

The Role of Taxation in the Space Economy



Taxation is not just about collecting revenue, it can be a **crucial tool** for developing and developed countries

Space-driven tax policy is the missing tool for attracting private capital, reducing investor uncertainty, and turning national space ambitions into a funded reality

Real-World Examples: Tax Incentives That Work

- **Virginia (USA)** — “Zero G, Zero Tax Act”: state income tax deductions to space companies that conduct launch, training, or space station resupply operations in Virginia
- **France** — Specific income tax rules: profits from geostationary satellite operations earned by French companies are not taxed
- **Australia** — “Space Concession”: duty-free imports of certain space equipment to be used in Australian space projects

Different approaches, one common goal: using tax policy as a tool to develop the space economy at home

What about developing countries?

Call to Action: Tax as Enabling Infrastructure



Tax is not just compliance, it can be a valuable growth lever



Space-oriented fiscal design can be the key to attracting space companies and developing the economy of a country



Policy makers should consider a space-enabling tax framework alongside regulation, procurement, and technology transfer

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