

# Capacity-building approach for space laws and policies for (emerging) African countries

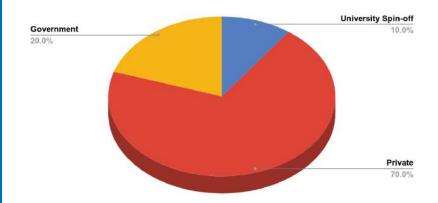
#### **AFRICA**

- 54 countries
- Over 1,500 languages
- Over 1.2 billion people

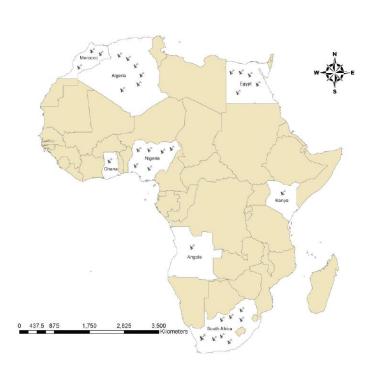


#### **Africa in Space**

- African space market: over USD 7 billion annually
- Projected to likely grow over 40% in the next five years to exceed USD 10 billion by 2024
- NewSpace startups in Africa have attracted investment at over \$200 million
- About 8,500 people work across the African space industry
- Approximately 2,000 of these people work for commercial companies, while the others are employed by governments through national space programmes and research centres



Formation of commercial space companies in Africa Source: African Space Industry Annual Report, Space in Africa, 2019 Edition



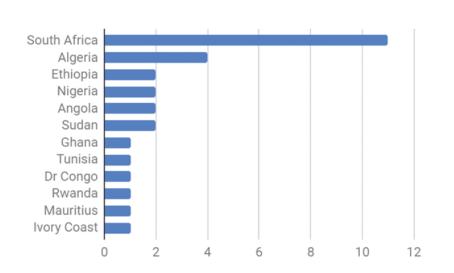
African countries and satellites launched Source: African Space Industry Annual Report, Space in Africa, 2019 Edition

#### **Africa satellites**

From 1998 through May 2019: 32 satellites were launched into orbit by eight African countries: Algeria, Angola, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, and South Africa.

- 15 out of the 35 satellites were launched in the last four years
- 14 Farth observation satellites
- 10 communications satellites
- 8 technology demonstration satellites
- A satellite for scientific experiments
- A educational project satellite
- A military radar satellite

African engineers built 14 of the 35 satellites, including those they built in Africa and others using facilities outside of Africa



Expected satellite launch June 2019-2024 Source: African Space Industry Annual Report, Space in Africa, 2019 Edition

#### **Africa satellites**

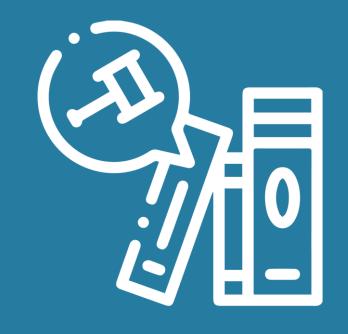
- Expected that, by 2024, at least 15 African countries would have launched at least one satellite into space (Algeria, Angola, DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan and Tunisia)
- Total projected number of satellite by African countries rising from 35 to 64 within the same period

About 83% increase in the number of satellites in the region

#### Most satellites are small satellites (under 500 kg)

22 out of the 29 satellites expected to be launched between June 2019 and 2024 are Earth observation satellites, with the remaining 7 being communications satellites





Private /civil society level



# Approach to capacity-building in space laws and policies

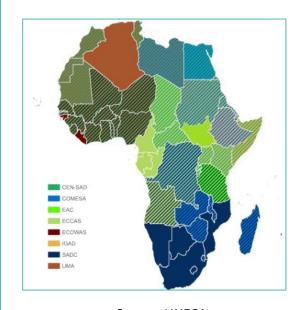
#### Learning

What

Who

How

- **National**: The current policy environment in the country:
  - Cross-sector and sectorial policies and goals
  - Relevant institutional framework
- Regional: The current policy environment in RECs that may benefit from space products, services and data
- Continental:
  - AU Policy, Strategy and Space Agency
  - Others relevant: e.g., EU
- International: UN (SDG, COPUOS/UNOOSA, ITU), Space Treaties, others



