

Mission:
To advance space-related
endeavors to inspire, enable,
and propel humanity.

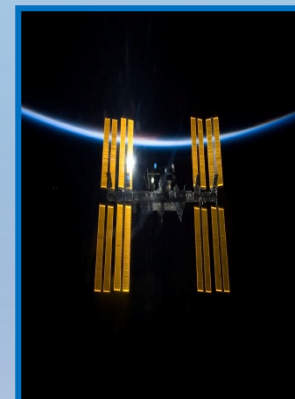


Welcome to the Space Foundation



Briefing for:

United Nations Committee on the Peaceful
Uses of Outer Space



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The Space Foundation

- Our mission: “To advance space-related endeavors to inspire, enable, and propel humanity.”
- Founded in 1983
- Hybrid Operating Foundation
 - Trade Association Functions
 - Academic Organization
 - Think Tank Functions
 - Policy-Oriented International NGO Functions
- Uniquely postured across all sectors –
civil, commercial and national security space
- 501(c)(3) Not-for-Profit Corporation
 - Headquarters in Colorado Springs
 - Significant Presence in Washington, DC
 - Field Offices in Cape Canaveral and Houston

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Trade Association Functions



Major Conferences and Symposia

- National Space Symposium
- Work with other organizations as well.

100+ Corporate Member Companies

- From very largest to very smallest space companies, FFRDCs, UARCs

Steward-of-Industry: Government Affairs, Public Affairs, News Media Work

- “Educators” (*not lobbyists*) on behalf of the space industry, USAF, NASA, NOAA, FAA, DNI, NRO, and others
- Space Power Caucus, SFCG, Space 101, etc., for both the Administrative and Legislative Branches, as well as State-level and International work



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Academic Organization

Primary Focus on Teachers – 20-plus-years of success

- On-Line Programs
- In-School and In-Service Programs
- Teacher Liaison program
- On-Line Lesson bank
- Teacher Summer Institute Programs
- Masters' Degrees programs

Recent Addition of Schools-to-Careers Programs

- Space Career Fairs for college students and transitioning military

Emerging Student-Direct programs

- Virtual Labs, STARS, Student Days, Event-Based Programs, Partnerships



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Research and Analysis



*Data and reports to support the entire
Space enterprise.*

Solutions from Space

Space Applications for International Development

Executive Summary

Space-related activities generate \$27 billion each year and are often thought of as the domain of wealthy and technologically advanced nations. This perspective is misleading, however, as science and technology increasingly help address many of the challenges faced by developing countries. Space systems, particularly communications satellites and remote sensing satellites, have the potential to play a large role in these efforts.

Communications Satellites and Applications

Communications satellites play an important role in increasing the information and communication technology infrastructure of developing nations. A high percentage of the population in many developing nations has no access to electricity, roads or even basic health care, and the need for satellite communications is high due to the lack of traditional alternatives to land lines. Communications technology can be used to provide services with little maintenance and high reliability. It is possible to build low-cost satellite systems to provide services. After education has occurred, satellite communications may provide the only viable communication method during the response and rebuilding efforts. The following communication solutions would enable the realization of these benefits in a more efficient and effective way:

1. Commercial satellite companies operating in developing nations should work closely with experts in international development and with local government and/or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to assess what space solutions are culturally appropriate. This will allow solutions to be more readily adopted and accepted by these communities.
2. Studies should be initiated to continue to define the market for communications satellite services in developing nations. This will provide an understanding of the capabilities and differences in various areas and suggest the best ways to proceed in introducing new technology. This may be done by governments in-house or by contracting the most efficient method for locating in communications infrastructure, or by companies interested in identifying potential new markets.
3. Governments in developing nations and commercial communications satellite operators should work together to develop a legal regulatory scheme in developing nations. In addition, clear guidelines should be provided by governments on how to work within existing regulations.

