

# Nordic Nations' Economic Surge: How Space Exploration is Fueling Local Eco

Space Economy · Practice Test · 12 Questions

---

**1. What is the primary aim of the 'Space Nordic' project, launched in June 2026, involving Denmark, Finland, Sweden, and Norway?**

- A) To develop independent Nordic satellite launch capabilities.
- B) To unify the Nordic space sector and enhance its global competitiveness.
- C) To establish a joint Nordic space research facility in the Arctic.
- D) To create a unified Nordic defense strategy utilizing space assets.

**2. Which Nordic country is preparing to become the first in Europe to launch satellites from its own soil, leveraging its Arctic location and advanced ground station network?**

- A) Sweden
- B) Finland
- C) Norway
- D) Denmark

**3. Denmark has announced its largest-ever investment in its national space program towards 2035. What is a key focus of this strategy in relation to global challenges?**

- A) Developing advanced propulsion systems for deep space travel.
- B) Leveraging satellite data and weather monitoring to accelerate the green transition.
- C) Establishing a solar power satellite network for continental energy supply.
- D) Creating a lunar base for resource extraction and scientific research.

**4. The 'SPACEECONOMY' project in Finland aims to position the country as a global forerunner. What key areas does it focus on to achieve sustainable economic growth through space?**

- A) Developing space tourism and orbital hotels.
- B) Advancing innovation, sustainability, and resilience in the space economy.
- C) Establishing a private lunar mining operation.
- D) Creating intergalactic communication networks.

**5. How does Sweden's participation in the European Space Agency (ESA) primarily benefit its domestic space industry, according to the 'juste retour' system?**

- A) Direct funding for all Swedish space startups.
- B) Return of investment through industrial contracts and knowledge building.
- C) Exclusive access to ESA's satellite launch facilities.
- D) Sole rights to European space data archives.

**6. Iceland's potential contribution to the European Space Agency (ESA), despite its small economy, is particularly noted in which specialized fields?**

- A) Advanced robotics and AI for asteroid mining.
- B) Geology, climate, and environmental studies.
- C) Development of large-scale orbital manufacturing facilities.
- D) Interstellar communication technologies.

**7. The 'Space Nordic' project emphasizes practical 'Research-to-Business' (R2B) scaling. What is a key objective in this regard?**

- A) To create a unified Nordic space currency for transactions.
- B) To lower barriers for Nordic SMEs in developing and testing space-qualified technologies.
- C) To establish a joint Nordic space tourism agency.
- D) To develop a standardized Nordic space uniform for astronauts.

**8. In the context of global geopolitical shifts, many Danish space companies, such as GomSpace, are increasingly pivoting towards which sector?**

- A) Space-based renewable energy generation.
- B) Asteroid resource prospecting.
- C) National defense and security solutions.
- D) Commercial space tourism.

**9. The Norwegian Space Industry is focusing on developing Andøya Spaceport. What is a primary strategic goal for this development?**

- A) To become the primary hub for Arctic scientific research stations.
- B) To serve as one of the world's most attractive sites for satellite launches, securing Europe's independent access to space.
- C) To develop a dedicated spaceport for sub-orbital tourism flights.
- D) To establish a hub for asteroid defense technology.

**10. Finland's space sector has experienced significant growth, with its total space turnover reaching EUR 4.33 billion in 2022, with a substantial portion coming from exports. What is a major driver for this growth?**

- A) The development of advanced space-based entertainment platforms.
- B) Increased demand for satellite data and secure telecommunications solutions.
- C) The construction of the first Finnish space hotel.
- D) The production of large quantities of space-grade chocolate.

**11. The Nordic Ministers for Economic Affairs have adopted a joint declaration to deepen cooperation in the space sector. What is a key benefit of this closer cooperation for the region?**

- A) To jointly explore and colonize the Moon.
- B) To increase the region's competitiveness, promote innovation, and support regional development.
- C) To create a unified Nordic space fleet for inter-planetary travel.
- D) To monopolize the global satellite imagery market.

**12. Norway's strategic location and growing space industry are positioning it for a significant role. What is a notable ambition for Norway in the European space context?**

- A) To build a space elevator connecting Earth to geostationary orbit.
- B) To become the first European country to launch satellites from European soil and lead in High North situational awareness.
- C) To establish a permanent Norwegian research base on Mars.
- D) To develop a proprietary deep-space communication network independent of global systems.