



esccon 2013  
12 - 14 march 2013

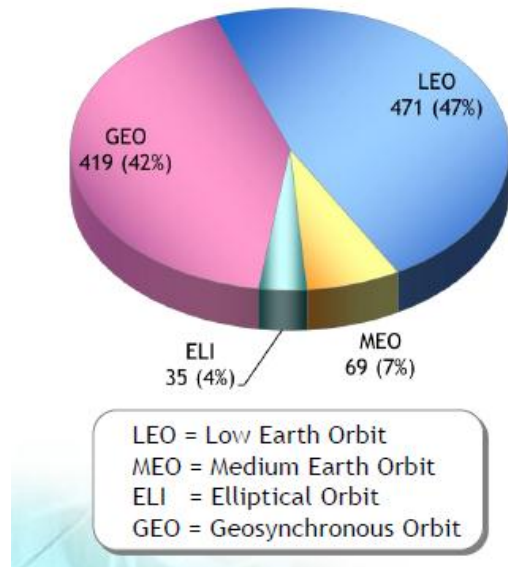
European Space Agency

# PARTS REQUIREMENTS FROM EMERGING\* SPACE PLAYERS

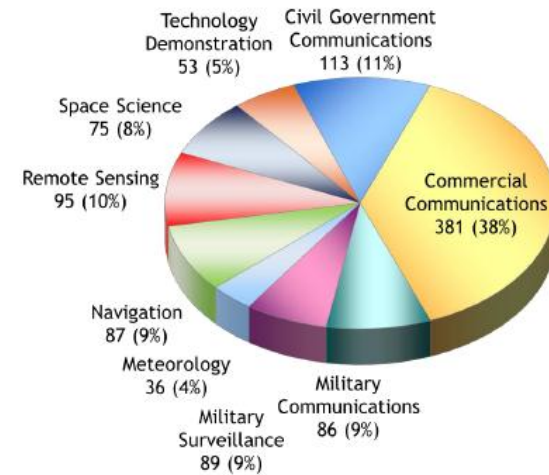
\* In the global market



# FIGURES



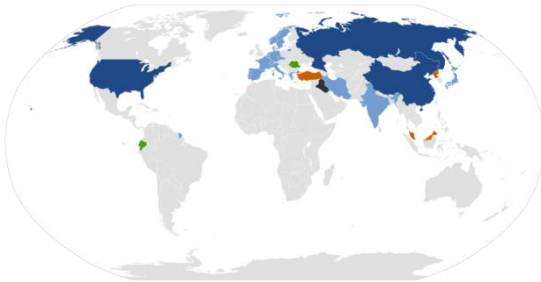
OPERATIONAL SATELLITES BY ORBIT



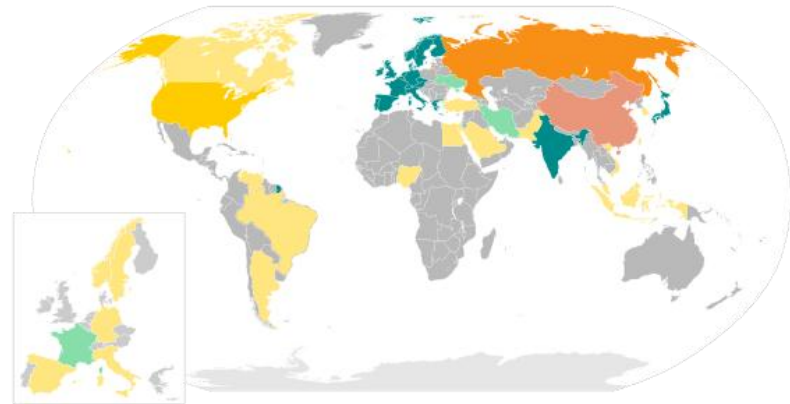
OPERATIONAL SATELLITES BY FUNCTION

# SPACE ACTIVITY

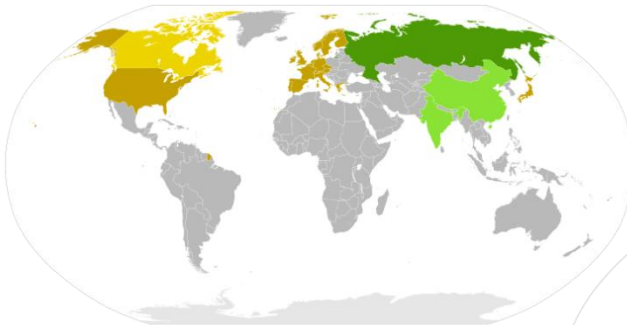
COUNTRIES CAPABLE OF MANNED FLIGHTS



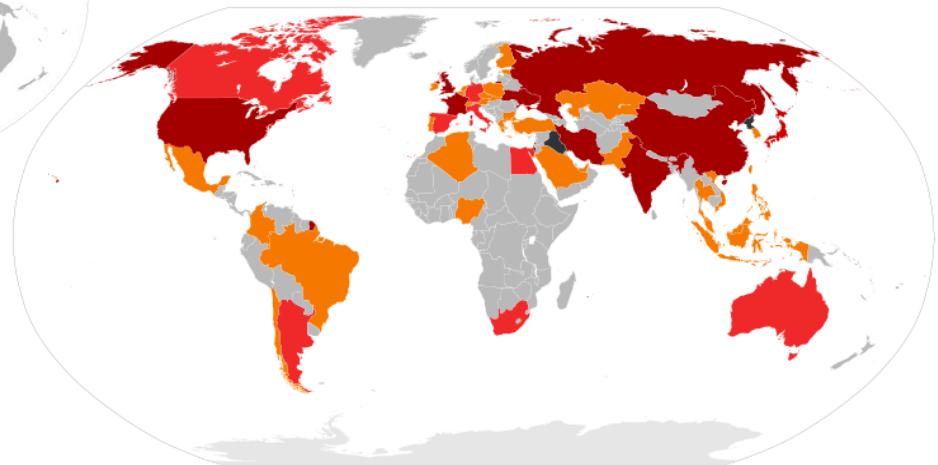
