

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 5, 1990

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President has approved a new National Space Policy Directive providing important guidance which will further encourage the growth of U.S. private sector space activities. This policy, developed by the Vice President and the National Space Council, is completely consistent with, and provided the policy framework for, the President's August 22, 1990, decision regarding participation by a U.S. firm in Australia's Cape York space launch project. The policy supplements the National Space Policy which the President approved on November 2, 1989.

The commercial space launch policy recognizes the many benefits which a commercial space launch industry provides to the United States. It balances launch industry needs with those of other industries and with important national security interests, and establishes the long term goal of a free and fair market in which U.S. industry can compete. The policy specifies a coordinated set of actions for the next ten years aimed at achieving this goal.

Attachment

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FACT SHEET

COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH POLICY

POLICY FINDINGS

A commercial space launch industry can provide many benefits to the U.S. including indirect benefits to U.S. national security.

The long term goal of the United States is a free and fair market in which U.S. industry can compete. To achieve this, a set of coordinated actions is needed for dealing with international competition in launch goods and services in a manner that is consistent with our non-proliferation and technology transfer objectives. These actions must address both the short term (actions which will affect competitiveness over approximately the next ten years) and those which will have their principal effect in the longer term (i.e. after approximately the year 2000).

- In the near term, this includes trade agreements and enforcement of those agreements to limit unfair competition.
- In the near term, it also includes the continued use of U.S. manufactured launch vehicles for launching US Government satellites.
- For the longer term, the United States should take actions to encourage technical improvements to reduce the cost and increase the reliability of U.S. space launch vehicles.

IMPLEMENTING ACTIONS

U.S. government satellites will be launched on U.S. manufactured launch vehicles unless specifically exempted by the President.

Consistent with guidelines to be developed by the National Space Council, U.S. Government Agencies will actively consider commercial space launch needs and factor them into their decisions on improvements in launch infrastructure and launch vehicles aimed at reducing cost, and increasing responsiveness and reliability of space launch vehicles.

The U.S. Government will enter into negotiations to achieve agreement with the European Space Agency (ESA), ESA member states, and others as appropriate, which defines principles of free and fair trade.

Non-market launch providers of space launch goods and services create a special case because of the absence of market-oriented pricing and cost structures. To deal with their entry into the market there needs to be a transition period during which special conditions may be required.

- There should be no change in the U.S. Government's longstanding policy to deny, except in extraordinary circumstances, exports of satellites and satellite components to the Soviet Union.

- The United States will seek to limit the use of Soviet launch vehicles, launch equipment, technology or training to a single mutually agreed upon location outside the Soviet Union. The USSR would thereby agree to forego commercial launches of Western satellites from the Soviet Union. In addition to technology transfer safeguards, U.S. support for such use of Soviet manufactured launch vehicles will be contingent on enforceable agreements related to free and fair trade and to ballistic missile non-proliferation.

- The United States will also seek agreement that launch services offered commercially will be in compliance with a common approach for the entry of non-market economy countries as negotiated by the U.S. Government with foreign launch providers, as appropriate.

There must be an effective means of enforcing international agreements related to space launch goods and services.