

SPACE ECONOMY NEWSLETTER



Recent activity in the space economy. Highlights below are courtesy of [UFO, THE PROCURE SPACE ETF](#).

BANK OF AMERICA EXPECTS THE SPACE INDUSTRY TO TRIPLE TO A \$1.4 TRILLION MARKET WITHIN A DECADE

BY MICHAEL SHEETZ



According to Bank of America estimates, the space economy's revenue is forecasted to reach \$1.4 trillion by 2030, an increase of 230%. The sector continues to grow due to a record period of private investment and new investor opportunities in companies involved in space travel and satellites.

Source: www.cnn.com

SPACE SECTOR WORKS TO KEEP SOCIETIES AND ECONOMIES ON TRACK DURING COVID-19

UN Office for Outer Space Affairs Chief Simonetta Di Pippo's G20 virtual conference keynote address highlighted the contributions provided by the global space sector to support pandemic response and recovery.



Space-enabled mobile applications have aided in the transport of essential goods to specific destinations, maintenance of physical distancing requirements, and government rollout of virus tracking programs. Satellite technologies have also helped health practitioners virtually connect with patients and children continue their education online.

Source: www.news.un.org

NASA EFFORTS HAD A \$65 BILLION ECONOMIC IMPACT LAST YEAR, AGENCY REPORT SHOWS

BY ELIZABETH HOWELL

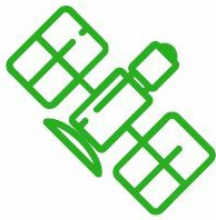


NASA generated \$65 billion in economic impact and 312,000 jobs in the US in 2019, according to a new study released by the agency. Much of the economic activity was attributed to the Artemis program which aims to place astronauts on the moon by 2024. The Trump administration is asking for \$25 billion, a 12% increase, to go towards NASA's 2021 budget.

Source: www.space.com

VISUALIZING ALL OF EARTH'S SATELLITES: WHO OWNS OUR ORBIT?

BY TYLER DURDEN

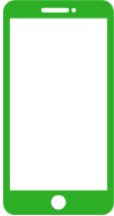


There are 6,000 satellites, 40% of which are operational, circling our planet. These satellites provide numerous functions and benefits from internet connectivity to border control. Nearly half of the operational satellites come from the U.S. followed by China and Russia. The ten companies responsible for all commercial satellites are SpaceX, Planet Labs, Spire Global Inc, Iridium Communications Inc*, One Web Satellites, SES S.A.*, Intelsat S.A., ORBCOMM Inc*, DoD/US Air Force, and EUTELSAT* Americas.

Source: www.zerohedge.com

NOKIA WINS NASA CONTRACT TO PUT A 4G NETWORK ON THE MOON. YES, REALLY

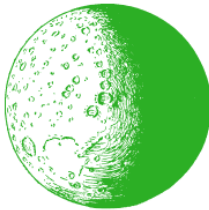
BY RACHEL KRAUS



Nokia is set to receive \$14.1 million from NASA to establish a 4G cellular network on the moon. The lunar network is intended to improve astronaut communications, transmit data, wirelessly operate lunar rovers, and stream high-definition video. The grant is part of NASA's 'Tipping Point' selections.

Source: www.mashable.com

NASA ANNOUNCES PARTNERS TO ADVANCE 'TIPPING POINT' TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE MOON, MARS



NASA awarded more than \$370 million in 'Tipping Point' contracts to 14 American companies to develop technologies designed to support sustainable operations on the moon. \$89.7 million was designated to Lockheed Martin*, while United Launch Alliance (owned by Lockheed Martin and Boeing*) will receive \$86.2 million for its work.

Source: www.nasa.com

NASA ASTRONAUT, RUSSIAN COSMONAUTS LAUNCH TO THE SPACE STATION

BY ASHLEY STRICKLAND

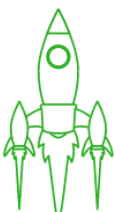


A NASA astronaut and two Russian cosmonauts successfully launched to the International Space Station using an "ultrafast" system to deliver them after just two orbits around the Earth. Scientific experiments will be conducted including sequencing DNA, bio-printing tissues and growing cells in the microbial environment of the space station. Astronaut Kate Rubins will vote in the US presidential election while away for the six month mission.

Source: www.cnn.com

FAA CUTS THE RED TAPE FOR COMMERCIAL ROCKET LAUNCHES (AND LANDINGS, TOO)

BY CHELSEA GOHD



The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration announced a new rule designed to increase launch and re-entry access for commercial space companies. Only a single license will now be required for both launch and re-entering into the Earth's atmosphere in an effort to grow the commercial space industry.

JEFF BEZO'S COMPANY IS CARRYING CARGO TO SPACE. IT'S NOT AMAZON

BY KENNETH CHANG



Blue Origin, the rocket company founded by Amazon's Jeff Bezo, successfully launched its New Shepard rocket and capsule for the 13th time. The flight was a test in preparation to eventually fly paying customers to space.

