

# Australia's Lunar Leap & Defence Space Boost: Economic Impact of Global Sp

Space Economy · Practice Test · 8 Questions

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**1. What is the Australian government's projected investment in its space warfighting capabilities over the next decade, as outlined in the 2026 National Defence Strategy and Integrated Investment Program, and how is this expected to impact the local space sector?**

- A) A\$3-6 billion, primarily for research institutions.
- B) A\$9-12 billion, primarily boosting domestic satellite design and manufacturing.
- C) A\$1-2 billion, mainly for international partnerships.
- D) A\$5-8 billion, focusing on general space infrastructure upgrades.

**2. Australia is a founding signatory to which international accord, playing a role in shaping principles for safe and sustainable lunar exploration and enabling its contribution of specialized capabilities?**

- A) The Outer Space Treaty of 1967
- B) The Moon Agreement of 1979
- C) The Artemis Accords of 2020
- D) The Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of 2007

**3. The Australian Space Agency aims to grow the national space sector's annual revenue to what figure and create how many new jobs by 2030, reflecting a significant economic target?**

- A) A\$5 billion and 10,000 jobs
- B) A\$8 billion and 15,000 jobs
- C) A\$12 billion and 20,000 jobs
- D) A\$10 billion and 25,000 jobs

**4. Which Australian initiative, backed by A\$150 million over five years (2021-2026), specifically seeks to embed Australian space companies into global supply chains for lunar and Martian exploration missions?**

- A) The National Space Mission for Earth Observation
- B) The Space Infrastructure Fund
- C) The Moon to Mars Initiative
- D) The Advanced Strategic Capabilities Accelerator (ASCA)

**5. Australia's geographical location offers significant advantages for the global space industry, particularly in what area?**

- A) Equatorial launch capabilities for heavy-lift rockets.
- B) High-altitude balloon testing facilities.
- C) Southern Hemisphere ground stations for satellite tracking and communications.
- D) Polar orbit observation for solar studies.

**6. Beyond direct space projects, how does Australia's investment in Earth observation technology contribute to its local economy?**

- A) It primarily generates revenue through space tourism.
- B) It improves weather forecasting, farming, disaster responses, and climate change management.
- C) It focuses solely on asteroid mining feasibility studies.
- D) It exclusively supports international satellite manufacturing consortia.

**7. The Australian Government's 'Future Made in Australia' policy, enacted in 2024, is aligned with supporting the space industry by encouraging private sector investment in priority industries. Which areas of the space industry are specifically mentioned as aligning with this agenda?**

- A) Developing large-scale satellite constellations for global internet.
- B) Focusing on rocketry and heavy-lift launch vehicle manufacturing.
- C) Supporting Australian ideas across innovation, digital, and science.
- D) Primarily importing established space technologies from allied nations.

**8. What major global space event saw Australian facilities, including the Canberra Deep Space Communication Complex, play a critical role in mission tracking and communications in April 2026?**

- A) China's Chang'e-6 lunar sample return mission
- B) India's Gaganyaan crewed orbital mission
- C) NASA's Artemis II crewed lunar flyby mission
- D) Japan's Martian Moons eXploration (MMX) mission