

**Background brief***Brussels, 27 May 2026*

# Competitiveness Council

Brussels, 28-29 May 2026

**PRESS**

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**Internal market and industry (Thursday, 28 May)**

**Chair:** Michael Damianos, Minister for Energy, Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Cyprus. The two points referred to tourism will be chaired by Kostas Koumi, Deputy Minister of Tourism of the Republic of Cyprus.

**Commission representatives:** Stéphane Séjourné, Executive Vice-President for prosperity and industrial strategy, Teresa Ribera, Executive Vice-President for a clean, just and competitive transition, Apostolos Tzitzikostas, Commissioner for sustainable transport and tourism, Valdis Dombrovskis, Commissioner for economy and productivity; implementation and simplification and Michael McGrath, Commissioner for democracy, justice, the rule of law and consumer protection.

**Starting time:** 09:30

**Media opportunities:**

- Doorstep Michael Damianos: 28 May, 08:45
- Exit Doorstep Kostas Koumi: 28 May, 12:45
- Press conference [Internal market and industry session]: 28 May, +/- 18:15 Justus Lipsius press room

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**Main agenda topics:**

Ministers will hold discussions on four issues: the industrial accelerator act (IAA), the 28<sup>th</sup> regime/EU Inc, the impact of the Middle East crisis on tourism and, over lunch, the challenges facing the chemical industry. They are also expected to approve Council conclusions on building a sustainable and competitive tourism for the future.

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[Competitiveness Council \(Internal market and industry\), 28 May 2026 - meeting page](#)

[Press conferences, doorsteps and other public events in video streaming](#)

[High quality photo and video material](#)

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## Research (Friday, 29 May)

**Chair:** Nicodemos Damianou, Deputy Minister for research, innovation and digital policy of the Republic of Cyprus

**Commission representative[s]:** Ekaterina Zaharieva, Commissioner for startups, research and innovation

**Starting time:** 09:30

### Media opportunities:

- Doorstep Nicodemos Damianou: 29 May, 08:45

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### Main agenda topics:

Research ministers will hold a policy debate on the Horizon Europe 2028-2034 programme and adopt a recommendation on science diplomacy.

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## Space (Tuesday 29 May - Afternoon)

**Chair:** Nicodemos Damianou, Deputy Minister for research, innovation and digital policy, the Republic of Cyprus

**Commission representative[s]:** Andrius Kubilius, Commissioner for Defence and Space

**Starting time:** 14:30

### Media opportunities:

- Press conference [Research and Space]: 29 May, +/- 17:30 Justus Lipsius press room

### Main agenda topics:

Ministers will be informed on the progress of negotiations on the EU Space Act and hold an exchange of views on Space for economic security.

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[Competitiveness Council \(Research and Space\), 29 May 2025 - meeting page](#)

[Press conferences, doorsteps and other public events in video streaming](#)

[High quality photo and video material](#)

## Internal market and industry

### *Industrial Accelerator Act – Policy debate (public session)*

Ministers will hold a policy debate on the Industrial Accelerator Act: how best to leverage access to the Single Market through European preference and low-carbon requirements. This will be the first debate at ministerial level since the Commission adopted the proposal on 4 March 2026.

The Industrial Accelerator Act (IAA) is the flagship legislative act designed to strengthen European industrial competitiveness. Its main objectives are to boost demand for European low-carbon products, maximise the benefits of foreign investment and expedite manufacturing project deployment for clean products and technologies. It introduces targeted ‘Made in the EU’ and/or low-carbon requirements for public procurement and other forms of public intervention in key strategic sectors – steel, cement, aluminium, cars, and net-zero technologies – with potential extension to other energy-intensive industries such as chemicals. It complements the Net Zero Industry Act framework and is closely linked to the automotive package announced by the Commission in December 2025. The IAA aims to support industrial production and accelerate decarbonisation within a manufacturing industry sector that aims to account for at least 20% of the EU’s GDP by 2035 (compared with 14.3% in 2024).

The 29 March European Council and the One Europe, One Market Roadmap have prioritised swift agreement on the IAA by the end of 2026.

The debate will focus on two important aspects of the IAA: how the Union’s origin and low-carbon requirements can bolster industrial capacities in clean products and technologies and support the decarbonisation of European businesses. Ministers will be asked to express their opinion on two questions:

- Are the proposed measures adequate to accelerate industrial capacity and decarbonisation in key EU sectors, and restore their competitiveness?
- Will the targeted ‘European preference’ and low-carbon criteria effectively support manufacturing within the EU without creating excessive administrative burdens?