Source: UNECA

# Approach to capacity-building in space laws and policies

#### Learning

What

Who

How

#### Other organisations

- PALOP (African Countries with Portuguese as Official Language)
- SIDS (Small Island Developing States)
- Outermost regions of the EU
- •

#### Other countries - benchmarking

- Traditional approach
- Innovative approach



PALOP Source: Wikipedia

Role of space, of space policies and of space laws

# Approach to capacity-building in space laws and policies

#### Learning

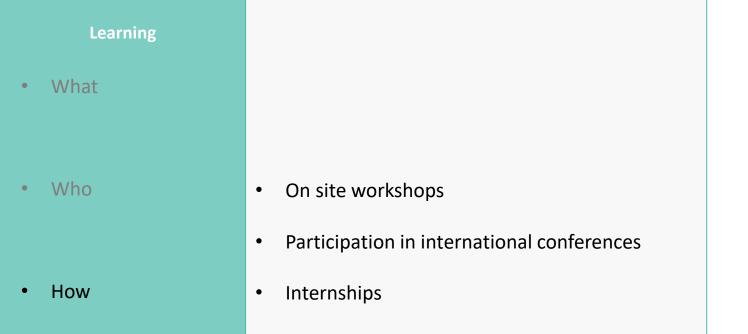
What

Relevant public stakeholders contributing or using space technologies, data, products and services

Who

Relevant private stakeholders (companies / civil society) developing or using space technologies, data, products and services

How



# Approach to capacity-building in space laws and policies

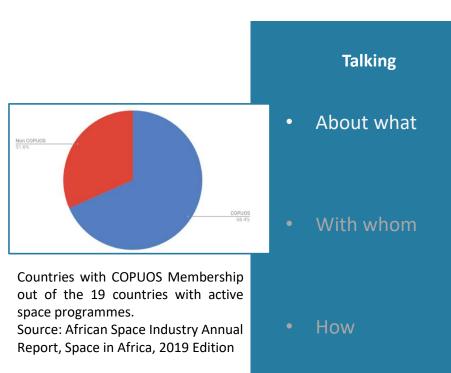
Learning

**P**URPOSE

All relevant stakeholders know the basics of space policies and laws

All relevant stakeholders are aligned

Best practices and lessons are learned, and countries may leap-frog if possible



- Priorities of the country (general / sectoral) and the role of Space, in the short, medium and long term
- Initiatives to be a part of
- Allocation of responsibilities
- Creation of metrics and auditability mechanisms

Approach to capacity-building in space laws and policies

#### **Talking**

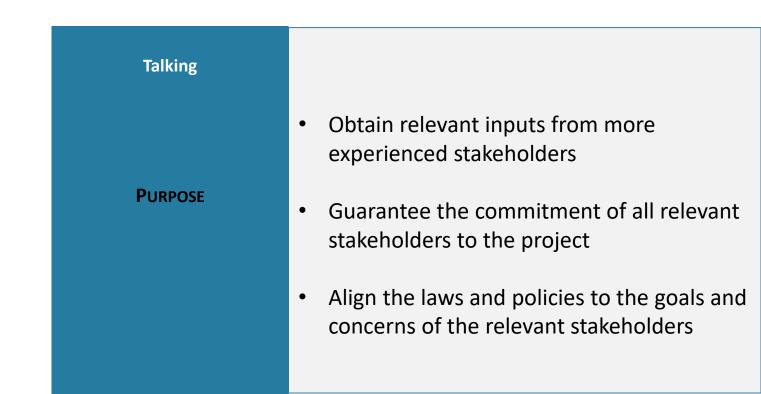
About what

With whom

How

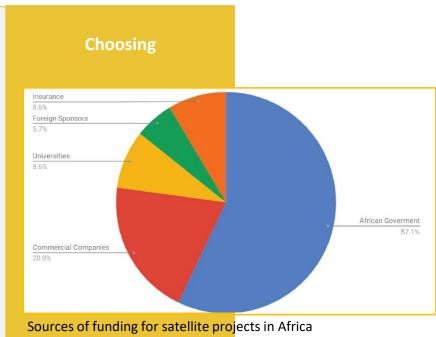
- The relevant national stakeholders (public and private)
- Relevant regional, continental, international and foreign stakeholders (public and private)





