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COVER NOTE

From:	European Commission
date of receipt:	16 December 2025
To:	General Secretariat of the Council
Subject:	Public feedback on the Commission Proposal for a European Space Act.

Delegations will find attached the above-mentioned document. The link to the Have Your Say portal is the following: [EU Space Act – new rules for safe, resilient and sustainable space activities](#)

Annex

Summary of the public consultation on the proposal for the EU Space Act

1. Context

The proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the safety, resilience and sustainability of space activities in the Union – EU Space Act (EUSA) is a legislative initiative by the European Commission introducing a harmonised framework for space activities across the Union.

The proposal was adopted on 25 June 2025 to establish an internal market for space activities and ensure a level playing field for the space sector through a comprehensive rulebook on safety, resilience and environmental sustainability. The European Commission has identified the EU Space Act as a key priority, as outlined in the Competitiveness Compass as well as the Draghi report on EU competitiveness and Letta report on European Single Market.

The public consultation was open from 15 July to 7 November 2025 at Have Your Say portal to allow for a comprehensive dialogue with civil society, industry, academia and public authorities to gather stakeholders' views and feed it into the ongoing legislative debate.

2. Details on respondents

The Commission received **117 valid replies** during the feedback period (1 reply was submitted twice). Regarding the type of stakeholders, 56 replies (48%) were from companies and businesses, 27 replies (23%) from business associations, 10 replies (9%) from NGOs, 10 replies (8%) from citizens, 7 replies (6%) from academic and research institutions, 5 replies (4%) from other and 2 replies (2%) from public authorities (rounded figures). Regarding the geographical distribution, approximately 61% of the responses were submitted by European stakeholders whereas the remaining 39% relates to non-European stakeholders. Detailed statistics are available on [Have Your Say portal](#).

3. Detailed feedback

The general attitude towards the EUSA is positive. Stakeholders mostly support the objectives of the EUSA. **The unified framework for space activities is commended to enhance the legal standing of space operators and promote responsible practices.** The EUSA is seen positively as a step towards establishing a common legislative framework that can harmonize existing national regulations and create a level playing field. The emphasis on orbital safety, space traffic management, robustness of supply chains, enhanced cyber resilience, reduction of space infrastructure's environmental impact and the attention given to SMEs was generally welcomed.

The overall purpose of the EUSA as a **mechanism to increase the competitiveness of the EU space sector** received support. Companies considering future commercial operations in the EU market underlined its potential to **improve predictability and accountability** across space activities.

The most positive attitudes are from Europe, where some stakeholders perceive the EUSA as a **catalyst for competitiveness** in the international arena. The emphasis on capacity-building measures to support the transition towards compliance with the requirements of the EUSA also through innovation, research and development activities in the space sector is welcomed.

Despite the overall support for the objectives of the EUSA, a number of aspects of the proposal and its potential impacts have raised concerns. For European stakeholders, **compliance costs** and **economic burdens** are perceived as potentially limiting their competitiveness, a particular challenge especially for SMEs. A concern for **regulatory distortion** and **governance complexity** is expressed in case of an uneven implementation of the EUSA across the Union, due to multi-state authorization requirements, which may lead to forum shopping. Some concerns were raised regarding the **impacts on international cooperation** as well as on the **potential misalignment with existing European and international standards**. Stakeholders fear a divergence from existing industry best practices and called for alignment of EUSA's technical requirements with established global norms. SMEs and micro companies in general expressed apprehensions about the potential **administrative and operational burdens** related to the implementation of the Act, which could negatively affect their competitiveness and growth, and advocated for enhanced supporting measures. The **involvement of the industry** was strongly encouraged namely for the development of delegated and implementing acts. Since the **implementation timeline** is often perceived as ambitious, greater flexibility is demanded.

Non-European stakeholders appreciate the EU's efforts in establishing clear regulatory guidelines. They view the legislative proposal as crucial in guiding diplomatic and commercial engagements with EU Member States and underline the need to **preserve smooth international cooperation** and **fair treatment**. In particular, U.S. stakeholders express apprehension about **potential discrimination** in accessing the European market and on the overreach of certain aspects of the proposal. Some concerns were raised on the perceived **lack of alignment with international norms and standards**, which they fear may result in competitive disadvantages, and on the **unclear conditions** of the **equivalence** and **mutual recognition mechanisms**.

Regarding technical rules on safety, all stakeholders recognise the **necessity for safety measures to ensure long-term sustainability of space operations**. Their main concerns revolve around feasibility and practical implications of requirements such as the calculation of orbit congestion and collision avoidance, and the distinct regulatory approach based on constellation size. A common objection is against the regulatory limit for brightness mitigation regarding the protection of the dark and quiet skies. The limit is viewed as infeasible to achieve but greatly welcomed by European citizens and NGOs which urge more attention to astronomical environmental protection.

Regarding technical rules on resilience of space infrastructures, European stakeholders largely support the objective, viewing it as **essential for enhancing Europe's security in space**. Both large and small companies advocate for a tailored cybersecurity regime. The general view is that cybersecurity requirements should not be uniformly applied to all operators. The main concerns are related to **compliance costs** and the potential **overlap** with already **existing legislative frameworks** such as NIS2, CER and CRA.

Regarding environmental sustainability, majority of stakeholders recognise **the importance of environmental protection** and the reduction of space infrastructure's environmental impact. However, concerns arise over the potentially rigid, reporting-driven compliance mechanisms and the safeguard of sensitive commercial data.

Overall, the EUSA is seen as an effort to unite and empower the European space industry, setting a notable **precedent for international cooperation and sustainable development**.