[Industrial accelerator act](#)

[European Council conclusions \(29 March 2026\)](#)

[Industrial policy in the web site of the Council \(background information\)](#)

[Policy debate background note](#)

### *Regulation on the 28th Regime Corporate Legal Framework: EU Inc. – policy debate (public session)*

Ministers will hold a policy debate on the 28<sup>th</sup> Regime Corporate Legal Framework: EU Inc. legislative proposal, which introduces an optional, fully digital corporate legal framework to exist in parallel to national legal forms. It could allow businesses to operate across all 27 EU member states with streamlined and digital registration, governance and dissolution procedures. According to the proposal, the EU Inc company could be created in just 48 hours, at a cost of under EUR 100, with digital procedures throughout the company’s life cycle. The legal framework would provide faster and digital insolvency procedures for EU Inc. companies, and an EU employee stock options scheme with harmonised features, as well as harmonised timing in relation to taxation. The proposal is expected to lead to a lighter administrative burden and lower costs both for founders and companies, as well as for investors.

The proposal is listed among the 10 EU legislative priorities this year, as agreed by the Commission, the European Parliament and the Council in a joint declaration. The European Council has called upon co-legislators to finalise the proposal by the end of 2026. The Working Party on Company Law has already held six meetings on this file, setting a quick pace for the negotiations. The debate in the COMPET council will be the first at ministerial level and will provide guidelines to advance work at the technical level.

Ministers will be requested to express their views on two questions:

- How can the proposed "EU Inc." framework strengthen Europe's market and global competitiveness, and what challenges need to be addressed?
- What are the key elements and safeguards for ensuring the long-term success of this framework?

[28<sup>th</sup> Regime Corporate Legal Framework: EU Inc](#)

[Single market in the web site of the Council \(background information\)](#)

[EU Legislative Priorities for 2026 Joint Declaration of the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission](#)

### *Conclusions on ‘building a sustainable and competitive tourism for the future’ - Approval (public session)*

Ministers are expected to approve Council conclusions on ‘Building a sustainable and competitive tourism for the future’. This is a priority of the Cyprus presidency. These conclusions will provide guidance to the Commission, which is currently preparing the first EU sustainable tourism strategy, which is scheduled for release in the second quarter of 2026.

In December 2022, the Council approved conclusions on the “European Agenda for Tourism 2030”, creating a strategic framework for a more resilient, sustainable and digitally advanced tourism sector within the EU. This involved close cooperation between the Commission, member states and stakeholders, with a focus on balancing economic growth against environmental protection and social inclusion. In February 2022, the Commission published a transition pathway, outlining specific actions for green and digital transitions. Such measures include improving energy efficiency and promoting circular business models.

A report on the implementation of the agenda, adopted in December 2025, acknowledged progress in digitalisation and cooperation but identified gaps in areas such as sustainability, data and skills. Consequently, five priority areas were highlighted for future action: strengthening governance, accelerating the green transition, enhancing digital capabilities, improving crisis resilience and promoting skills development.

[2022 Transition Pathway for Tourism](#)

[Council conclusions on the EU agenda for tourism 2030](#)

### *Impact of the crisis in the Middle East on the EU tourism sector – Exchange of views*

At the request of the Cyprus presidency, ministers will exchange views on the best ways to address the impact of the crisis in the Middle East on the EU tourism sector. Indirect impacts from the Middle East crisis to the tourism sector may include airspace disruptions, increased operational costs and diminished traveller confidence. While demand has not structurally declined, rising energy prices and geopolitical uncertainty are driving up transport costs for airlines and businesses. These factors can have an impact on profitability and consumer purchasing power. Despite these risks, Europe remains an attractive and safe destination, maintaining strong overall demand.

In response to the current geopolitical situation, the European Commission has issued guidance for the EU transport and tourism sector, clarifying rules related to fuel, airport slots and passenger rights. The focus is on maintaining connectivity, competitiveness and resilience. Member States are encouraged to consider these developments further.

## *Key challenges facing the European Chemical Industry – lunch debate*

During the lunch break, ministers will hold an informal debate on the key challenges facing the European chemical industry. Marco Mensink, the director general of the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), has been invited to the discussion.

