

SPACE ECONOMY NEWSLETTER



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

THE PANDEMIC COULDN'T KEEP THE SPACE INDUSTRY DOWN

BY LOREN GRUSH



Despite the many challenges caused by the pandemic, the space industry saw a great deal of activity in 2020. A record 1,200 satellites were launched. Several missions to Mars began and NASA astronauts flew on a private spacecraft. While the government doled out contracts to increase space exploration and research.

Source: www.theverge.com

NASA RECEIVES \$23.3 BILLION FOR 2021 FISCAL YEAR IN CONGRESS' OMNIBUS SPENDING BILL: REPORT

BY ELIZABETH HOWELL



Congress has assigned \$23.3 billion to NASA in 2021. This budget is a \$642 million increase from 2020, but \$2 billion less than the agency requested.

The bill will be used to fund NASA's exploration programs including the Space Launch System, Orion Spacecraft, and Human Landing System; education; technology programs; science missions; and planetary defense programs.

Source: www.space.com

LOCKHEED MARTIN BUYS AEROJET ROCKETDYNE TO BETTER COMPETE WITH MUSK'S SPACEX, BEZOS' BLUE ORIGIN

BY MICHAEL SHEETZ

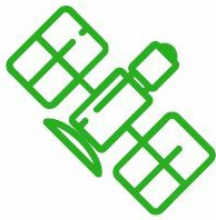


Defense contractor Lockheed Martin* agreed to acquire rocket engine and missile manufacturer Aerojet Rocketdyne* for \$4.6 billion. The move is intended to increase Lockheed's hypersonic weapons and space capabilities, in an effort to become more competitive with space sector companies such as SpaceX and Blue Origin.

Source: www.cnbc.com

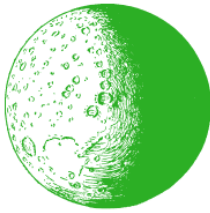
SPACEX JUST LAUNCHED A POWERFUL SIRIUS XM SATELLITE INTO ORBIT AND NAILED A ROCKET LANDING

BY AMY THOMPSON



A Sirius XM* high-powered radio satellite built by Maxar Technologies* was sent to space aboard a SpaceX rocket. The SXM-7 satellite will provide continued broadcasting services to customers in the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean.

Source: www.space.com



CHINA BRINGS MOON ROCKS TO EARTH, AND A NEW ERA OF COMPETITION TO SPACE

BY STEVEN LEE MYERS AND KENNETH CHANG

China's Chang'e-5 spacecraft landed back on Earth with 4.4 pounds of lunar rocks and soil. The successful mission establishes a new battle between China and the United States for space supremacy. The Trump administration has set a goal for the US to return to the moon by 2024, while China plans to develop a space station and hopes to setup the moon as a base for space exploration. NASA is limited in working with the China Space Agency or Chinese-owned companies due to a U.S. legal provision instituted in 2011

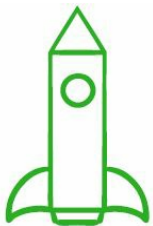
Source: www.nytimes.com



ORBCOMM WINS IDIQ CONTRACT FOR ARMY ASSETS TRACKING PROGRAM

The U.S. Army awarded ORBCOMM* a multi-year, \$45.6 million contract for its Next Generation Tag Program. Government users will use the Internet of Things solutions provider's cellular, satellite and dual-mode devices and connectivity technology to help track and monitor commodities and assets.

Source: www.news.satnews.com



SPACE FORCE OPENS SPACEWERX TECHNOLOGY ACCELERATOR IN LOS ANGELES

BY SANDRA ERWI

In an effort to align with commercial space companies, the Space Force opened a technology accelerator office. SpaceWERX will host challenges and pitch days to attract space technology innovators.

Source: www.spacenews.com



ELON MUSK'S SPACEX GETS \$885M FROM FCC TO HELP BRING BROADBAND TO RURAL US

BY CORINNE REICHERT

SpaceX's Starlink satellite network will receive \$885 million over the next ten years from the Federal Communications Commission to bring high-speed internet to 642,925 rural locations in the US. The contract is part of the FCC's Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Phase I auction, in which 180 companies won part of \$9.2 billion to deliver broadband to rural Americans.

Source: www.cnet.com



THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION CAN'T STAY UP FOREVER. WILL PRIVATELY RUN, COMMERCIAL REPLACEMENTS BE READY IN TIME?

BY CHRISTIAN DAVENPORT

The future of the International Space Station is up in the air. While a NASA authorization bill was recently passed extending its life to 2030, the ISS is experiencing wear and tear and will eventually need to be removed. The incoming Biden administration may be faced with the task of finding a replacement in time. Several companies are working to create commercial space stations, but they are years away from becoming a reality.

Source: www.washingtonpost.com

**As of December 31, 2020, Aerojet Rocketdyne (TICKER: AJRD) was a 0.24% holding, Airbus (TICKER: AIR FP) was a 1.36% holding, Lockheed Martin (TICKER: LMT) was a 2.40% holding, Maxar Technologies (TICKER: MAXR) was a 4.89% holding, ORBCOMM Inc (TICKER: ORBC) was a 5.29% holding, and Sirius XM (SIRI) was a 4.84% holding in the Procure Space ETF (NASDAQ: UFO).*

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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