



Update on National Space Policy Development of JAPAN and Space Security

17th January, 2012

**Secretariat of Strategic Headquarters for
Space Policy,
Cabinet Secretariat**



Content of presentation

- 1 Organization chart***
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- 4 Reorganization of Governmental Framework
for Space Policy in JAPAN***
- 5 Space Security***



Japanese Basic Space Law (2008)

Basic Concepts & Measures

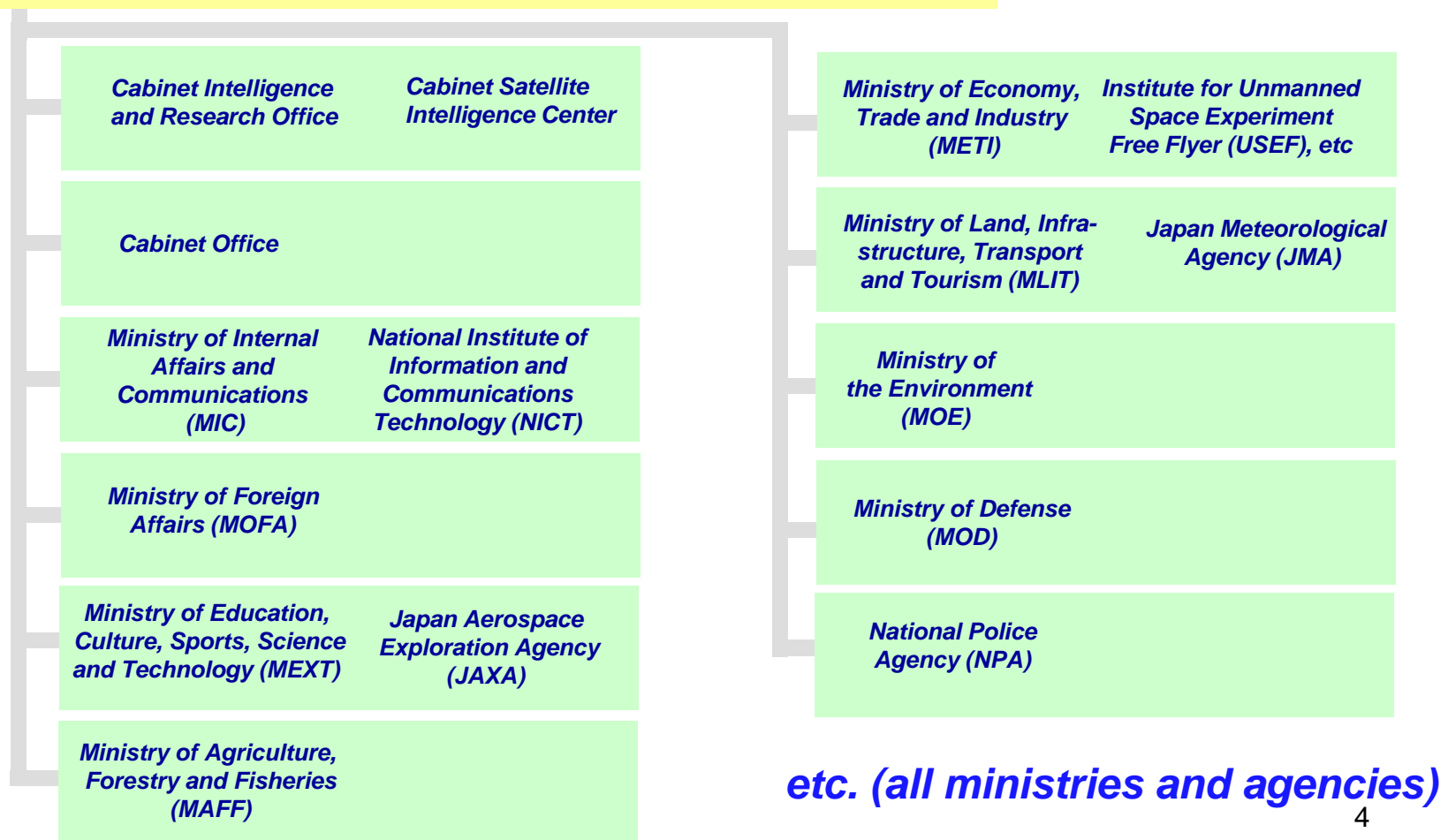
- 1. Peaceful Use of Space***
- 2. Contribution to Safety of Life***
- 3. Promotion of International Cooperation***
- 4. Promotion of Space Industries***
- 4. Research and Development***
- 6. Contribution to Environment***

Establishment of Headquarters for Space Policy

Issuing Space Basic Plan

1 Organization chart (Space related ministries in Japan)

Strategic Headquarters for Space Policy, Cabinet Secretariat



1 Organization chart (Space related organization)

Strategic Headquarters for Space Policy



Mr. Yoshihiko NODA
Prime Minister
Chair



Mr. Osamu FUJIMURA
Chief Cabinet Secretary
Vice-Chair



Mr. Motohisa FURUKAWA
Minister for Space Policy
Vice-Chair

※ All the ministers constitute the member of the Headquarters.