COUNTRIES WITH SPACE AGENCY



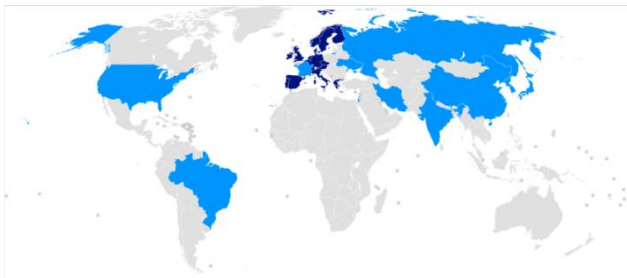
COUNTRIES WITH EXTRATERRESTIAL PROBES



SATELLITE OPERATING COUNTRIES

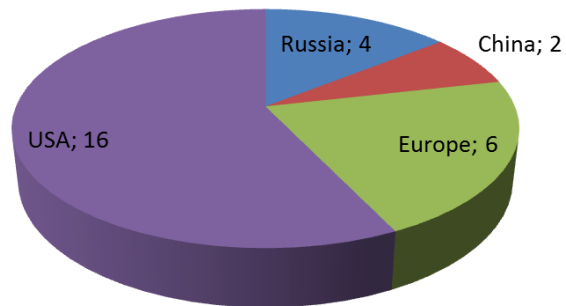


COUNTRIES WITH LAUNCH CAPABILITY

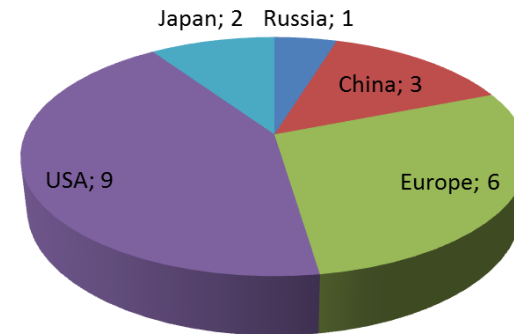


## GEO SPACECRAFT ORDERS

2010

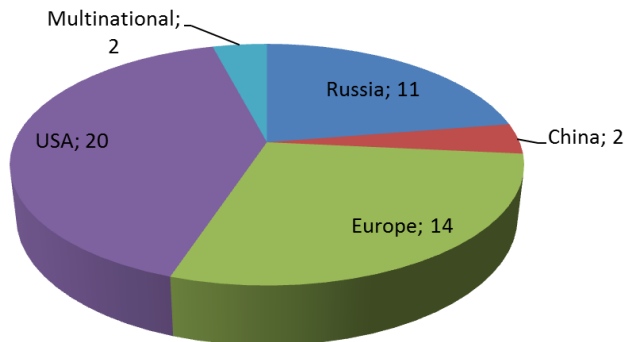


2011

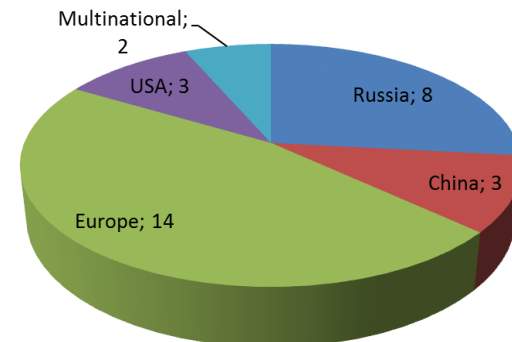


## COMMERCIAL LAUNCH ORDERS

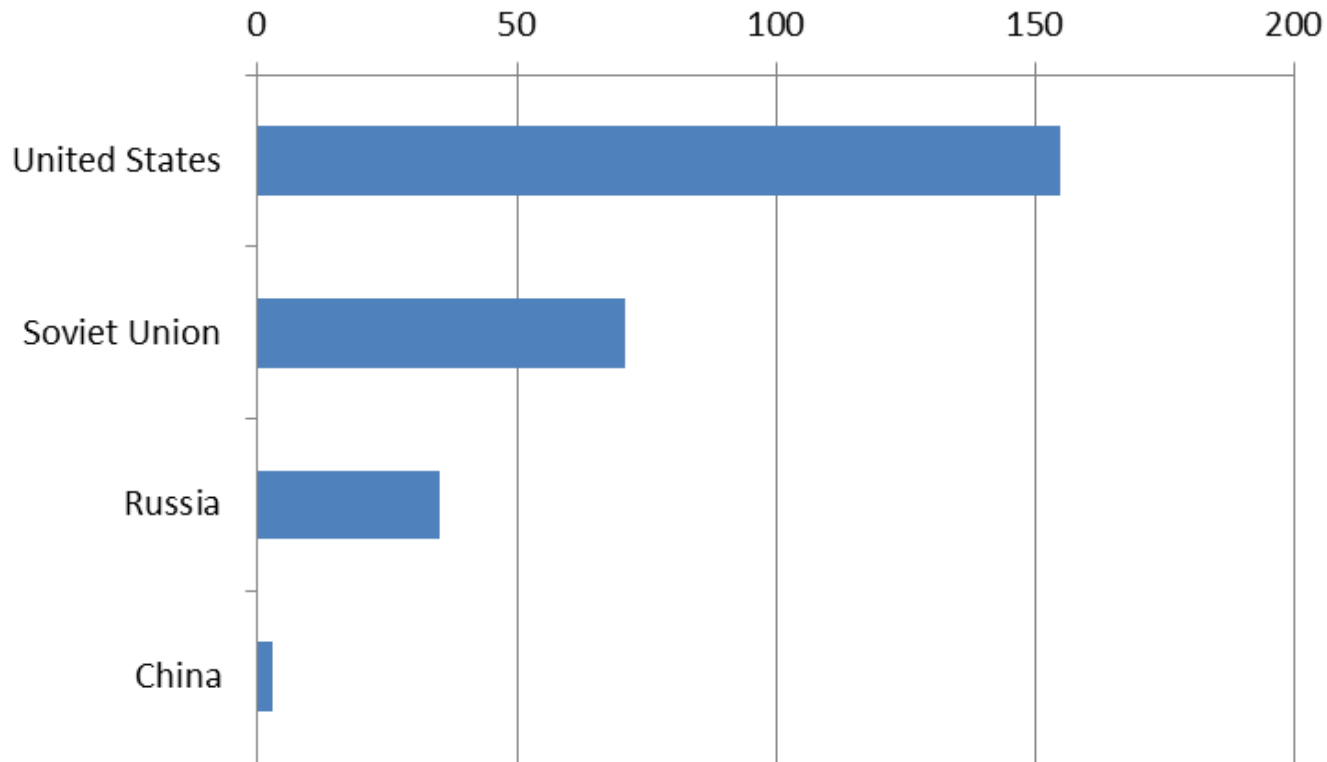
2010



2011