The EU chemical industry is the fourth largest manufacturing sector, with 29,000 companies providing 1.2 million direct jobs and supporting 19 million across supply chains. In July 2025, the Commission presented an action plan for the chemicals industry. This action plan is designed to strengthen the competitiveness and modernisation of the EU chemicals sector. It addresses key challenges, including high energy costs, unfair global competition and weak demand, and aims to promote investment in innovation and sustainability. In addition to the action plan, the Commission also presented a simplification omnibus package on chemicals to streamline key EU chemicals legislation.

While CEFIC welcomed the action plan as a vital step forward, CEFIC also called for coordinated action by member states to reduce the wave of chemical plant closures. According to CEFIC, 5% of the EU's chemical capacity was shut down in 2023.

[A European Chemicals Industry Action Plan](#)

[Chemicals \(background information\)](#)

[The Clean Industrial Deal: A joint roadmap for competitiveness and decarbonisation](#)

## *Other points*

### **a) Current legislative proposals – information from the presidency (public session)**

The Cyprus presidency will inform ministers about the state of play of the following legislative proposals:

- **Supplementary protection certificates (SPCs) package**

The SPC package includes 4 proposals for regulations to reform the current SPC regime and was published in April 2023. This reform aims at replacing the existing SPC regulation by new ones and at creating a new unitary certificate. These proposals address both medicinal products and plant protection products. An SPC can extend patent protection for medicinal products and plant varieties up to five years, compensating for the time lost during clinical trials and the regulatory approval process required before a product can be marketed. This aims to encourage innovation in these sectors by providing a longer period of exclusivity.

[Commission proposal for a regulation for SPC for medicinal products \(recast\)](#)

[Commission proposal for a regulation for SPC for plant protection products \(recast\)](#)

[Commission proposal for a regulation for a unitary SPC for medicinal products](#)

[Commission proposal for a regulation for a unitary SPC for plant protection products](#)

- **Regulation establishing the European Competitiveness Fund (ECF)**

The regulation establishing the European Competitiveness Fund (ECF) was proposed by the European Commission on 17 July 2025 as part of the EU's long-term budget (MFF) for 2028-2034. The ECF aims to boost European competitiveness—particularly in key technologies—by supporting investment throughout the entire process, from research to manufacturing. The proposal builds upon recommendations from Enrico Letta and Mario Draghi reports and was announced by Ursula von der Leyen as part of her political guidelines for the 2024-2029 Commission.

[Proposal for a regulation establishing the European Competitiveness Fund](#)

- **Regulation establishing amending the critical raw materials regulation**

On 3 December 2025, the Commission adopted the 'RESourceEU' action plan, which proposed, among other things, the amending the critical raw materials act (CRMA), which had entered into force in May 2024. The proposed amendments shifted the identification of large critical raw material users from member states to the Commission, enhanced company transparency and accountability, allowed the Commission to mandate risk-mitigation measures, and promoted recycling of permanent magnets. The Council adopted its negotiating mandate on 4 March 2026, and is ready to start trilogues as soon as the European Parliament has voted its position.

[Raw materials: Council adopts position to reinforce the security of supply and the circularity of EU industry](#)

[Council's negotiating mandate](#)

[Critical raw materials act \(background information\)](#)

[Proposal for a regulation amending Regulation \(EU\) 2024/1252](#)

- **Regulation on e-declaration of posted workers**

The Commission presented the regulation on a public digital interface for the declaration of posted workers in November 2024. The regulation is expected to reduce the administrative burden for businesses by fully digitalising the submission of posting declarations and, for national authorities, by facilitating the monitoring of the compliance with the posting of workers directive. A 'posted worker' is a worker sent by the employer to provide a service in another member state on a temporary basis. The council adopted its position on 22 May 2025 and has already had a trilogue with the European Parliament on this file. The One Europe, one market roadmap identified this file as a priority, and encouraged co-legislators to reach an agreement by June 2026.

[Freedom of movement: Council adopts a position to reduce red tape for posting of workers - Consilium](#)

[Regulation on a public interface connected to the Internal Market Information System for the declaration of posting of workers \(general approach\)](#)

[Commission's proposal on a public interface connected to the Internal Market Information System for the declaration of posting of workers](#)

- **Regulation amending Regulation (EU) 2024/1252 on Critical Raw Materials (CRMA)**

The proposal aims to amend the original CRMA (which entered into force in May 2024) in a targeted way. In particular, it shifts the responsibility for identifying large companies using CRMs from the Member States to the Commission and expands the risk management obligations of those companies using CRMs. It also aims to reinforce the circularity to kickstart a secondary CRM market in the EU by expanding the list of products containing permanent magnets subject to labelling.