**Special Committee on
Space Policy**

**Working Group for
Quasi-- Zenith Satellite System**

**Working Group for
Examination of Remote Sensing Policy**

**Working Group for
Restructuring of Space Related Organizations**

**Working Group for
Legislation on Space Related Activities**

**Parliamentary secretaries
Project Team Related to
QZSS**

**Cabinet Secretariat
Strategic Headquarters for Space Policy**



2 Basic Plan for Space Policy

The government settled on “Basic Plan for Space Policy” based on Basic Space Law in Jun.2009.

6 Basic Pillars

5 Systems and 4 Programs

Six Basic Pillars of the Utilization and R&D of Space(1,2)

Six Basic Pillars

1: For a *Rich, Secure and Safe Life*

- Promote utilization and R&D of Space to deal with various **needs of our society**, such as ;
 - Public Safety, Preservation and Care of the territorial land,
 - Smooth Supply of Food, National Resources and Energy
 - Resolution of global problems (realizing a low carbon society)
 - better quality of life (high spec. positioning system, etc.)
 - continuous growth of industry and creation of employment

2: *Security through the Utilization of Space*

- Security through the utilization of Space, while **maintaining our exclusively defense-oriented policy**

Six Basic Pillars of the Utilization and R&D of Space(3)

3: *Space Diplomacy*

- "Utilization of **Space for Diplomatic Policy**"
 - Apply our space technology for **protecting human beings from the threat** of disaster, climate change, and others
- "**Diplomatic Policy for space**"
 - Make diplomatic efforts for establishing **the appropriate rules in space activities**, in accordance with **space related Treaties**

Six Basic Pillars of the Utilization and R&D of Space(4)

<***Six Basic Pillars of the Utilization and R&D of Space***>

4: Create an *energetic future* by promoting *R&D of the forefront areas*

- Breakthrough for new technology and creation of an energetic future by leading-edge R&D such as
 - **space science** and **manned space activity** that **expand the area** where **human beings can exist**
- Utilizing proactively **international cooperation**

Six Basic Pillars of the Utilization and R&D of Space(5,6)

<***Six Basic Pillars*** of the Utilization and R&D of Space>

5: Foster ***Strategic Industries*** for the 21st Century

- The space industry is :
 - an important base that supports Space Activity of our country
 - so wide that it includes the utilization industry, and has a ripple effect to other industries

6: Consider the ***Environment***

- The Government will take measures considering both the global and the space environment, such as space debris issue
- 2009,10 Japan submitted Japanese comment about “the EU’s draft Code of Conduct for outer space activities”

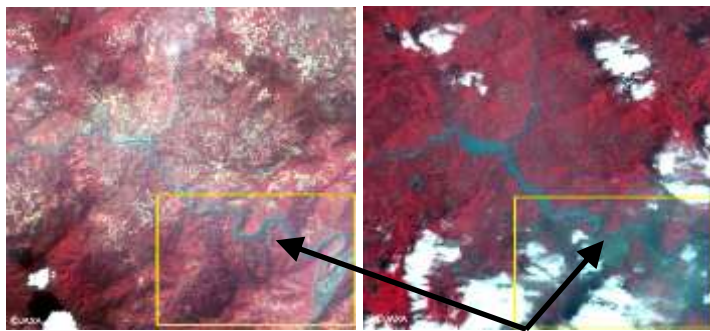
A: Land and Ocean Observing Satellite System to contribute to Asia and other regions

Sichuan earthquake (China)

The river was dammed up by the landslide and it became a dam lake.

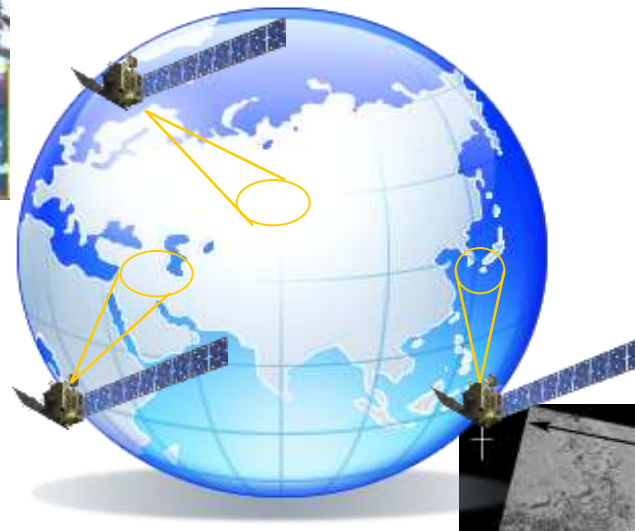
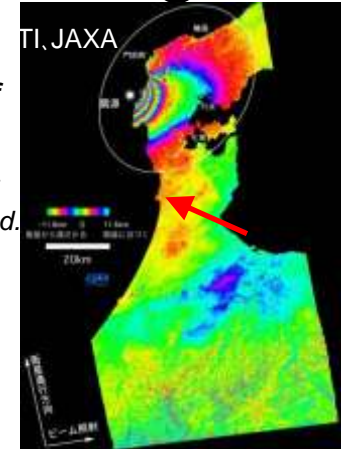
→ dangerous of the flood in the downstream region

