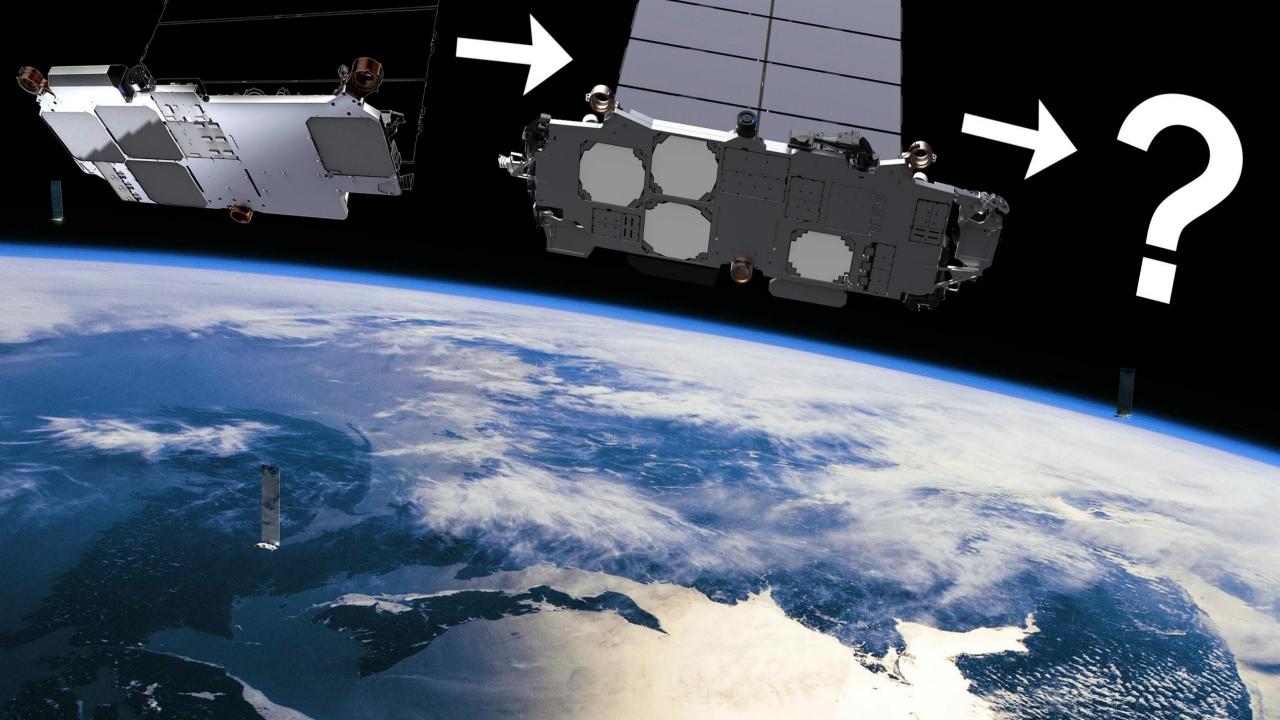
billion people online in the world in 2022