## NUMBER OF MANNED SPACE MISSIONS



# MAIN SPACE AGENCIES BUDGET

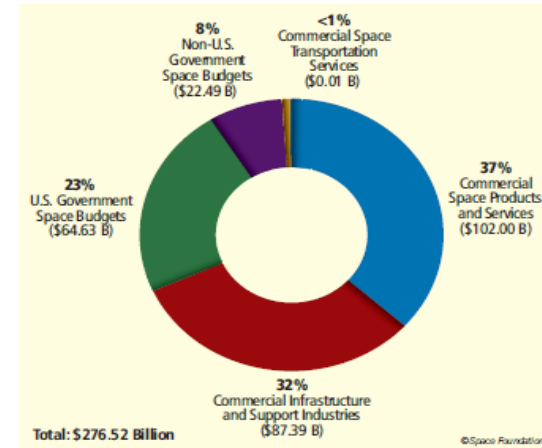
COUNTRY	AGENCY	BUDGET (USD)
UNITED STATES	NASA	17,700
EUROPE	EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY	5,430
RUSSIA	ROSCOMOS	3,800
FRANCE	CNES	2,822
JAPAN	JAXA	2,460
GERMANY	DLR	2,000
INDIA	ISRO	1,320
CHINA	CNSA	1,300
ITALY	ASI	1,000
IRAN	ISA	500
UNITED KINGDOM	UKSA	414
BRAZIL	AEB	343
CANADA	CSA	300
SOUTH KOREA	KARI	300
UKRAINE	NSAU	250
BELGIUM	BELSPO	170
ARGENTINA	CONAE	148
SPAIN	INTA	135

SOURCE: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_space\\_agencies#Expected\\_future\\_space\\_agencies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_space_agencies#Expected_future_space_agencies)

# BACKGROUND

- ✈ Many countries have their own satellites in orbit
- ✈ However, many of these satellites are built as turnkey projects with little involvement (if any) of local industry
- ✈ Few actors are dominating the global space industry
- ✈ This scenario is changing with new space players developing local capabilities and emerging in the global market