before → after



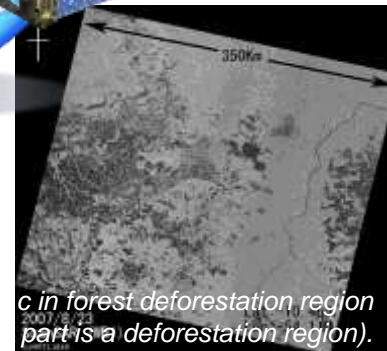
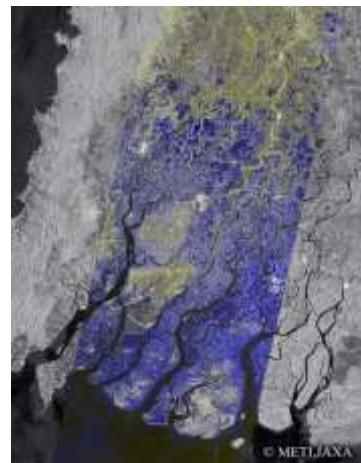
FY19 Diastrophism of Noto Peninsula earthquake (Japan)

→ The upheaval of 45cm or less is detected.



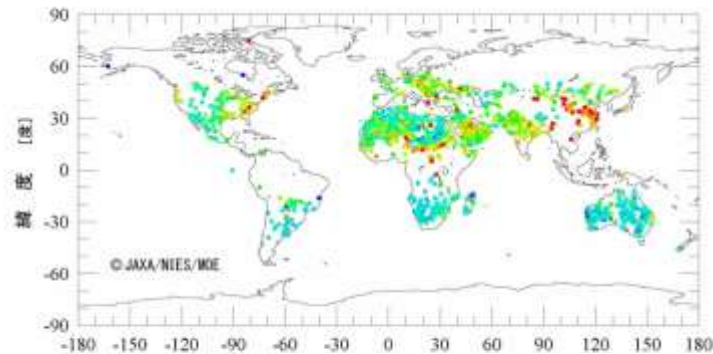
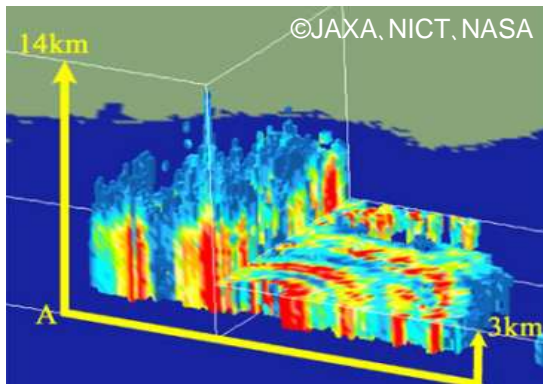
Flood by Cyclone Nargis (Myanmar)

A blue part is a submerged land region.
An underground volume of water increases in a yellow part. Possibility that new flood occurs.



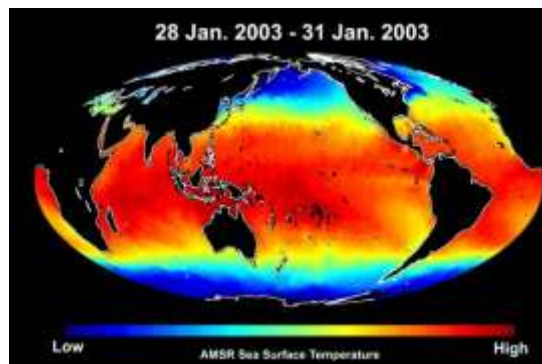
B: Global Environmental Change and Climate Observing Satellite System

Three-dimensional situation of rain of hurricane
(Image by Japanese sensor (PR))

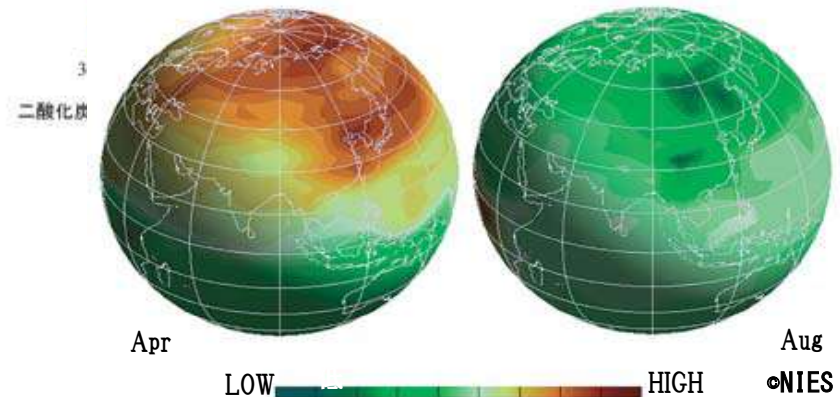


Distribution of carbon dioxide
(Image by Japanese satellite (GOSAT))
(Figure Left)

