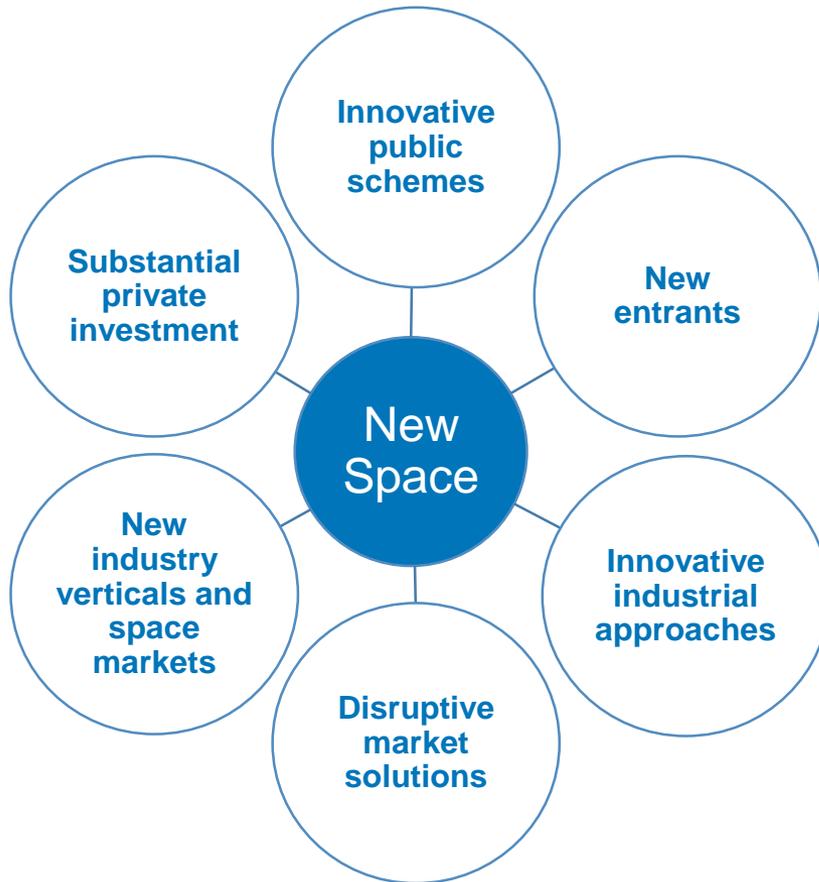


# Space as an Arena for Innovation, Integration and Investment

*High Level Forum  
Dubai, November 9th 2017*

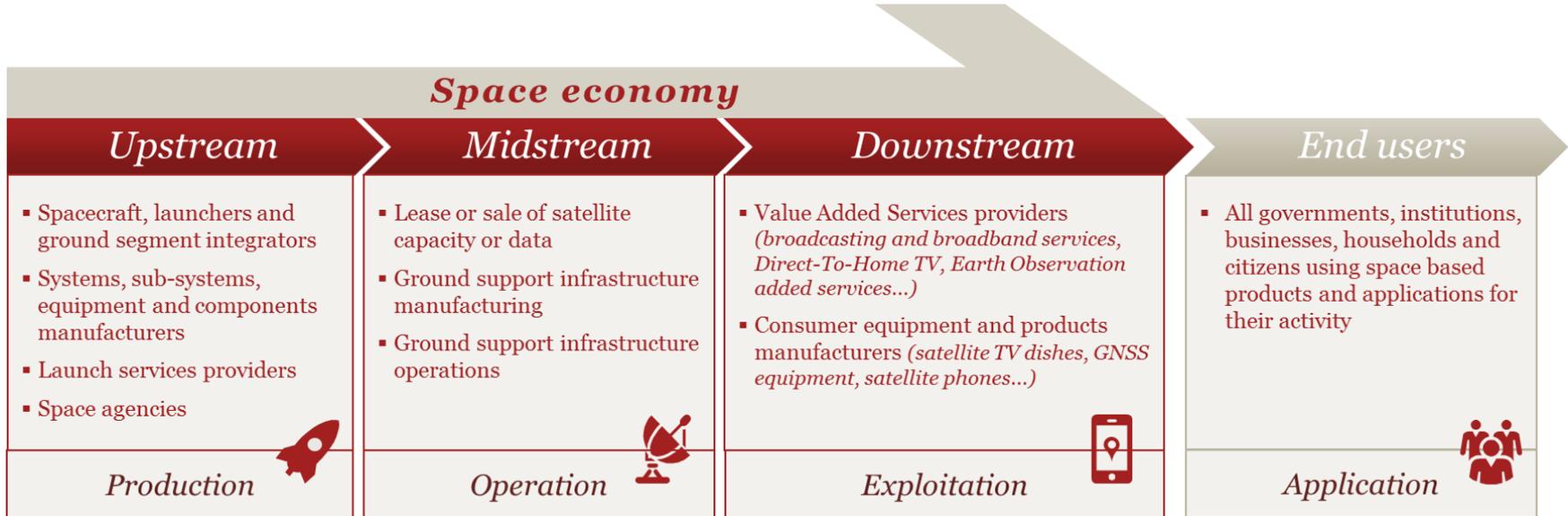
Jean-Jacques Tortora  
Director of ESPI

New Space is a disruptive sectorial dynamic featuring various end-to-end efficiency-driven concepts driving the space sector towards a more business- and service-oriented step.



- US public policies were instrumental in the emergence of New Space:
  - **Regulatory framework** enabling commercial activities and fostering investment
  - **New procurement schemes** enabling innovation and radical optimisation of industrial organisation
  - **Public demand** creating sustainable markets for businesses and contributing to gain investors confidence
- Private investments up to 2 B\$/year

- **Turning technology into products or services**



Source: PwC report for the European Commission

- **Technical challenges are shifting from upstream to midstream and downstream**
  - Shift from public-regulated offer to “public consumption” schemes
- **Innovation is on the service side**
  - New Space is demand-driven
- **Define the needs for SDGs**
  - Share of lessons learnt in the field
  - SDGs driving the Technical requirements
  - Selection of candidates: Clear criteria and transparent process
  - Showcasing and training

## Cooperation vs. Competition

- **Cooperation: Between states**
  - Avoid a new space race
  - Space exploration as the most relevant domain
- **Competition: Between private actors**
  - Ensure fair and open access to local markets

## Promotion

- **Promote the use of space-based services**
  - Demonstrated or certified level of performance
  - Long term availability of services
    - Security of infrastructures
    - Operational framework for Space Traffic Management

## Encourage Investments

- **Gain the confidence of private investors**
  - Set up an appropriate regulatory framework
  - Provide long-term Commitments
  - Ensure sustainability of space environment, legal certainty and predictability