## GLOBAL SPACE ACTIVITY 2010

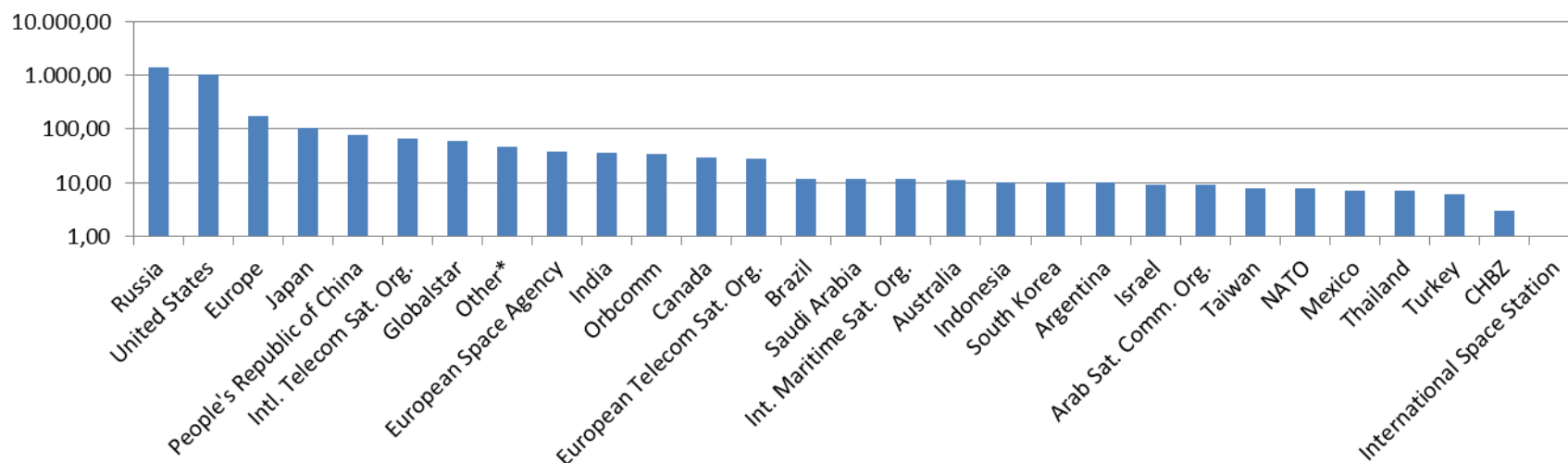


## EXPECTED FUTURE SPACE AGENCIES

NAME	ACRONYM	COUNTRY
PAN-ARAB SPACE AGENCY	PASA	ARAB LEAGUE
AFRICAN SPACE AGENCY	AFRI SPACE	AFRICAN UNION
SRI LANKA AERONAUTICS AND SPACE AGENCY	SLASA	SRI LANKA

SOURCE: [http://http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_space\\_agencies#Expected\\_future\\_space\\_agencies](http://http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_space_agencies#Expected_future_space_agencies)

## Number of satellites





- ✈ What is an emerging space player?
- ✈ Can we use the same criteria as for emerging economies?
- ✈ Can we consider countries with a wide experience in space activity as an emerging player when they were not previously significant actors in the Global Market?
- ✈ Which are the common characteristics that must be hold by all players considered as emerging?
- ✈ Is domestic equipment manufacturer's industry mandatory to be included as a space player?

We will be focused on countries in accordance with the following characteristics:

- ✈ Existing local industry (OEMs)
- ✈ Specific space development plans and roadmaps
- ✈ Satellite assembly and test capabilities
- ✈ Level of participation on competition for turnkey projects
- ✈ Newly adoption of western new technologies for electronic components and parts engineering

Under this definition, we will include also countries with a comprehensive space industry when they are becoming a significant actor in the Global Market

Countries considered in this presentation are divided in two categories:

### New players into the global market

Russia

China

India

Israel

### Emerging countries

Brazil

Argentina

Taiwan

South Korea

Turkey

Malaysia

Indonesia

Singapore

Discussion will be focused on representative examples of each category

## EMERGING PLAYERS

	Domestic generic documents addressing EEE parts selection	Primary EEE parts decision level	Domestic EEE parts industry	Preference on MIL over ESCC system	Specific QA requirements
Russia	Y	Prime	Y	MIL <sup>1</sup>	Y
China	Y	Prime	Y	ESCC <sup>2</sup>	Y
Brazil	N	Agency	N	MIL <sup>1</sup>	N
Argentina	N	Agency	N	MIL <sup>1</sup>	N
Taiwan	N	Prime	N	MIL <sup>1</sup>	N
South Korea	N	Agency	N	MIL <sup>1</sup>	N

1. ESCC parts accepted without restrictions
2. Due to export restrictions on MIL parts but limited due to product availability

## Why:

- ✈ Space industry has been mostly devoted to internal needs
- ✈ Access to western EEE parts and technologies is now increasing (i.e. GLONASS K)
- ✈ Is becoming an active player in the global industry, providing equipment and satellites worldwide. Launcher industry has already undergone that process.