Density simulation result
(Figure below)



Temperature of sea surface
(Image by Japanese sensor (AMSR))



C: Advanced telecommunication Satellite System

When damage occurs to the ground base station in a time of disaster

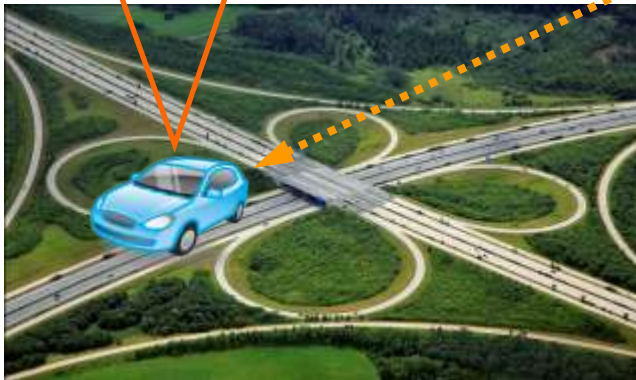


Communications satellite

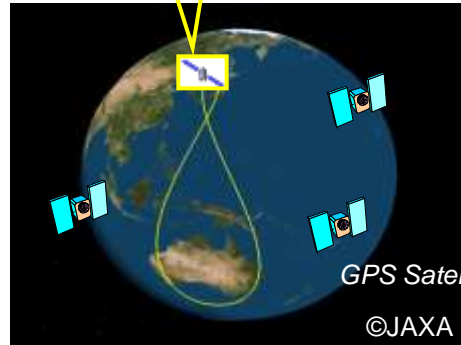


D: Positioning Satellite System

Car navigation system



Quasi-Zenith



*Whereabouts
confirmation*



Quasi Zenith Satellite System

QZSS

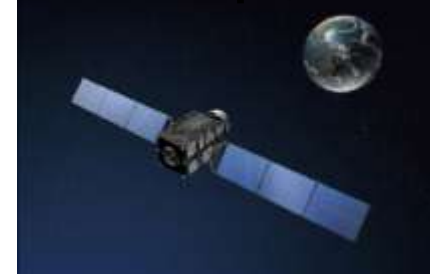
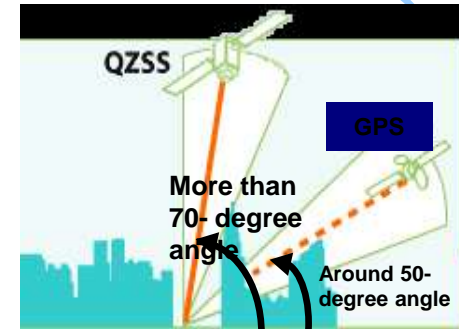
- Regional space based PNT system, augmentative to GPS
- Cover East Asia and Oceania region
- Interoperable and compatible with GPS

Current Situation

- The first satellite “Michibiki” successfully launched on 11.Sept.of 2010
- Conduct technical and utilization experiment

Promotion of QZSS plan

- Basic concept of promoting the practical QZSS program
- Establishment of a strategic promotion system for the development and utilization of outer space
- approved at the Cabinet meeting on September 30, 2011



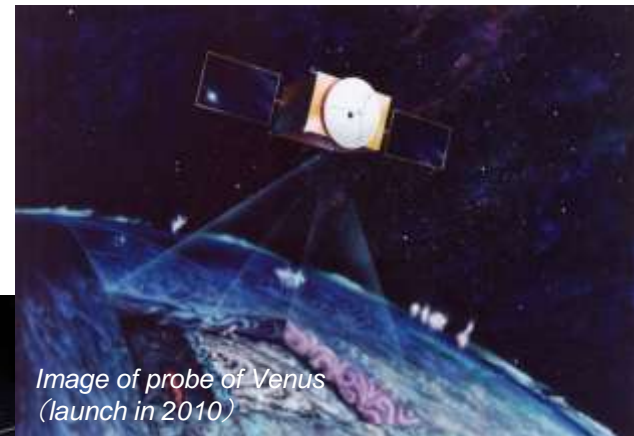
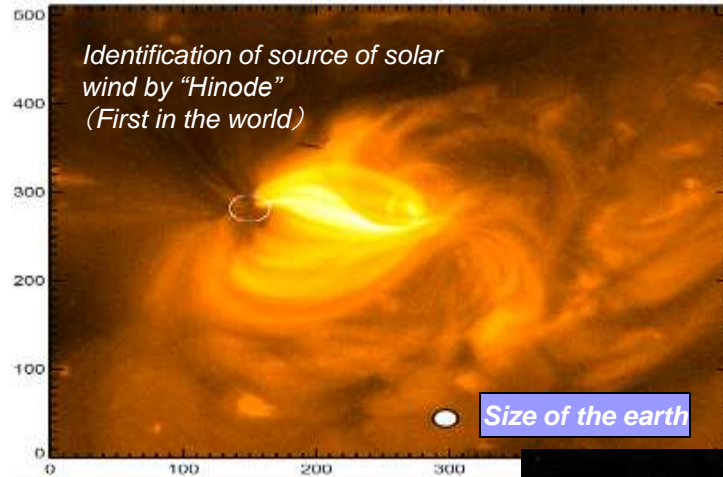
QZSS Orbit

