

Policy Analysis of Five Selected Countries

Common Motives of Space Programs (Defined by Gibbs, 2012) modified by author	USA	Russia	China	ESA	Japan
1. Discovery/ Knowledge and Understanding	<p>NATIONAL SPACE POLICY of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA (2010) (from Goals)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue human and robotic initiatives • Improve space-based Earth and solar observation 	<p>Strategy of development of space activities in Russia until 2030 and beyond (2012) (from Principles)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survival of human civilization • Rational development challenges of deep space • Develop and implement major projects in the study and exploration of outer space 	<p>Full text of white paper on China's space activities in 2016 (from Visions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make scientific discovery and research at the cutting edge • Make positive contributions to human civilization and progress. 	<p>Resolution on the European Space Policy (2007) (from Strategic Mission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the knowledge-based society by investing strongly in space-based science, and playing a significant role in the international exploration endeavor 	<p>Basic Plan for Space Policy (2009) (from Six Basic Pillars)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create the foundation stone of an energetic future by promoting space science • A lunar exploration, human space activity and a space solar power program
2. Economic Growth - Job Creation and New Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energize competitive domestic industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of technical and economic potential of the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capabilities to make innovations independently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a strong and competitive space industry which fosters innovation, growth and the development • Develop and exploit space applications serving Europe's public policy objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place the space industry among the strategic industries in the 21st century and enhance industrial competitiveness
3. National Prestige/ Leadership	<p>(Guidance level) Strengthen US leadership in space-related science, technology, and industrial bases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve the leading position of Russian science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide strong support for the realization of the Chinese Dream of the renewal of the Chinese nation 	<p>(Guidance level) The EU, ESA and their Member States have to continue to invest strongly to maintain leadership in space-based science</p>	<p>None</p>
4. Security and Defense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase assurance and resilience of mission-essential functions against disruption, degradation, and destruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the necessary level of national security and Russia's status as a leading space power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectively and reliably guarantee national security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet Europe's security and defense needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a Rich, Secure and Safe Life by using space-based infrastructure. • Promote the use of space in the field of national security
5. Education	<p>(Guidance level) Develop and Retain Space Professionals</p>	<p>(Guidance level) fund for educational centers...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have an advanced and open space science and technology industry,... pioneering and innovative professionals 	<p>(Guidance level) Europe faces a severe reduction in the interest in Science, Engineering and Technology (SET) among young people as well as in the pursuit of SET careers</p>	<p>(Guidance level) The government will promote both training of engineers and researchers, and educating children and measures for public relations.</p>
6. International Relations/ Rule Making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand international cooperation (sharing of space-derived information.) • Strengthen stability in space through: domestic and international measures to promote safe and responsible operations in space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia will consistently defend the fundamental right of any country in the independent access to space, ...obligations on non-proliferation of missile technology. Russia will not recognize the claims of sovereignty over outer space.... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise sound and efficient governance, and to carry out mutually beneficial international exchanges and cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure unrestricted access to new and critical technologies, systems and capabilities in order to ensure independent European space applications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing imagery data to Asian neighbors in the event of disaster and providing necessary information to resolve the global warming and other global environmental concerns • Considering both the global and the space environment, such as space debris issue.