## Specificity:

- ✈ Important domestic industry on EEE parts
- ✈ Official preference on locally produced parts
- ✈ Russian EEE parts system and ESCC / MIL system addressing concepts (i.e. reliability) on different approaches as well as qualification for space
- ✈ High involvement in EEE parts procurement of intermediate trading companies
- ✈ Local requirements for EEE parts inspections

## Why:

- ✈ Space industry has been mostly devoted to internal needs
- ✈ Access to western EEE parts and technologies is being constantly increasing since years ago
- ✈ Is on the way to become a global supplier already with experience providing equipment, launchers and satellites worldwide

## Specificity:

- ✈ Publicly defined non dependence policy
- ✈ Important domestic industry on EEE parts under development
- ✈ Complete EEE parts system under review and construction, with important access limitations to foreign companies
- ✈ EEE parts systems similar to MIL / ESCC with main differences based on evaluation and lot validation requirements
- ✈ High involvement in EEE parts procurement of intermediate trading companies
- ✈ Need of qualification of EEE parts regardless qualification status (MIL / ESCC)
- ✈ EEE parts preferences influenced by export restrictions
- ✈ Local requirements for EEE parts inspections

## Why:

- ✍ Complete process of creation of local space industry, covering all segments including launchers
- ✍ Specific plans for satellite production
- ✍ Willingness to satisfy local needs as well as becoming a global actor

## Specificity:

- ✍ Important role of the space agency on industrialization
- ✍ Coordinated approach to parts requirements from space agency
- ✍ Limited local market size for support activities (i.e. testing)
- ✍ No specific QA system. Adoption of ESCC / MIL standards
- ✍ Indistinctive usage of ESCC / MIL products
- ✍ Major usage of MIL parts (suppliers and MIL system has a wider global presence)
- ✍ Dedicated validation processes by project

## Why:

- ✈ Comprehensive capabilities but limited industry development
- ✈ Specific plans for satellite production
- ✈ Willingness to provide solutions worldwide

## Specificity:

- ✈ Important role of the space agency on industrialization
- ✈ Coordinated approach to parts requirements from space agency
- ✈ Limited local market size for support activities (i.e. testing)
- ✈ No specific QA system. Adoption of ESCC / MIL standards
- ✈ Indistinctive usage of ESCC / MIL products
- ✈ Major usage of MIL parts (suppliers and MIL system has a wider global presence)
- ✈ Dedicated validation processes by project



## Why:

- ✈ Development of local industry focused on few equipment
- ✈ Specific long term plans for satellite production
- ✈ Willingness to provide solutions worldwide

## Specificity:

- ✈ Important role of the space agency on industrialization
- ✈ Coordinated approach to parts requirements from space agency
- ✈ Comprehensive market and capabilities for EEE parts but no specialization on space
- ✈ No specific QA system. Adoption of ESCC / MIL standards
- ✈ Usage of ESCC / MIL products
- ✈ Preference on MIL system since it is better understood and perceived more global

## Why:

- ✈ Development of complete local industry
- ✈ Specific plans for satellite and launcher production
- ✈ Focus on small satellites with willingness to compete on all segments

## Specificity:

- ✈ Limited role of the space agency on industrialization
- ✈ Comprehensive market and capabilities for EEE parts but no specialization on space
- ✈ No specific QA system. Adoption of ESCC / MIL standards
- ✈ Usage of ESCC / MIL products
- ✈ Preference on MIL system since it is better understood and perceived more global
- ✈ Companies development is focused on approaching all steps on satellite production

## CONTACT DETAILS

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