E: Satellite System for National Security



Information Gathering Satellites

F: Space Science Program



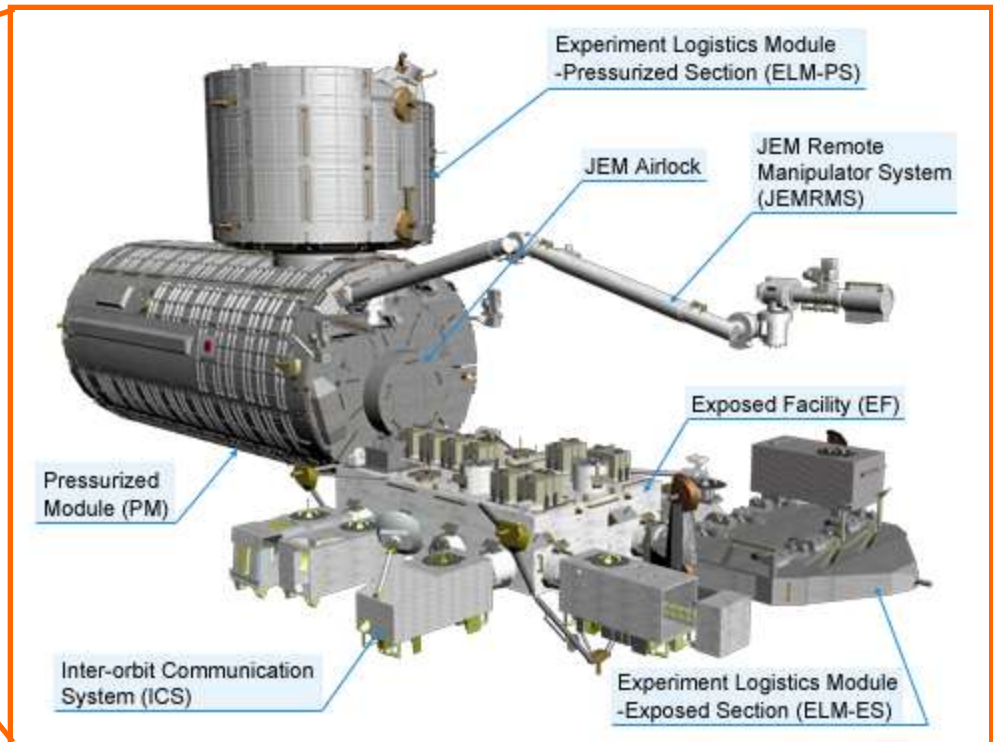
G: Human Space Activity Program

International Space Station



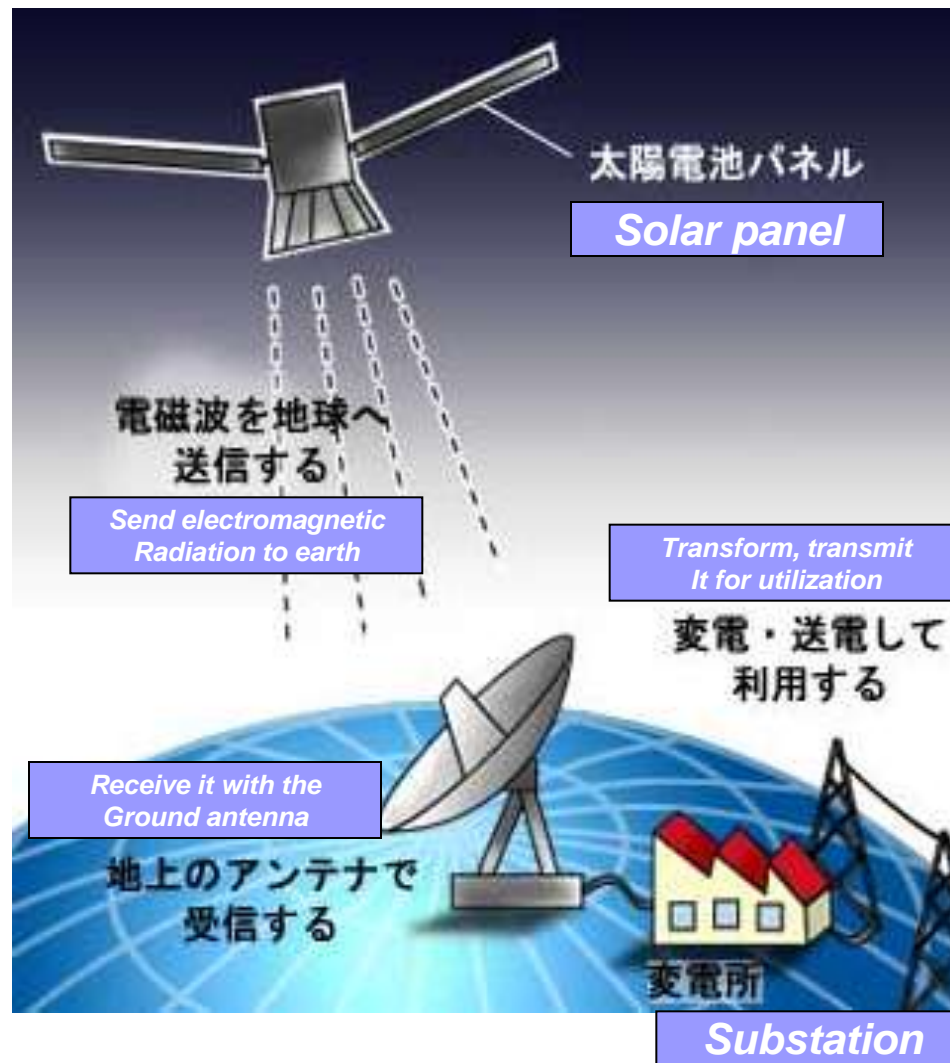
テーシ

Japanese Experiment Module (Kibo)

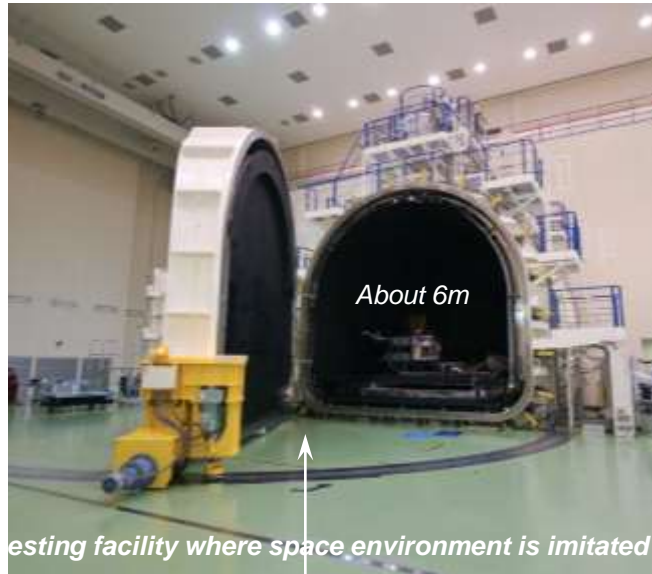


- In principal, Japan will continue to participate in the ISS Program in and after 2016, taking necessary actions such as coordination with other countries, and taking impact of industrial promotion into account.

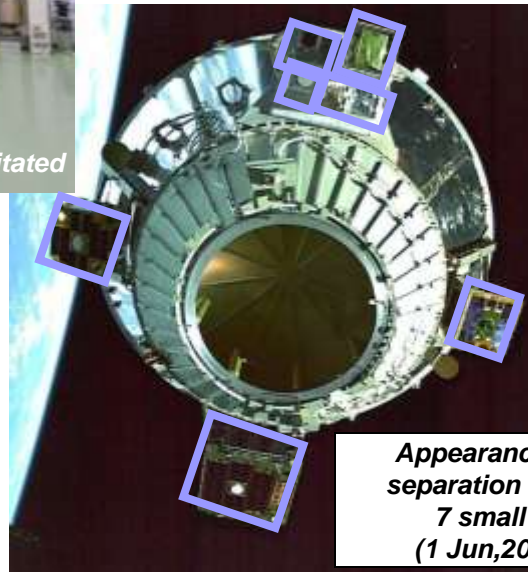
H: Space Solar Power Program



I : Small Demonstration Satellite Program



©JAXA



**Appearance of satellite
separation (GOSAT) and
7 small satellites
(1 Jun, 2009) ©JAXA**



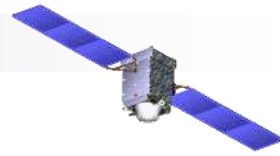
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Promote Measures under the Basic Plan for Space Policy

- (1) **Structure** to promote measures based on the Basic Plan
- (2) Ensuring the necessary **budget and personnel** for the execution of the measures
- (3) **Follow-up and announcement** of how far the measures are executed
- (4) Strengthening the **investigation and analysis** function of international trends
- (5) Establishment of **legislation concerning Space Activity**
- (6) Ensuring the **cooperation and correspondence with policies** other than space

3 Promotion of QZSS Program



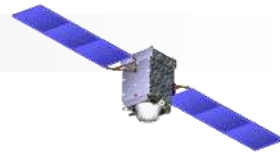
< Basic concept of promoting the practical QZSS program >

approved at the Cabinet meeting on September 30, 2011.

The QZSS will contribute to

- ☐ Welfare of the Asia-Pacific region
- ☐ Strengthening the Japan-U.S. and Japan-EU partnership
- ☐ Broad range of security including the improvement the capacity to respond to natural disasters

3 Promotion of QZSS Program

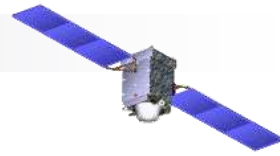


< Basic concept of promoting the practical QZSS program >

approved at the Cabinet meeting on September 30, 2011.

