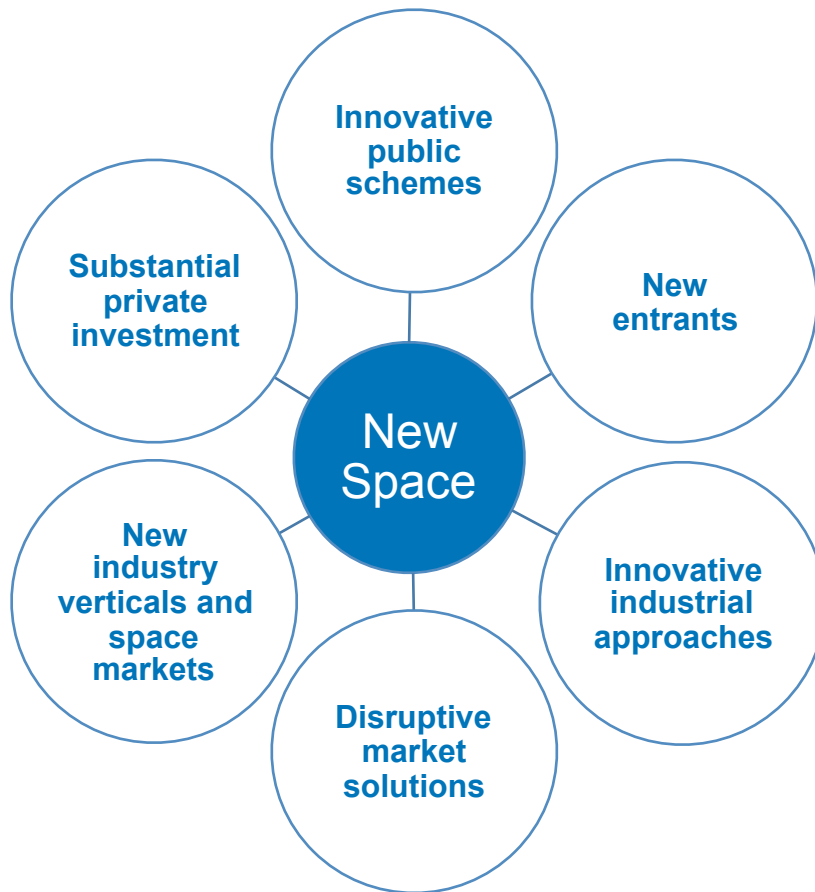


Space as an Arena for Innovation, Integration and Investment

*High Level Forum
Dubai, November 9th 2017*

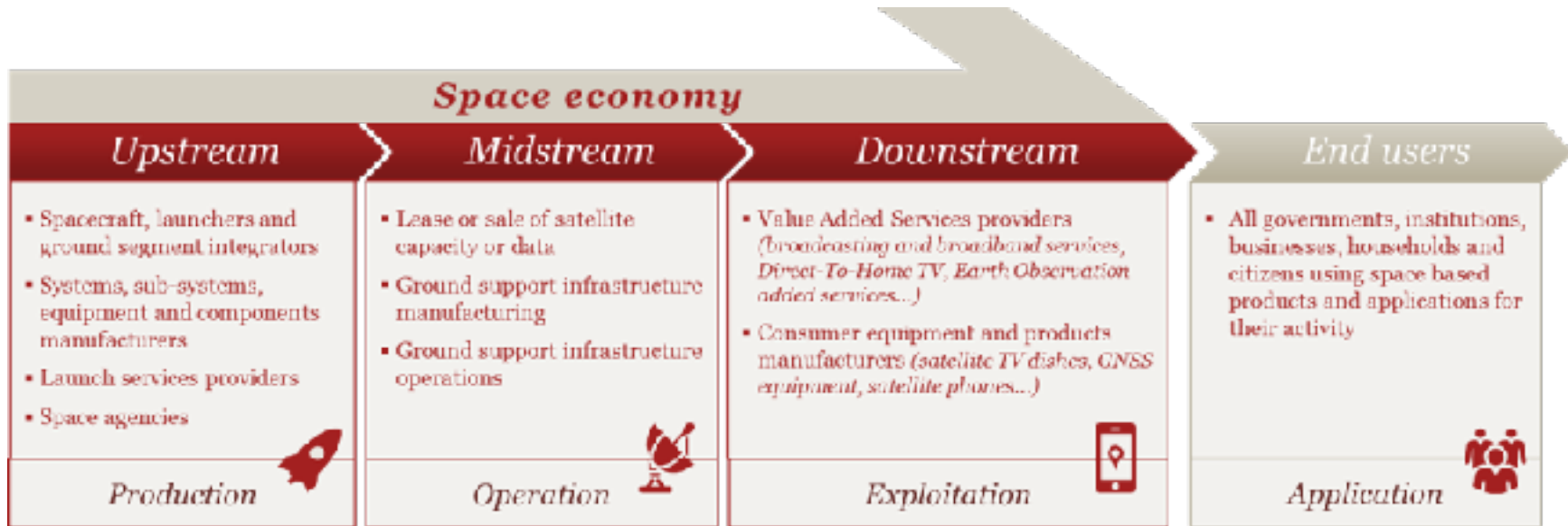
Jean-Jacques Tortora
Director of ESPI

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.