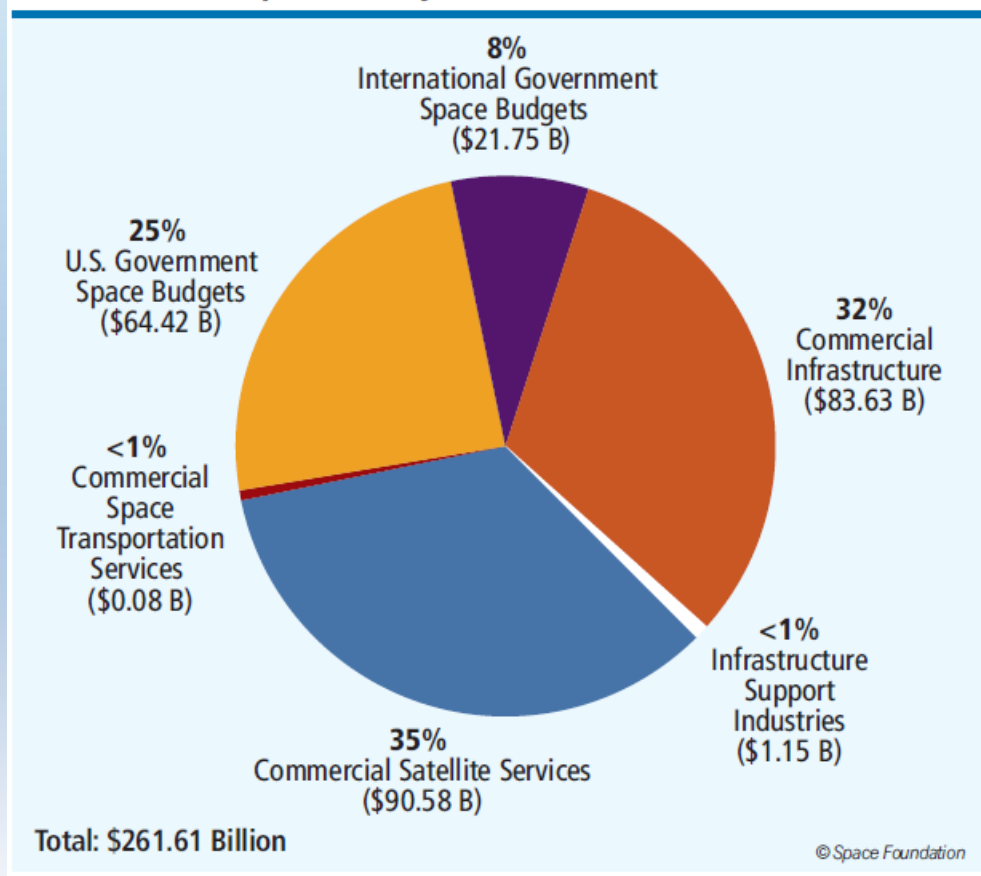


To download a copy our Research Documents, visit:
www.spacefoundation.org/research

The Space Report



EXHIBIT 2c. Global Space Activity, 2009



- In 2009, global space activity grew to **\$261.61 billion** in total revenues

Includes both commercial space activities and government budgets

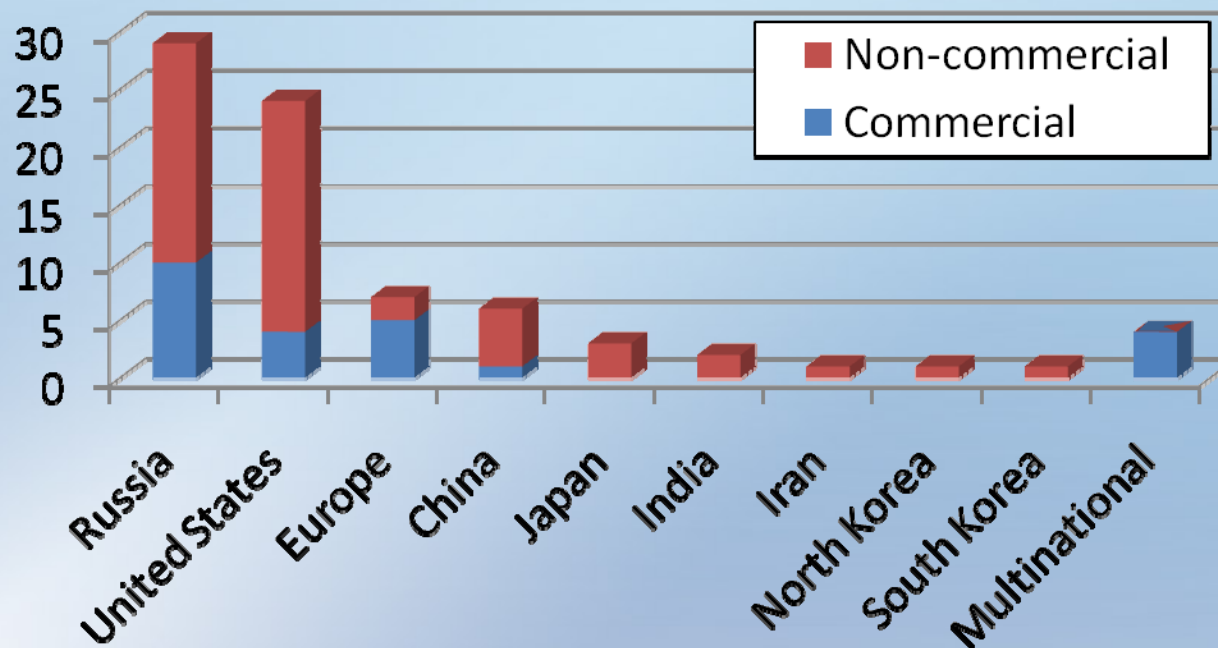
This is a **7.1% increase** from 2008 (prior-year data was revised)