- GOJ decides to accelerate the deployment of the operational QZSS as expeditiously as possible.
- Four satellites constellation will be established by the late 2010s.
- In the future, seven satellites constellation will be achieved to enable sustainable positioning.

3 Promotion of QZSS Program



< Basic concept of promoting the practical QZSS program >

approved at the Cabinet meeting on September 30, 2011.

- The Cabinet Office shall develop, deploy and operate the operational QZSS, based on the achievement of the first QZSS satellite (named “Michibiki”), and shall submit a budget request to cover relevant cost.

- Legal amendments shall be made in order for the Cabinet Office to fulfill such a role in time for budget implementation (FY2012 Budget: 10 Billion YEN (100 Million Euro) as the Cabinet decision) .

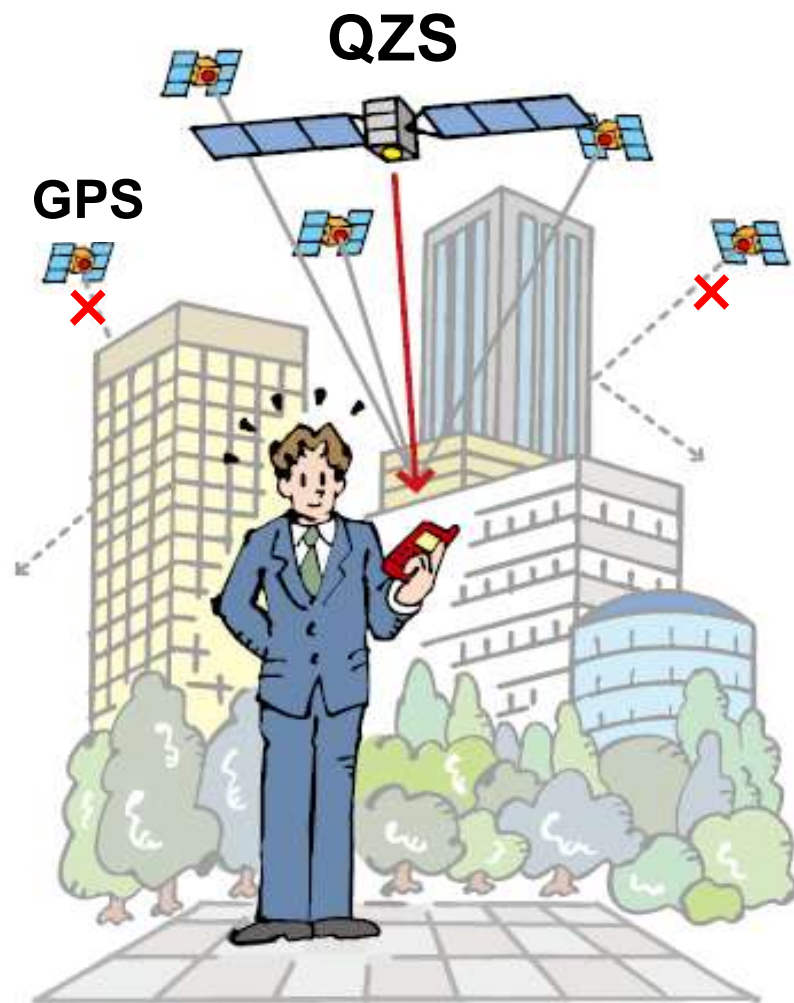
QZSS Functional Capability 1

GPS Complementary

QZSS improves positioning availability time

Complementary signals sent from high elevation will improve the time percentage of positioning availability from 90 % (GPS only) to 99.8 % * (GPS + QZSS.)

* The time percentage that the position dilution of precision (PDOP) is less than 6 when a satellite whose elevation angle is 20 degrees or over is used for positioning calculation.



QZSS Functional Capability 2

GPS Reinforcement

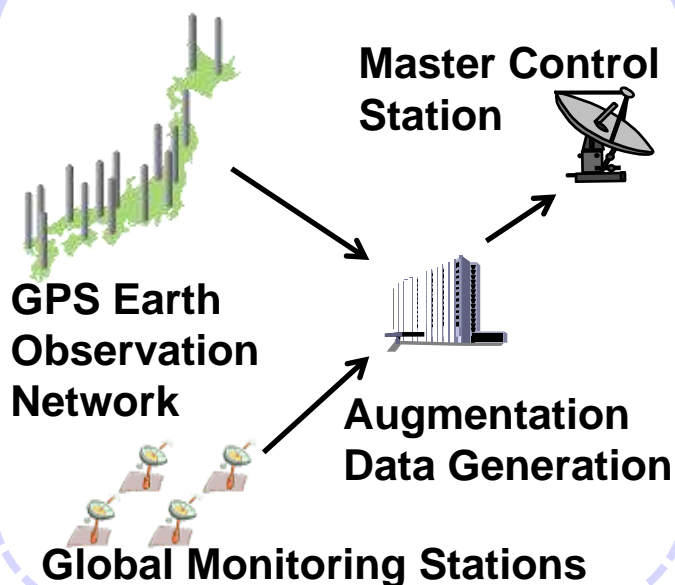
QZSS improves positioning accuracy

QZSS upgrades the positioning accuracy to a sub-meter or several centimeter level.

