Australia Weighs a $100 Million Ticket to Space

A possible astronaut mission raises a hard question: when is symbolism worth public money?



An astronaut helmet and model rocket sit on a table of budget papers, suggesting a debate over paying for a space mission.

Australia is in talks with the European Space Agency about sending Katherine Bennell-Pegg on a future **mission** to space, according to an analysis published by Phys.org. The European Space Agency, or ESA, is a group of European countries that cooperate on space missions, research and **launch** programs. Bennell-Pegg, a space technology director at the Australian Space Agency, completed ESA **astronaut training** in 2024. If Australia pays for a seat and the mission goes ahead, she would become the first officially funded Australian astronaut.

The price is the problem. The exact cost has not been made public, but reports cited by Phys.org say it could be more than A$100 million. That would cover items such as training, **equipment** and launch. For supporters, the mission would be a breakthrough moment for Australia's space ambitions and a powerful symbol, especially because Bennell-Pegg would be an Australian woman representing her country in orbit. For critics, or even cautious supporters, the question is whether one expensive mission is the best use of limited public money.

This is not a simple argument between people who like space and people who do not. Space technology already matters in everyday life, including navigation, banking, farming and communications. A country can reasonably decide that it wants a stronger role in that sector. Advocates argue that a national astronaut could excite the public, inspire young people and show that Australia belongs in serious space work. There is also an emotional argument: countries often spend money on projects that build shared pride, just as they fund sports, the arts and major cultural events.

But an astronaut is not the same thing as a full space program. The analysis notes that Australia does not currently have a whole-of-government space **policy**, meaning a single coordinated plan across agencies for what the country wants to do in space. Without that larger plan, a flight could become a one-time spectacle rather than part of a long-term **strategy**. The Australian Space Agency's **funding** is A$21.7 million over two years, so a A$100 million mission would equal roughly a decade of that agency's current funding. That comparison is why opponents call the proposal an opportunity cost: money spent on one goal cannot also be spent on other goals.

There is also disagreement about whether the money would come back to Australia's space **industry**. ESA has a geographic return policy, which means member states can receive industrial contracts in proportion to what they contribute. But Australia is not a paying ESA member state and is

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not seeking to become one, according to the analysis. Since ESA is based in Europe, critics question how much of the training, equipment and launch money would end up supporting Australian companies. Industry has pledged up to A$6 million, and South Australia has agreed to contribute, but the national government has not signaled that it wants to pay the full bill. The Northern Territory called the proposal reckless.

Public support is another uncertain part of the story. A 2025 survey found that 51.5% of Australians supported government **investment** in an astronaut program, but respondents were not given a price tag. That matters because support for government programs often drops when people learn the cost. Australia is also facing a cost-of-living crisis, meaning many households are struggling with everyday expenses such as housing, food and bills. In that context, a space mission may feel inspiring to some people and wasteful to others.

Representation is one of the strongest arguments for the mission, but even that argument has complications. STEM means science, technology, engineering and mathematics, fields where many countries want more young people, especially girls and young women, to participate. A visible Australian woman astronaut could help some young people imagine themselves in scientific careers. At the same time, the analysis points to research suggesting that role models with careers that seem impossible to reach can sometimes discourage students rather than motivate them. If there is no clear pathway for a young person to follow, the symbol may not do all the work supporters hope it will do.

The debate turns on what counts as value. If the goal is to build national pride and excitement, a spaceflight might be worth funding even if the economic return is hard to measure. If the goal is to strengthen research, industry and long-term space capacity, critics argue that the same money might do more if spread across universities, government agencies and companies sending experiments or technology into space. The hardest version of the question is not whether space matters. It is whether this particular mission, at this particular cost, is the best way to prove that it does.

Written from reporting by Phys.org.

THINK IT THROUGH

1. Should governments fund symbolic achievements, such as a national astronaut mission, even when the practical benefits are uncertain?

2. If Australia wants a stronger space sector, is paying for one astronaut flight a smart starting point or a distraction from deeper investment?

3. When leaders say a high-profile achievement will inspire young people, what evidence should the public ask for before accepting that claim?