40% growth during the five years we have been studying the space economy

Global Launch Activity



Orbital launches by country



- Russia continues to lead, both in overall launches and commercial launches
- Iran successfully orbited a satellite for the first time
- North Korea and South Korea each attempted a launch
- Launch rate has increased each year since 2005

U.S. Government Budget



EXHIBIT 2m. U.S. Government Agency Space Budgets, 2009

Agency	Budget	Stimulus	Source
Department of Defense (DoD)	\$26.53 B	–	Aeronautics and Space Report of the President
National Reconnaissance Office (NRO)	\$15.00 B	–	GlobalSecurity.org estimate
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)	\$2.00 B	–	GlobalSecurity.org estimate
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	\$17.78 B	\$1.00 B	NASA
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	\$1.18 B	\$0.07 B	NOAA
Department of Energy (DOE)	\$0.04 B	–	DOE
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	\$0.01 B	–	FAA
National Science Foundation (NSF)	\$0.65 B	\$0.15 B	NSF
Total	\$63.19 B	\$1.23 B	
Combined Total	\$64.42 B		

Total U.S. space budget was **\$64.42 billion** (including stimulus funding)

11% increase from 2008

International Government Budgets



EXHIBIT 2n. International Space Budgets, 2009

Country/Agency	Budget (U.S. Dollars)	Source	Description
European Space Agency	\$5.16 B	European Space Agency	2009 appropriation
European Union	\$1.56 B	European Union	2009 appropriation
Argentina	\$0.07 B	Government of Argentina	2009 budget
Brazil	\$0.19 B	Government of Brazil	2010 authorization
Canada	\$0.33 B	Canadian Space Agency (CSA)	2009 appropriation
Chile	\$0.001 B	Government of Chile	2009 budget
China	\$1.79 B	Futron	2009 estimated budget
France	\$1.06 B	Centre National d'Études Spatiales (CNES)	2009 appropriation, excluding ESA
Germany	\$0.77 B	Government of Germany	2009 authorization, excluding ESA
India	\$1.06 B	Government of India	2009-10 budget allocation
Israel	\$0.01 B	Futron	2009 estimated budget
Italy	\$0.47 B	Space News	2009 budget, excluding ESA
Japan	\$3.72 B	Japan Times	FY 2009 appropriation
Nigeria	\$0.02 B	Government of Nigeria	2009 budget
Russia	\$2.90 B	ERAWATCH	2009 appropriation
South Africa	\$0.08 B	Government of South Africa	2009 appropriation
South Korea	\$0.23 B	Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI)	2009 appropriation
Spain	\$0.06 B	Government of Spain	2009 budget, excluding ESA
United Kingdom	\$0.10 B	British National Space Centre (BNSC)	2009 budget, excluding ESA
Non-U.S. Military Space, excluding China	\$2.18 B	Futron	Estimate based on 2008 Euroconsult ratio
Total	\$21.75 B		

- Added budgets for the European Union, Argentina, Chile, Nigeria, and South Africa
- **Double-digit growth rates in domestic currencies:**
 - Russia (95%)
 - Germany (26%)
 - India (22%)
 - ESA (19%)

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Policy focused NGO role

Washington, DC

- Trusted advisor to U.S. government
- Consultant to media
- Consultant and resource to international community in USA



International

- Permanent member of U.S. Delegation to the UN on Space Issues
- Support allied governments, e.g. the UK Parliament
- Partnerships with RUSI, SBAC, ISU and others
- Very strong engagement with China (CMSEO, CSA, CNSA)

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THANK YOU