Augmentation Data

- Acquisition Support Data
- Correction Data
- Integrity Data

Ground Segment



QZS

Navigation Signal



Navigation Signal and Augmentation Data

L1-SAIF (250 bps)
LEX (2000 bps)



User Segment



LEX
centimeter

(accuracy)

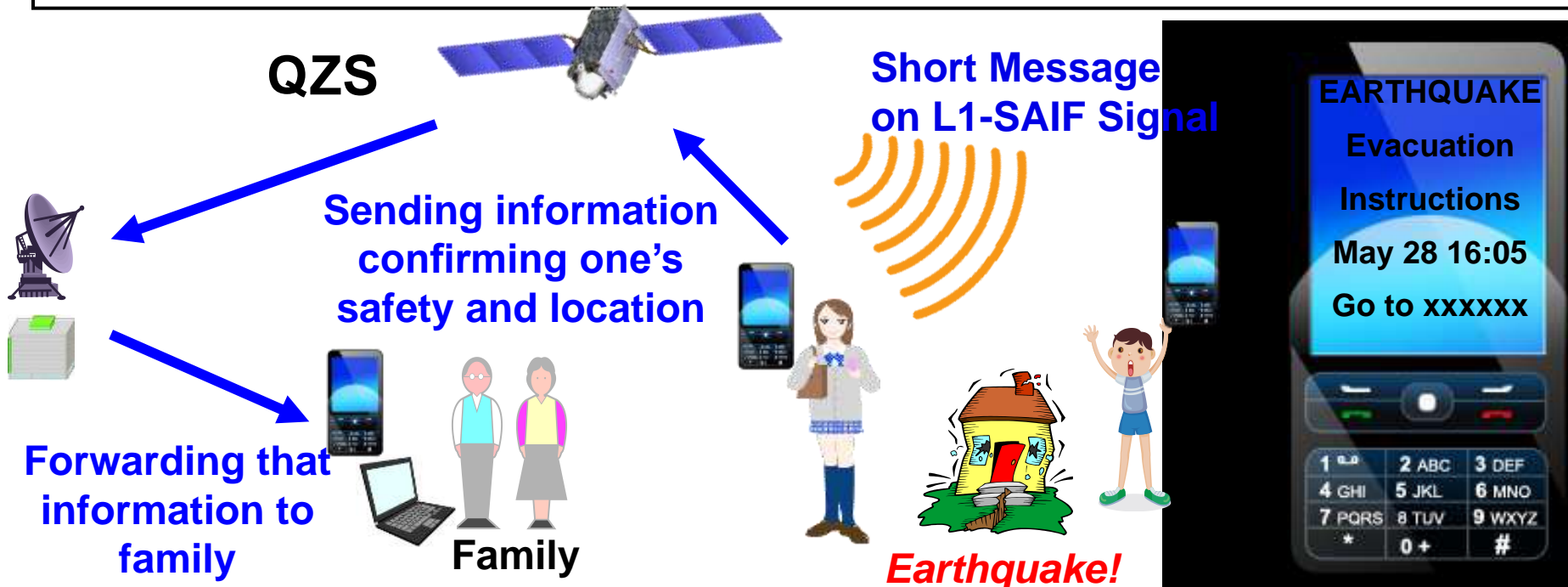
L1-SAIF
sub-meter

QZSS Functional Capability 3

Short Message and Collection of Information

QZSS can send short messages and gather information

- QZSS can send short messages such as emergency warnings simultaneously to everyone with a mobile phone.
- We are planning to equip the future QZSS satellites with an information gathering function which will enable people to send information confirming their safety during a crisis or disaster.





3 *Reorganization of Governmental Framework for Space Policy in JAPAN*

< Reorganization of Governmental Framework for Strategic Promotion
of the Development and Utilization of Outer Space>
approved at the Cabinet meeting on September 30, 2011.

- The Cabinet Office shall play commanding function for space policy in Japan.
- Strengthening of commanding and coordinating function for space policy in Japan.
- The Cabinet office shall also be in charge of the specific implementing project such as QZSS
- The Cabinet office shall have the specific space strategy department(tentative) and the advisory committee for space policy

Submit the legal amendment to forthcoming ordinary Diet session from January of 2012.

4 *Space Security*

- Japan's Basic Law on Space in 2008
 - Emphasize the shift of space policy focus from science and technology to utilization of space for civil and security applications
- Japan's Basic Plan on Space at the Cabinet level
 - State the importance of international cooperation for the Security of Space
 - Space Situation Awareness is focused as an important subject to increase the government effort
- GOJ appreciate the EU initiative to draft a Code of conduct for outer space activities
- The international cooperation on Space Situation Awareness is very meaningful in the field of space activities
- Also the cooperation on the data sharing of Image from Remote Sensing and asset sharing are very important for broad range of security including natural disaster



Finally...

- The Space Security is the crucial subjects for the prosperity of the peace of the world.
- GOJ is committed to work together with EU and international communities.

***Thank you
for your attention***