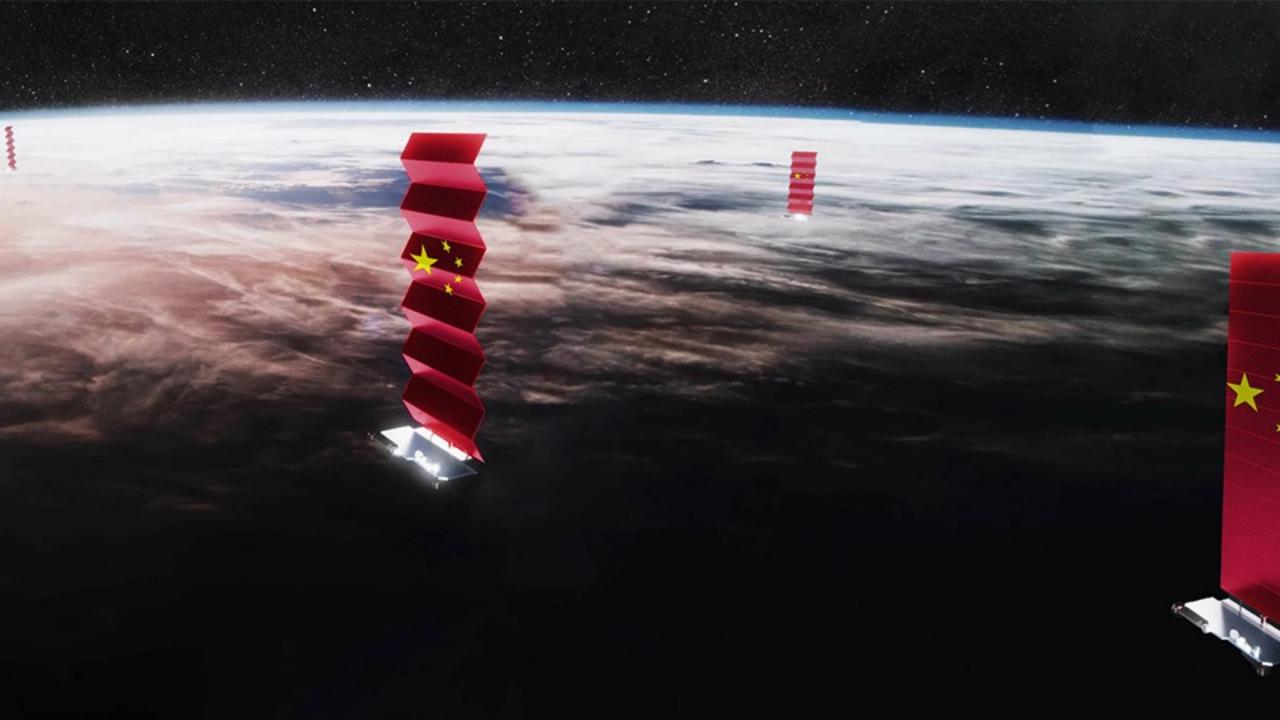


Note: being *online* means having used the Internet in the last three months









Potential solutions for the space debris problem



Mitigation guidelines

Resolution A/RES/62/17, United Nations, December 2007

Mitigation guidelines refers to a list of recommendations to be followed in the whole mission construction, development, management and operations.

Long-term sustainability guidelines

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, sixty-second session, United Nations, June 2019.

21 guidelines divided in 4 sections:

- Section A: Policy and regulatory framework for space activities
- Section B: **Safety of space operations**
- Section C: International cooperation, capacity-building and awareness
- Section D: Scientific and technical research and development

Space Traffic Management (STM)

STM is referred to as the practice to let a satellite operate its specific purpose without being disturbed by other spacecrafts or debris on a collision course.

Active Debris Removal (ADR)

ADR technologies enable a given spacecraft to physically capture space debris, in order to de-orbit or destroy them. ADR is currently in a testing phase, with several technologies under investigation:

- Robotic arms
- Magnetic traps
- Nets
- Hook, harpoons



SUSTAINABLE GEALS DEVELOPMENT

































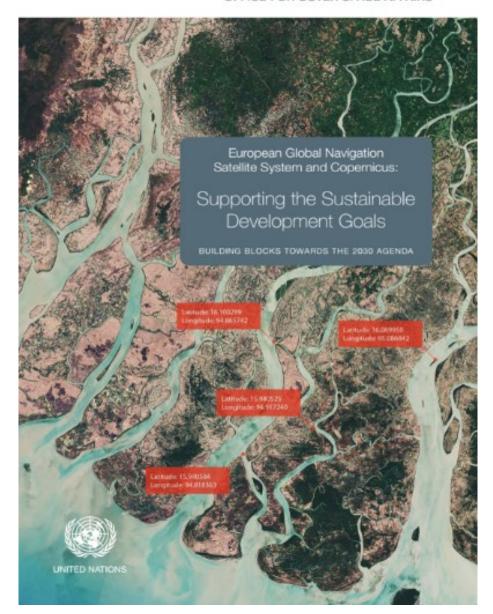












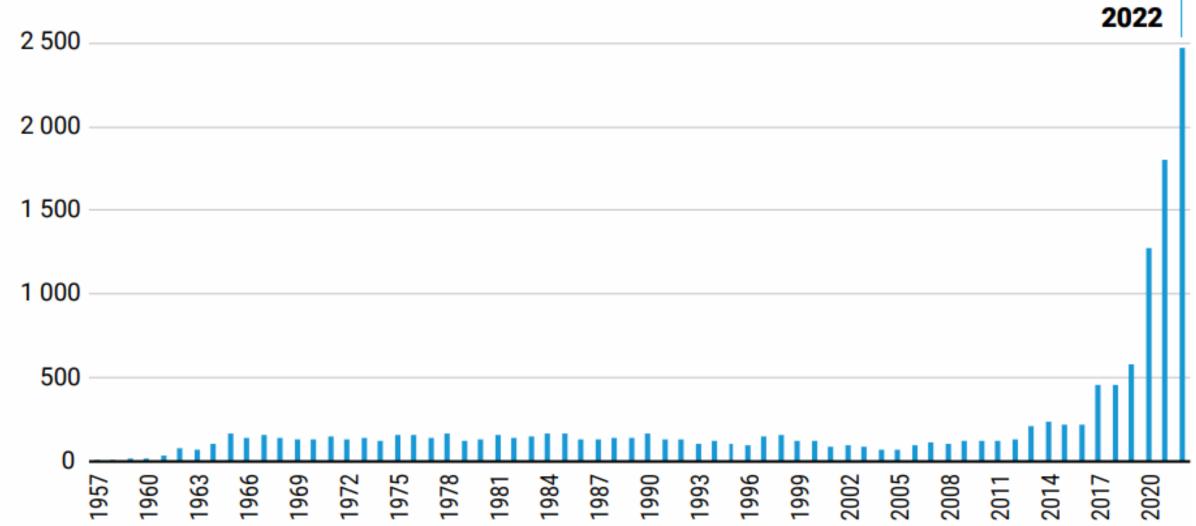


FIGURE I

SATELLITES LAUNCHED IN THE PAST

Satellites launched to space annually



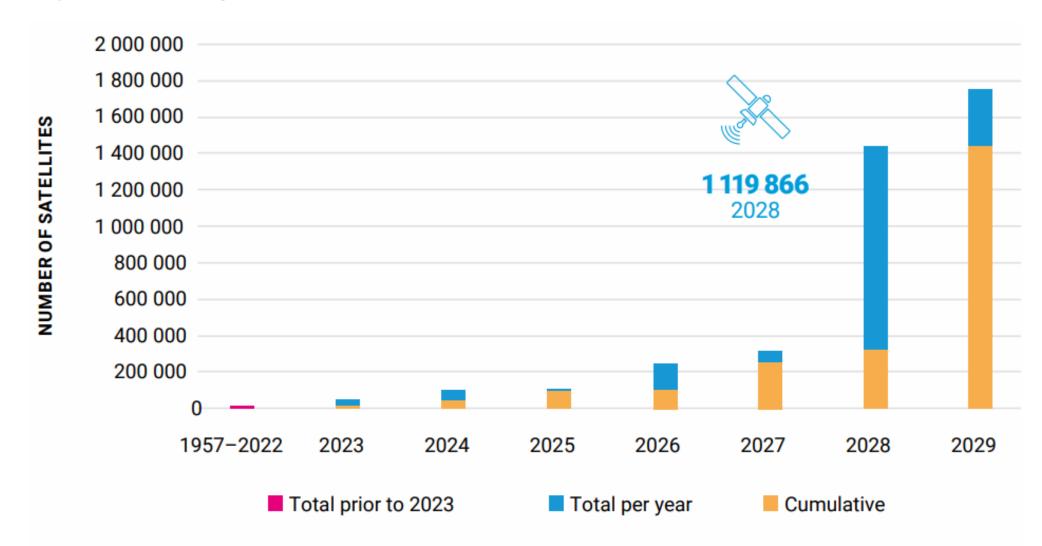


Source: Office for Outer Space Affairs

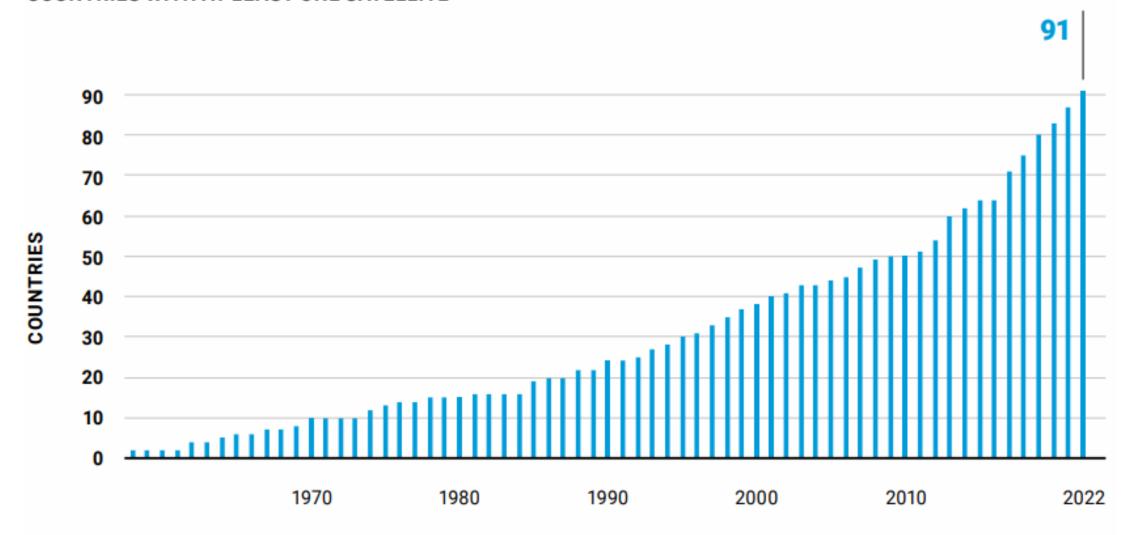
SATELLITES REGISTERED TO LAUNCH IN THE FUTURE

Number of non-geostationary satellites for which states have registered radio frequecies with the International Telecommunication Union (by year and cummulative)

For past launches, see figure I.



COUNTRIES WITH AT LEAST ONE SATELLITE



Source: United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs.

Summit of the Future

- In September 2021, the UN Secretary General issued the «Our Common Agenda» report, in which he announced the forthcoming
 Summit of the Future to be held in September 2023. N.B. The Summit of the Future will take place in September 2024.
- The Summit is meant to «advance ideas for governance arrangements in the areas of international concern» and stands upon seven pillars. One of these is space.
- The report main goal is to lead the way towards a new global deal to enhance the governance of the global commons and global public goods.



