EU Space Act

10.2025

Proposal for Regulation







Issue







Space activities are quickly expanding worldwide. As current international rules are **outdated**, 13 Member States have adopted their own national space legislations, leading to **fragmentation** of the EU internal market and reduced legal certainty for EU space operators.

Objective

Ensure a well-functioning EU internal market for the space sector by **removing barriers to space-based data and space services**, fostering innovation, tackling emerging risks, and protecting the long-term, **sustainable use** of outer space.

Key Takeaways

1. Authorisation & Registration for space activities

- Definition of **space activities** (e.g. maintenance of launch site; launch attempt; exploration of outer space etc.) and **space services** (e.g. in-space services and operations; collision avoidance etc.).
- Mutual recognition of authorisations across EU
- Various authorisations: for carrying out space activities; for satellite constellations; for operating EU-owned assets; request to extend a space mission
- Registration for 3rd country space services providers if compliant (some derogations exist if in the public interest); designation of legal representatives in the EU
- EU Register of Space Objects (URSO) and e-certificates

2. Safety, Resilience and Environmental sustainability

- Various plans: Launch Safety Plan; Space debris mitigation plans etc.
- Specific **risk assessments**: regarding collision (**LCOLA**); resilience (e.g. threat modelling)
- Minimum **technical requirements**: tracking device; spacecraft manoeuvrability threshold; light and radio pollution limitation measures
- Policies: categorization/management of information & assets of space infrastructure; lifecycle management for crypto keys; backup management; business continuity etc.
- **Protocols**: identity and access management; testing programme for network; incident management process; supply chain risk management framework
- Calculation: environmental footprint & related declaration (EFD); Orbit traffic management rules: e.g. Collision Avoidance Manoeuvre (CAM)

3. Union Space Label Framework

• To promote enhanced **voluntary adherence to high standards** of protection of space activities

Target Audience

- All space operators (EU and non-UE) providing space-based data or space services in the EU
- International organisations
- Defence exemptions (space objects exclusively used for defence or that have been temporarily placed for defence purposes under a military operation and control)
- Lighter regime for research/education institutions and for SMEs carrying out IOD/IOV space missions

Non-Compliant?



EUSPA fines → max. 2x profits gained or losses avoided OR **2% of total worldwide annual turnover**

Key Dates



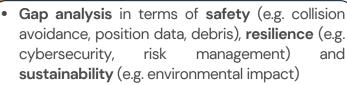
Shall apply from **01.01.2030**

NOT ADOPTED YET - Text currently under negotiation by the EU Parliament and the Council









- Assess if any authorisation / registration is required
- Update of your internal policies and processes
- Raise awareness amongst relevant staff (training is MANDATORY under EU Space Act)





Non-exhaustive examples

- D-Wise Strategy: Gap analysis (policies, processes, products/activities)
- D-Wise Consult: How to interpret it in relation to NIS 2 and CER Directives? What are the derogations for SMEs?
- D-Wise Implementation: Comprehensive checklist of requirements
- **D-Wise Academy:** on-site training or development of a dedicated e-Learning module
- D-Wise News: regulatory monitoring