# Approach to capacity-building in space laws and policies

- Priorities in the short, medium and long term
- Institutional framework
- Financing framework
- Partnerships



Sources of funding for satellite projects in Africa
Source: African Space Industry Annual Report, Space in Africa, 2019
Edition

# Approach to capacity-building in space laws and policies

- Define the approach of the country to space in an appropriate timeframe and in accordance with the capabilities of the country
- Create confidence in the market

Choosing

**P**URPOSE



African countries with a space policy
Source: African Space Industry Annual Report, Space in Africa, 2019
Edition

# Approach to capacity-building in space laws and policies



The Space Policy

 E.g., (short-term) strategies for priorities identified in the policy

- The Space Law
  - Development of regulations and orders
  - Detailed explanatory statements

**Executing** 

What

By whom

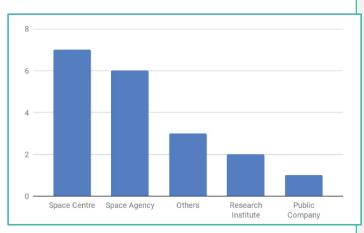
How

African countries and OST

Source: African Space Industry Annual Report, Space in Africa, 2019

Edition

# Approach to capacity-building in space laws and policies



 The entities identified in the Policy or Strategy

- E.g., Space Authority, Space Agency
- E.g., sectoral agencies
- E.g., civil society

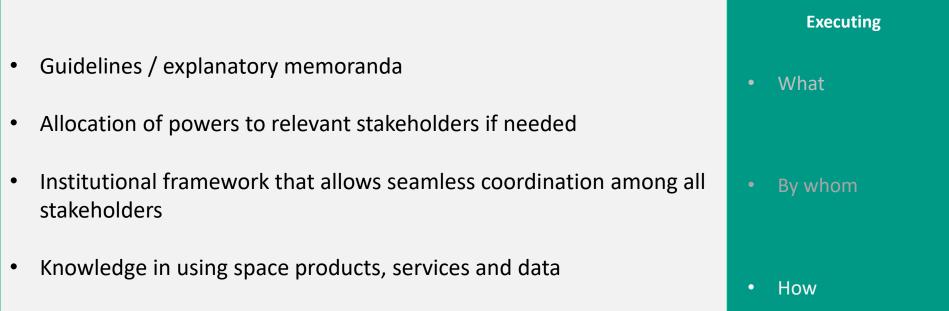
Authorities implementing space programs in Africa Source: African Space Industry Annual Report, Space in Africa, 2019 Edition

#### **Executing**

What

By whom

How



Approach to capacity-building in space laws and policies

- Guarantee that the goals of the policy and law are effectively pursued
- Guarantee fully aligned and consistent policy and legal frameworks
- Create confidence and transparency to the market
- Give national stakeholders the tools and knowledge to be autonomous

**Executing** 

PURPOSE



	•	National: the laws and policies of the relevant countries (establishment;
Learning		place of launch) – scope of application, license, insurance & liability,
		registration, fees, others. The institutional framework
What		

- Regional and Continental: areas of investment where space products, services and data may be relevant; calls, grants
- International: relevant organisations, initiatives
  - Contracts
- Conferences, exhibitions, courses, hands-on capacity-building, internships, incubators, hubs, incentives
   Create awareness



Approach to capacity-building in space laws and policies

- The opportunities for capacity-building
- The added-value and application of obtained capacity

- Regular courses, exhibitions, news
- Technology / knowledge transfer models
- Scholarships
- ...

Growing

What

How

# And also

Importance of developing a holistic vision of space laws and policy, which goes further than strict space matters and includes other frameworks to help develop the space sector

This guarantees a comprehensive approach to laws and policies with impact in the space sector

### **Contacts**



#### **MAGDA COCCO**

Partner VdA | Aviation, Space & Defence Information, Communication & Technology

mpc@vda.pt

(+351) 21 311 3487/519

www.vda.pt



www.vda.pt