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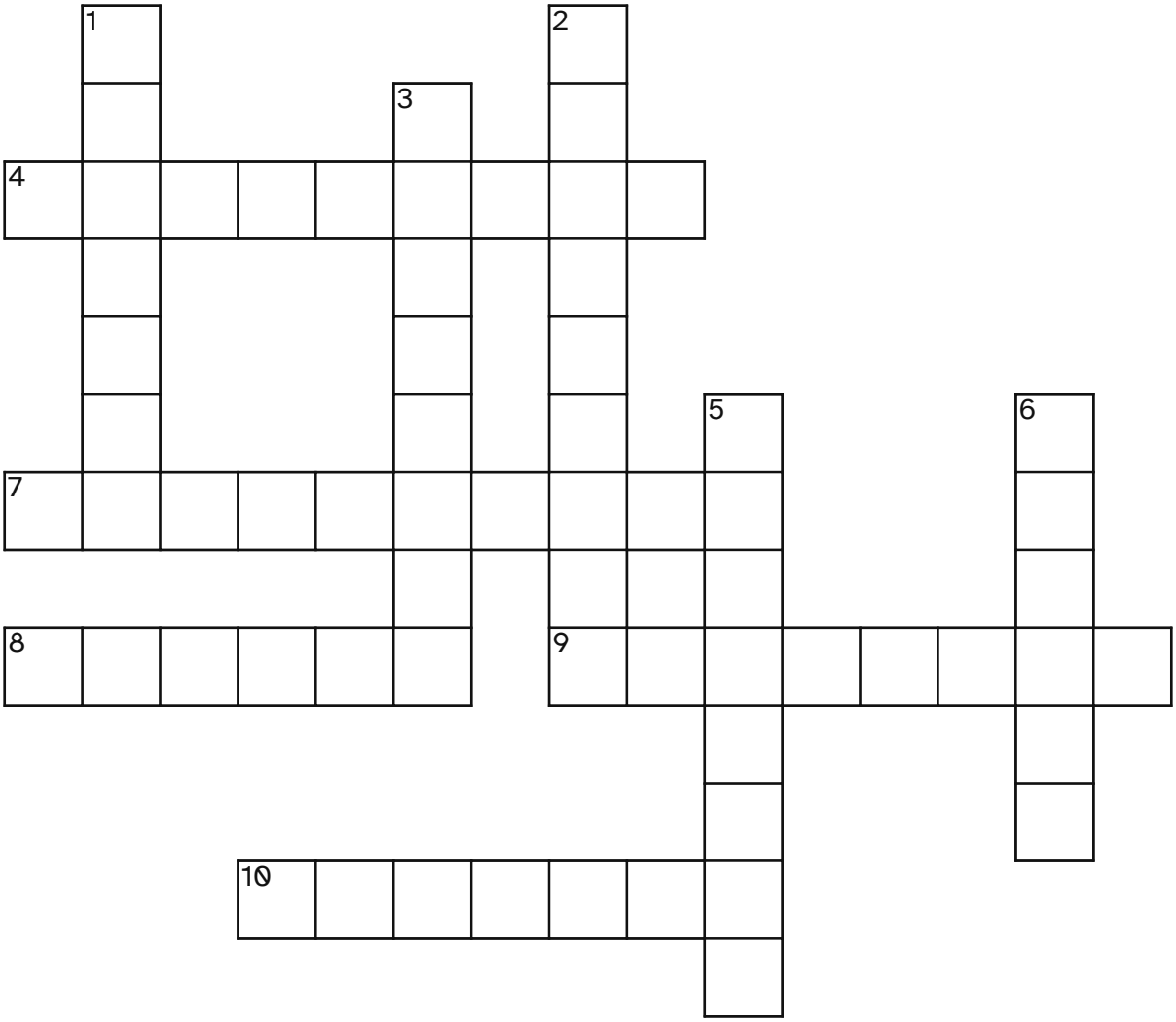
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K R N A T O T L S A O I R L I N T Y

ASTRONAUT EQUIPMENT FUNDING INDUSTRY INVESTMENT
LAUNCH MISSION POLICY STRATEGY TRAINING

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ACROSS

4 Space traveler trained to work beyond Earth’s atmosphere

7 Money committed now for future benefits

8 Official rules that guide decisions and actions

9 Practice and instruction for specialized work

10 Money provided to support a project or program

DOWN

1 Purposeful space journey or task

2 Tools, machines, and supplies needed for an activity

3 Businesses and workers producing related goods or services

5 Long-term plan for reaching an important goal

6 Sending of a rocket or spacecraft toward space

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Where this came from

This article was written for 3andB from the reporting below. It is not a reprint — the wording is ours and the facts are theirs.

Phys.org

"Sending an Australian astronaut to space is expensive. How do we work out if it's worth it?"

Published	Wednesday, November 25, 2026
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https://phys.org/news/2026-11-australian-astronaut-space-expensive-worth.html

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