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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee/Council
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Subject:	<i>Preparation of the Council (Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry, Research and Space)) on 8-9 December 2025</i> Regulation on the safety, resilience and sustainability of space activities in the Union (EU Space Act) - <i>Policy debate</i>

Delegations will find attached a Presidency note on “**the EU Space Act**” with a view to the policy debate at the Competitiveness Council on 9 December 2025.

The EU Space Act - Discussion note

Space-based infrastructure is a cornerstone of a large number of critical functions of our society. It is an enabler for security and defence, the green and digital transition and economic security, to name just a few. Space contributes to all sectors of the economy, and it is a driver for technological innovation. Demand for space-based services has increased in recent years, and, as the costs of developing and launching satellites have decreased, we have seen a proliferation of new actors gaining access to space, new services being offered and increasing dependence on space-based solutions.

This increase in demand and supply has brought tremendous benefits, but also ever more congested orbits, more space debris, more cyber-attacks and more consequences for the earth environment. And while the risks and consequences of disruption of space activities are rising, the ability to solve these issues at a global level appears to be stalled.

We are in a global technology race, and Europe needs a strong, innovative and competitive space sector to keep up and to limit our dependency on other actors. The difficulties our space sector is facing may be furthered by the fragmented legal landscape they operate within.

Against this backdrop, the European Commission has put forward its proposal for an EU Space Act. If done correctly, a harmonised set of simple, transparent and fit for purpose rules and standards could be a key tool in addressing the growing risk to our space activities. It could furthermore assist in making space safer for future generations while also addressing the fragmentation of the internal market for space in Europe and thereby strengthening our competitiveness.

Negotiations on the proposal have begun during the Danish Presidency. So far, they have focused on identifying core issues that need further examination and on seeking answers to key questions. As highlighted in the progress report, the Danish Presidency has already received a clear mandate to simplify and streamline the proposal, to avoid unnecessary administrative burdens on both industry and governments and to address cyber security in space in line with the horizontal approach of the NIS2 Directive¹.

The aim of this discussion will be to identify strengths and challenges of the proposal to provide direction for the continued negotiations.

In that context, Ministers are invited to share their views on the following questions:

1. Which elements of the proposal are the most important in addressing the challenges that the space act is aiming to overcome?
 2. Which elements of the proposal do particularly require further clarification and development for the negotiations to progress?
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¹ Directive (EU) 2022/2555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union, amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 and Directive (EU) 2018/1972, and repealing Directive (EU) 2016/1148.