

Industrial Policy in Orbit

The Next Strategic Competition Isn't Just Launch — It's Infrastructure

For the past two decades, space strategy has centered on access.

Reusable launch vehicles lowered cost.

Commercial providers increased cadence.

Satellite constellations reshaped communications and data services.

National security space capabilities expanded.

Launch was the gating factor. Now it isn't.

As launch capacity matures, a different question is emerging:

What comes after access?

The answer is infrastructure.

From Access to Presence

Historically, American leadership has followed a familiar pattern. First comes mobility. Then comes permanence.

Maritime dominance required more than ships — it required ports, shipyards, logistics networks, and coaling stations.

Airpower required more than aircraft — it required airfields, maintenance facilities, and supply chains.

The digital economy required more than computers — it required fiber networks, data centers, and global standards.

Access alone does not define leadership. Infrastructure does.

Space is entering that transition.

Low Earth orbit is increasingly active. Commercial stations are in development. Lunar missions are progressing. Multiple nations are planning permanent surface capabilities.

Cislunar space — the region between Earth and the Moon — is no longer theoretical. It is becoming operational.

The Industrial Shift

The next phase of space development will not be defined primarily by rockets.

It will be defined by:

- Orbital assembly and construction
- Long-duration logistics platforms
- In-space propulsion depots
- Lunar surface systems and mobility
- Resource utilization infrastructure

These are not science fiction concepts. They are engineering problems.

And importantly, they are industrial problems.

The same aerospace industrial base that produces launch vehicles, satellites, and defense systems possesses the foundational capabilities to build orbital and lunar infrastructure. Structures. Propulsion. Power systems. Life support. Integration.

The transition from launch to infrastructure is less about invention than about application.

Strategic Competition Is Expanding Upward

Space has long been central to communications, navigation, and intelligence. That role is established.

What is expanding now is the geographic scope of strategic positioning.

Nations are advancing plans for sustained lunar presence. Resource development is being studied not as symbolism, but as logistics.

If accessible water resources are confirmed at scale, the implications extend beyond science. Water enables propellant production. Propellant reduces dependence on Earth launch for deep-space operations. Reduced dependence changes cost structures and operational planning.

The country that establishes durable logistics and support capabilities in cislunar space will influence the tempo and economics of everything that follows.

Infrastructure does not just support activity. It shapes it.

Workforce and Industrial Implications

Space infrastructure is often framed in terms of astronauts and exploration.

But the more significant impact is terrestrial.

Orbital stations require manufacturing.

Propulsion depots require integration.

Lunar mobility systems require fabrication.

Power systems require advanced production lines.

These activities extend across aerospace states and industrial regions.

They are high-skill, high-wage roles tied to systems engineering, advanced manufacturing, and long-term operations.

Infrastructure development broadens participation beyond mission crews. It deepens the industrial ecosystem.

A Portfolio Evolution, Not a Disruption

Importantly, the rise of infrastructure does not displace existing space or defense priorities.

It expands the mission set.

Launch remains essential.

National security satellites remain essential.

Defense readiness remains essential.

Infrastructure adds durability.

Historically, nations that sustained leadership did so by pairing near-term capabilities with long-term enabling systems. Ships with ports. Aircraft with airbases. Networks with backbone fiber.

Space is reaching the moment where similar pairing becomes relevant.

The Inflection Point

The coming decade will clarify several uncertainties:

- The scale of accessible lunar resources
- The economics of in-space manufacturing
- The cadence of commercial orbital operations
- The integration of civil and defense space architectures

What is becoming clearer is that infrastructure decisions made early shape decades of development.

Waiting until demand is obvious often means entering late.

Deliberate early positioning — even at modest scale — can define norms, standards, and operational tempo.

Infrastructure is not reactive. It is anticipatory.

The Quiet Strategic Question

The central question for the next phase of space development is not whether activity will expand.

It will.

The question is how deliberately the supporting infrastructure is approached.

Will it be incremental and fragmented?

Or structured and integrated?

Will it rely solely on access from Earth?

Or incorporate sustained capability beyond it?

Industrial policy, national security planning, and commercial space development are converging in this discussion.

Space is no longer only about exploration or access. It is about permanence.

From Launch Era to Infrastructure Era

Every major expansion of economic or strategic activity has required an infrastructure layer that eventually became invisible because it was assumed.

Ports. Railways. Power grids. Fiber networks.

Once established, they are no longer debated. They are foundational.

Cislunar space appears to be approaching a similar threshold.

The next era of leadership will not be determined solely by how often a rocket launches.

It will be shaped by who builds — and sustains — the infrastructure that follows.