In the near term, the company is using the New Shepard to test new technologies and scientific experiments, including projects from NASA to help achieve its goal of successfully landing astronauts on the lunar surface.

Source: www.nytimes.com

MICROSOFT TEAMS WITH ELON MUSK'S SPACEX TO PUSH CLOUD BATTLE WITH AMAZON INTO ORBIT

BY ANDY PASZTOR AND AARON TILLEY



Microsoft will be partnering with Elon Musk's SpaceX to bring its cloud-computing platform to space. In the initiative to target commercial and government space businesses, Microsoft will connect its Azure cloud computing system to SpaceX's low-Earth orbiting satellites. The program is meant to collect and analyze large quantities of data, which would help in space debris surveillance and missile warning missions.

Microsoft is also working with SES SA*, which operates a fleet of larger satellites operating farther from Earth.

Source: www.wsj.com

PAIR OF STUDIES CONFIRM THERE IS WATER ON THE MOON

BY BEN GUARINO AND JOEL ACHENBACH



There is in fact water on the moon, says two studies in the Nature Astronomy journal. The water could potentially be used by future astronauts not only to drink, but also for rocket fuel and power generation.

Source: www.washingtonpost.com

A SPANISH STARTUP WANTS TO CHALLENGE BLUE ORIGIN, SPACEX, AND VIRGIN GALACTIC* BY TAKING TOURISTS TO THE EDGE OF SPACE IN BALLOONS

BY MARTA PACHON DIAZ AND QAYYAH MOYNIHAN



No need for giant spaceships here. Spanish startup EOS-X is trying to bring 10,000 people to space in balloons in the next 10 years. Tourists would travel in a pressurized capsule propelled by a balloon. Trips would last four to five hours and no space suits or preparation would be required.

Source: www.businessinsider.com



HOW NASA SNAGGED A SAMPLE FROM AN ASTEROID 220 MILLION MILES AWAY

BY TIM FERNHOLZ

In a historic mission, spacecraft OSIRIS-REx was able to touch down on asteroid Bennu and take a geological sample, which will be sent back to Earth in 2024. Scientists plan to use this material to help gain greater insight into how the solar system expanded and changed over time.

Source: www.quartz.com

As of October 30, 2020, Boeing (TICKER: BA) was a 2.30% holding, EUTELSAT Communications (TICKER: ETL FP) was a 4.42% holding, Iridium Communications Inc (IRDM) was a 4.64% holding, Lockheed Martin (TICKER: LMT) was a 2.27% holding, ORBCOMM Inc (TICKER: ORBC) was 5.89% holding, SES SA (TICKER: SESG FB) was a 5.53% holding, and Virgin Galactic (SPCE) was a 5.09% holding in the **Procure Space ETF (NASDAQ: UFO). Intelsat (TICKER: INTEQ) was a 0.00% holding, Microsoft (TICKER: MSFT) was a 0.00% holding, and Nokia (TICKER: NOK) was a 0.00% holding in the **Procure Space ETF**.*

The Procure Space ETF is a global pure-play space ETF. For a complete list of holdings in UFO, visit: <https://www.procureetfs.com/etfs/ufo.html#holdings>
Fund holdings and sector allocations are subject to change at any time and should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell any security.

For more information on
UFO The Procure Space ETF(NASDAQ:UFO),
visit www.ProcureETFs.com.

Disclosures:

Please consider the Funds investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before you invest. This and other important information is contained in the Fund's summary prospectus and prospectus, which can be obtained by visiting procureetfs.com. Read carefully before you invest. Any investment product, strategy, or product design that is described on the Procure ETF's website may not be suitable for all types of clients.

Investing involves risk. Principal loss is possible. The Fund is also subject to the following risks: Shares of any ETF are bought and sold at market price (not NAV), may trade at a discount or premium to NAV and are not individually redeemed from the funds. Brokerage commissions will reduce returns. Aerospace and defense companies can be significantly affected by government aerospace and defense regulation and spending policies. The exploration of space by private industry and the harvesting of space assets is a business based in future and is witnessing new entrants into the market. Investments in the Fund will be riskier than traditional investments in established industry sectors. The Fund is considered to be concentrated in securities of companies that operate or utilize

satellites which are subject to manufacturing delays, launch delays or failures, and operational and environmental risks that could limit their ability to utilize the satellites needed to deliver services to customers. Investing in foreign securities are volatile, harder to price, and less liquid than U.S. securities. Securities of small - and mid-capitalization companies may experience much more price volatility, greater spreads between their bid and ask prices and significantly lower trading volumes than securities issued by large, more established companies. The Fund is not actively managed so it would not take defensive positions in declining markets unless such positions are reflected in the underlying index. Please refer to the summary prospectus for a more detailed explanation of the Funds' principal risks. It is not possible to invest in an index.

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