[Raw materials: Council adopts position to reinforce the security of supply and the circularity of EU industry](#)

[Negotiating mandate](#)

[Proposal for a regulation amending Regulation \(EU\) 2024/1252](#)

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**b) Clarifying the 'incentive effect' practical application to improve conditions for increasing competitiveness – information point from Portugal (public session)**

The Portuguese delegation will inform ministers on clarifying the 'incentive effect' practical application for increasing competitiveness. The so-called 'incentive effect' is one of the requirements of the General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER). It requires that state aid must change a company's behaviour to undertake activities it otherwise wouldn't. The GBER considers that aid is presumed to have this effect only if the beneficiary submits a formal written application before work on the project starts.

**c) Better regulation and enforcement – information point from the Presidency and the Commission (public session)**

The Commission will present its communication ‘A Simpler, Clearer and Better Enforced EU Rulebook’, adopted on 28 April 2026. The initiative aims to overhaul the way EU laws are created and applied, by reducing unnecessary burdens on businesses and citizens by simplifying legislation, and by improving its clarity, and enforcement mechanisms.

[A Simpler, Clearer and Better Enforced EU Rulebook](#)

**d) Joint non-paper on the strategic necessity of extending the Your Europe Advice (YEA) support for the SOLVIT network – information point from Poland (public session)**

The Polish delegation will present a joint non-paper on the strategic necessity of extending the Your Europe Advice (YEA) support for the SOLVIT network. YEA is an online **EU advice** service for the public provided by legal experts.

[Your Europe portal](#)

**e) Meeting of the ministerial alliance for Energy Intensive Industries: tackling the risks of circumvention to strengthen Europe’s strategic industries – information point from France**

The French delegation will inform ministers about the last meeting of the ministerial alliance for energy intensive industries, a coalition of 10 Member States (Austria, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovakia, and Spain) formed to protect strategic manufacturing sectors and prevent deindustrialization in Europe.

**f) European Product Act as a cornerstone of the Single Market – information point from the Netherlands**

The Dutch delegation will inform ministers on how the upcoming European product act could be seen as a cornerstone of the single market. The European Product Act is a legislative package (planned for Q3 2026) to modernise the EU rules for product legislation, market surveillance, and standardization. The European Product Act (EPA) will be formed by a coordinated revision of three existing regulations: the New Legislative Framework, the Market Surveillance Regulation, and the Standardisation Regulation.

**g) Undertakings in difficulty under the general block exemption regulation – information point from the Netherlands**

The Dutch delegation requested a second AOB to inform ministers on undertakings in difficulty under the general block exemption regulation. The general block exemption regulation (GBER) allows member states to provide state aid to companies undertaking projects of common European interest, like innovation or environmental protection, without needing individual Commission approval for every case. The current GBER entered into force in 2014.

**h) Impact of the EU ETS on Energy-Intensive Industries – information point from the Czech Republic, Greece, Poland and Romania**

The Czech, Greek, Polish and Romanian delegations will inform ministers on the impact of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) on energy-intensive industries. The EU ETS is a carbon market that operates on the "cap and trade" principle, designed to lower emissions in the most cost-effective way possible. It is the cornerstone of the European Union's strategy to combat climate change. Launched in 2005, it operates across all 27 EU member states, alongside Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway. The system covers approximately 40% of the EU's total greenhouse gas emissions, regulating over 10,000 power stations, factories, and commercial transport systems. The four delegations have presented a paper that argues that, while EU ETS is vital for the EU's climate goals, it requires adjustments due to geopolitical events and high energy prices, in particular for energy-intensive industries (EIs) like chemicals, steel and cement.

**i) One year of the Single Market Strategy: stocktaking and next steps – information point from the Commission**

The Commission will inform ministers on the latest developments of the Single Market Strategy and the next steps that have been planned, one year after its launch. The Single Market Strategy was presented on 21<sup>st</sup> May 2025. The strategy tackles persistent regulatory and administrative barriers—often referred to as the "terrible ten"—that hinder cross-border trade, investments, and the scaling up of small-to-medium enterprises (SMEs). The strategy also aims to boost the services market, promote digitalization and better enforce internal market legislation.

