

- Noticeable developments in the SLV domain today
  - New comers also in the missile-technology related field
  - Evolution toward small and mediums SLVs
  - Staging capabilities : usually 3 stages used to orbit payloads

- This evolution makes SLV projects and missile developments possibly closer in terms of technology building blocks
  - Liquid propulsion vs solid propulsion
    - Certainly less distinctive for “lightweight” LEO space launch than for heavy or GEO space launch
    - Recent “space attempts” based on combined propulsion technologies or demonstrating mastering of large solid boosters technologies
  - Staging techniques mastering necessary for long range missiles

- In the same time, SLV technology remains distinctive in many cases
  - Especially based of Liquid propulsion for better orbital performance
  - Makes it difficult to transition towards military operational missile
    - More difficult than solid to store, field and operate
    - Less responsive and discrete

- Example of SLV-Missile associated issues:
  - North Korea April 2009 Test may appear as a testbed of different technologies for fielding missile systems while it may be difficult to consider Unha-2 as an operational missile
- Key elements in common to be questioned:
  - Liquid and large diameter solid ?
  - Staging : a key aspect
  - Guidance and re-entry : a key issue to be mastered in the case of long-range missile

Need for more declarative voluntary data on tests ?  
e.g. suborbital or missile test with associated data?