  - Set up effective decision-making processes

## Space Resources are limited

- **Major consequences in terms of international negotiations**

## The case of Space Telecommunications

- **Management of:**
  - A limited resource (spectrum)
  - In a competitive environment (emerging private operators)
  - In an international framework
- **Creation of ITU**
  - A specialised agency of the UN gathering
    - 193 member States
    - Around 700 public and private sector companies + international and regional entities
- **Missions**
  - Coordinate the shared global use of the radio spectrum
  - Promote international cooperation in assigning satellite orbits
  - Improve telecommunication infrastructure in the developing world
  - Assists in the development and coordination of worldwide technical standard
  - Organise worldwide and regional exhibitions and forums bringing together:
    - Representatives of government and the telecommunications and ICT industry
    - To exchange ideas, knowledge and technology
- **Legal form**
  - Intergovernmental public–private partnership organisation
- **Key Features**
  - Capacity of initiative
  - Put someone in the driver's seat

## ***Role of UNOOSA is increasingly important***

### **Hard Law vs. Soft Law**

- Hard law fails to gain support from major players
  - Rely on technology to preserve their interests
- Soft law fails to provide adequate protection to smaller actors

### **Code of Conduct / TCBMs / Guidelines**

- Next Logical steps
  - Sufficient?
  - Fast enough?

***Questions to be addressed at UNISPACE +50***

### **Space law and global Space regulations**

- Currently based on voluntary measures / behavioural modifiers

***Make sure they will remain adequate***

## Thank you

The European Space Policy Institute (ESPI) provides decision-makers with an informed view on mid- to long-term issues relevant to Europe's space activities. In this context, ESPI acts as an independent platform for developing positions and strategies.