[A Strategy for making the Single Market simple, seamless and strong](#)

**j) Revision of the merger guidelines – information point from the Commission**

The Commission will present the draft revision of the merger guidelines that the European executive made public on 30<sup>th</sup> April. A public consultation of this draft will go on until end June 2026. The draft Merger Guidelines aim to modernize how the Commission assesses mergers, reflecting current geopolitical and trade context, where industrial scale, global competitiveness, innovation, investment, sustainability, and resilience are increasingly important. The core mission of EU merger control is to preserve competitive markets that encourage companies to deliver innovative, affordable, and high-quality products to consumers.

**k) Work programme of the incoming Presidency**

The Irish delegation will present to the ministers the priorities of the incoming presidency.

## Research

### *Horizon Europe Package – Policy debate (Public session)*

Ministers are expected to hold a policy debate on the 10th framework programme for research and innovation 2028-2034, also known as Horizon Europe. The Horizon Europe package includes two legislative proposals. One of the Regulation establishing the framework programme and its rules for participation and dissemination, and the Council Decision establishing the specific programme implementing Horizon Europe.

The proposed budget of Horizon Europe for the period 2028-2034 amounts to €175 billion, twice the amount under the current framework programme. The European Commission's proposal for the next Horizon Europe framework programme was adopted on 16 July, as part of the MFF, the EU's long-term budget. Horizon Europe is a stand-alone programme that is closely linked to the European Competitiveness Fund (ECF). The programme is built on four pillars:

- **Pillar I** will focus on excellence in science by expanding the European Research Council, supporting outstanding researchers and reinforcing the Joint Research Centre.
- **Pillar II** aims to boost collaborative research that supports EU competitiveness and addresses major societal challenges.
- **Pillar III** will enhance innovation by expanding the European Innovation Council to support high-risk, disruptive projects, including defence and dual-use startups.
- **Pillar IV** will advance a stronger European Research Area, including a reformed widening component and new support for research and technology infrastructures.

Substantial progress on the negotiations to reach a partial general agreement has been achieved, and the Council position on large parts of the package are now considered to be stable. Yet, critical issues on a limited number of politically sensitive elements still remain. Ministers are expected to provide guidance on these remaining issues.

[Horizon Europe framework programme for the period 2028-2034](#)

[Horizon Europe on the Council website \(background page\)](#)

[The EU's long-term budget - Consilium](#)

### *Council Recommendation on science diplomacy – adoption*

Ministers are invited to adopt a Council recommendation for an EU framework for science diplomacy. The recommendation lays the groundwork for a shared vision, common narrative and a pragmatic code of conduct in the field of science diplomacy. Science diplomacy is the use of science to inform foreign policy as well as the use of diplomacy to support scientific progress. The new framework aims to strengthen the Union's position as a global leader in science and technology, and to use scientific cooperation to advance the Union's foreign policy objectives. The recommendation recognises that science is a global public good and that scientific collaboration can build trust and facilitate dialogue with third countries. It emphasises the importance of international cooperation in research and innovation, building on initiatives such as Horizon Europe's association policy and the 'Choose Europe for Science' initiative.

A Council recommendation is a non-binding legal act that expresses a clear viewpoint and suggests a specific course of action to member states or other bodies, without imposing strict, legally enforceable obligations.

[Proposal for a Council recommendation on a European Union framework for science diplomacy](#)

### *Other points*

#### **a) The 2026 Nicosia call for climate action**

The Cyprus presidency will inform ministers about the 2026 Nicosia call for climate action. The Nicosia Call for Climate Action, adopted on April 8–9, 2023, is a statement urging stronger regional cooperation on climate action in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East through science, innovation, and science diplomacy.

[The Nicosia Call for Climate Action](#)

#### **b) Work programme of the incoming Presidency**

The Irish delegation will give a presentation on the main priorities of the Irish presidency in the field of research.

## Space

### *EU Space Act– Progress report (Public session)*

The Cyprus Presidency will present a progress report on the EU space act (EUSA). It outlines the negotiations within the Council to date. The special envoy for space from the European External Action Service (EEAS), Marjolijn van Deelen has been invited to attend the session.

On 26 June 2025, the European Commission submitted the EU Space Act. The proposal focuses on establishing a single market for space services and data, as recommended in the Draghi report. The Space Act aims to prevent market fragmentation and provide greater legal certainty for space operators within the Union. Currently, around half of the Member States have their own national space laws, while others are in the process of developing their own.

