

Oceania's Space Economy Soars: Geopolitical Shifts, Satellite Connectivity &

Space Economy · Practice Test · 4 Questions

1. According to a Deloitte report, what was the New Zealand space sector's economic contribution in the 2023-2024 financial year, demonstrating a faster growth rate than the global space economy over the preceding five years?

- A) Approximately NZ\$1.5 billion
- B) Approximately NZ\$2.0 billion
- C) Approximately NZ\$2.47 billion
- D) Approximately NZ\$3.0 billion

2. What specific government policy, enacted in Australia in 2024, aims to encourage private sector investment in priority industries, including space, to build the nation's economic resilience amidst global instability?

- A) The National Space Industry Accelerator Program
- B) The Future Made in Australia agenda
- C) The Australian Sovereign Capability Initiative
- D) The Space Industry Growth Fund

3. A significant challenge for Pacific Island countries in expanding digital connectivity, even with the advent of Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellites, relates to which economic barrier?

- A) Lack of suitable launch sites for LEO constellations
- B) High terminal and subscription costs for end-users
- C) Insufficient skilled labor for satellite maintenance
- D) Absence of international regulatory frameworks

4. South Australia aims to become an international leader in the space industry by 2035. What is the Australian Space Agency's specific target for the national space sector's value and job creation by 2030, headquartered in Adelaide?

- A) AUD\$8 billion and 15,000 jobs
- B) AUD\$10 billion and 18,000 jobs
- C) AUD\$12 billion and 20,000 jobs
- D) AUD\$15 billion and 22,000 jobs