The Act is structured around three core pillars: safety, with rules to track space objects and mitigate debris; resilience, introducing tailored cybersecurity measures to protect space infrastructure; and sustainability, requiring operators to minimise their environmental impact while promoting innovations such as in-orbit servicing and debris removal. The rules will apply to both EU and non-EU operators in Europe, with requirements scaled according to the size and risk level of companies, ensuring a fair and innovation-friendly regulatory environment. Space objects used for defence or national security purposes are outside the scope of the act.

Under the Cyprus Presidency, the space working party held nine meetings to discuss the EU Space Act. The Presidency focused on streamlining and simplifying the text, addressing legal issues and incorporating feedback from delegations. Several key changes were made regarding terminology, processes for third-country operators, governance structure, technical rules, environmental sustainability obligations, and standards alignment. Despite progress, several issues remain open. These include the scope of the regulation, governance architecture, avoiding duplication of national procedures, treatment of third-country operators and liability under space law treaties.

[Commission's proposal amending Council Regulation establishing the European High Performance Computing Joint Undertaking](#)

[Proposal for a regulation on the safety, resilience and sustainability of space activities in the Union \(EU Space Act\)](#)

[EU Space Act progress report under the Cyprus presidency](#)

### *Space for economic security –Exchange of views (Non-public session)*

Ministers will hold an exchange of views on space for economic security.

Space is a critical domain for Europe's economic security, with increasing importance for essential sectors including telecommunications, transport and energy. The space sector is not only a high-technology economic player, but a key element of Europe's economic resilience, technological sovereignty and strategic autonomy. The Union already possesses key assets such as Galileo and Copernicus, alongside a robust industrial and technological base. The Union also faces increasing global competition and suffers from vulnerabilities in areas such as supply chains and launch capacity.

Strengthening Europe's position in the global space landscape requires investment across the entire space value chain. To this end there is a need to promote innovation and secure access to critical technologies. At the same time, it is important to balance openness against the need to reduce excessive dependencies and to protect the Union's industrial base. Ensuring resilient space infrastructure is of paramount importance in terms of maintaining essential economic and societal functions in the face of potential disruptions.

Ministers will be invited to provide their views on two issues.

- Which space capabilities, data and services are vital to Europe's economic security and competitiveness, given the growing global risks?
- How can the EU balance security needs with openness and innovation in its space policy to strengthen economic security?

## *Other points*

### **a) International Space Summit – Information point from France**

The French delegation will inform ministers about the International Space Summit that will take place in the Grand Palais of Paris (France) on 9-10 September 2026. The landmark event will bring together global leaders and agencies to discuss the future of space exploration, international cooperation and sustainability.

### **b) Current legislative proposals: Space part of the European Competitiveness Fund and regulation on the EU Space Services Agency**

The Cyprus presidency will inform ministers about the progress of negotiations on the space part of the European Competitiveness Fund (ECF) and on the regulation on the EU Space Services Agency.

Chapter VII, Section 3 of the European Competitiveness Fund (ECF) regulation is dedicated to bolstering Europe's capabilities in space systems and ensuring effective implementation of the EU Space Policy. It allocates funding towards supporting the development and deployment of advanced space technologies, including those relating to satellite navigation (Galileo), Earth observation (Copernicus), and secure communications. The regulation prioritises projects that foster innovation within the space sector, enhance the competitiveness of European industry, and address strategic autonomy in space. A key objective is to bridge the gap between research and market application, facilitating the commercialisation of space-based services and technologies.

The regulation on the EU Space Services Agency, that the Commission proposed on 7 April 2026 aims to establish a standalone, permanent legal framework for the European Union Space Services Agency (EUSPA). Specifically, the proposal is designed to afford the Agency an autonomous, standalone legal foundation, expand the scope of its operations and entrust it with the capacity for executive action for the Union space systems from 2028 to 2034.

[Proposal for a regulation on the European Union Space Services Agency](#)

### **c) Work programme of the incoming Presidency**

The Irish delegation will give a presentation of the main priorities of its presidency in the field of space policy.

### **d) Presentation on ESA European Resilience from Space (ERS) programme**

The Cyprus presidency has invited the Director General of the European Space Agency (ESA), Josef Aschbacher, to give a presentation on the European Resilience from Space (ERS), a programme that would integrate remote sensing, connectivity, PNT (positioning navigation and timing), spectrum monitoring and internet of things (IoT) systems. The aim is to provide users with the most secure, agile and rapid response capabilities possible.

[EU research policy \(background information\)](#)

[Space policy \(background information\)](#)