

From EU Soil to Outer Space: Regulation as an enabler for Spaceports

STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE AND KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER STRATEGY

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Deliverable D7

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

Acronym / Term	Meaning
AEAAS	Alliance for European Autonomous Access to Space
CSA	Coordination and Support Action
CRM	Customer Relationship Management; used in this Strategy to refer generically to contact and engagement management infrastructure.
DEC	Dissemination, Exploitation and Communication
DG DEFIS	European Commission Directorate-General for Defence Industry and Space
DMP	Data Management Plan
EC	European Commission
ESA	European Space Agency
EU	European Union
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GSE	Ground Support Equipment
HaDEA	European Health and Digital Executive Agency
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise
WP	Work Package
WP2-WP6	WP2 - Review of worldwide spaceports' regulations; WP3 - Assessment of best practices; WP4 - Regulatory framework proposal; WP5 - Engagement of stakeholders; WP6 - Communication, dissemination and exploitation.
D1-D9 (referenced in D7)	D1 - Project Handbook and Quality Plan; D2 - Three-Part Explanatory Report; D3 - Practice Assessment KPIs Report; D4 - Best Practices, Standards and Guidelines and GAP Reports; D5 - White Paper on Regulatory Pathways; D6 - Final Proposal for Common Regulatory Practices; D7 - Engagement Strategy; D8 - Impact Assessment Report; D9 - DEC Strategy and Results Report.
Proposal	The AEAAS Horizon Europe proposal No. 101295883, "From EU Soil to Outer Space: Regulation as an enabler for Spaceports", submitted under topic HORIZON-CL4-2025-02-SPACE-11 on 25 September 2025.
Project Handbook	AEAAS D1/D1.1, Project Handbook and Quality Plan: the public project implementation and governance reference used in this Strategy.
Awareness Plan	AEAAS WP5 internal working document under T17.1/T17.1.1, covering stakeholder mapping, SMART objectives, target audiences, promotional pathways and time-specific engagement initiatives.
Stakeholder Map	The maintained internal WP5 working register used to segment, route and track stakeholders for project-time engagement; it may contain contact-level information and is not reproduced as a public D7 annex.
T16	WP5 task "Ensure Stakeholder Engagement for Feedback".
T16.2 / 16 survey reports	WP5 sub-task "Preparation of the 16 Surveys and Reports"; in D7, this refers to the 16 Project Handbook survey/report assets inventoried in Annex B.
T17.1 / T17.1.1	T17.1 is the WP5 sub-task requiring use of European stakeholder mapping to prepare the Awareness Plan with SMART objectives, audiences, initiatives and promotional pathways; the internal Awareness Plan is labelled T17.1.1.
T18.1	WP5 sub-task "Preparing Strategy for Promoting Stakeholders' Dialogue and Knowledge Transfer"; it produces D7 (D5.1 / Engagement Strategy).

Acronym / Term	Meaning
D7 / Strategy	D7 (D5.1), formally designated Engagement Strategy and titled in this document Stakeholder Dialogue and Knowledge Transfer Strategy: the handover-oriented framework for continued stakeholder dialogue, knowledge transfer, institutional uptake and proportionate continuity, while also supporting stakeholder input into subsequent project outputs.
Handover	The structured transfer of final AEAAS assets, their status, access routes, limitations and lifecycle decisions to a competent receiving actor or archive.
Future custodian	A competent EU-level, national or entrusted entity identified as a potential holder of one or more post-project dialogue, access or follow-up functions. No custodial role arises unless the relevant function is expressly accepted.
Receiving actor	A competent organisation that has expressly accepted a defined AEAAS asset or post-project function, including its scope and applicable access conditions.
Institutional uptake	Documented consideration, testing or use of an AEAAS result by a competent organisation within a policy, regulatory, technical, operational or training process. The stricter evidence rules for the Proposal-level outcome indicators are set out in Section 3.2.
Continuity	Preservation of access, context and a defined route for proportionate follow-up after project closure; it does not imply indefinite continuation of every project activity.
Lifecycle decision	The recorded decision under Section 6.2 to MAINTAIN, TRANSFER, SCALE or ARCHIVE an AEAAS asset or continuity function.

Executive Summary

AEAAS is a 12-month Horizon Europe Coordination and Support Action aimed at strengthening European autonomy and competitiveness in access to space by reviewing regulatory practices worldwide, assessing best practices and gaps, examining regulatory pathways and developing a final proposal for common regulatory practices for European spaceports. D7, the Stakeholder Dialogue and Knowledge Transfer Strategy, supports the associated project outcome of widespread adoption of best practices among European launch and spaceport operators. It defines how stakeholder dialogue, material feedback and validated AEAAS knowledge can be carried into institutional, regulatory, technical and operational use.

The Strategy therefore has a two-horizon logic. During AEAAS, the mechanism is prepared and tested so that material stakeholder input can be captured, assessed and routed to project outputs that are still open, including the White Paper on Regulatory Pathways (D5) and the Final Proposal for Common Regulatory Practices (D6). Its primary implementation horizon is future-facing, including the post-implementation environment envisaged in the Proposal: at project close, relevant results and supporting evidence are placed in a controlled handover framework so that competent European, national or other entrusted actors can use, interpret or carry them forward where they have a relevant mandate, expressly accept the function and have adequate resources. Project completion is therefore treated as a handover point, not as an assumption that the Consortium or any external institution will maintain every activity indefinitely.

D7 strategic logic at a glance

DURING AEAAS	AT PROJECT CLOSE	AFTER AEAAS	EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS
Prepare and test the dialogue, feedback and knowledge-transfer mechanism; route material input to outputs while revision is still possible.	Record approved assets, status, limitations, access routes and the applicable handover or archive decision.	Activate proportionate dialogue, transfer or follow-up only when a material trigger exists and a competent actor has accepted the function.	Evidence institutional use and the Proposal-level uptake indicators; do not treat reach or document delivery as adoption.

D7 governs the dialogue, feedback, knowledge-transfer and handover process. Communication activities, impact assessment and the substantive content of regulatory outputs remain governed through the corresponding AEAAS activities and output owners.

No post-project role is automatic. A function passes to a competent actor only where that actor expressly accepts it and has the mandate and resources to perform it. Otherwise, the relevant result is preserved or archived with its status, scope and limitations clearly recorded.

The core handover package covers the main regulatory and technical outputs and the 16 survey/report assets prepared under T16.2. Annex B records each asset's approved version and status, responsible owner, intended use, known evidential, methodological or legal limitations, authorised access route and handover or archive decision. Where an asset is not final when D7 is delivered, the relevant output owner completes or updates the asset-specific information as the result is finalised through the Project's existing governance.

Continued dialogue is issue-led rather than calendar-led. Stakeholders are selected because they hold relevant competence, implementation responsibility or evidence, or because they are materially affected by the question. The governance framework covers public authorities, spaceport and launch actors, industry and SMEs, technical and standards actors, legal and risk specialists, research organisations and public-interest stakeholders, with Annex A providing the reusable group-level matrix. The default rule is to use the simplest proportionate dialogue format capable of resolving the issue. Surveys, bilateral

exchanges, expert review, workshops, roundtables and open consultation are available routes; a future actor is not required to reproduce the AEAAS event portfolio.

Material feedback follows one controlled workflow: capture, classify, assign, assess, decide and close. During the Project, the responsible Work Package or deliverable owner determines how an input affects an output that remains open; after project closure, that role falls to a competent receiving actor only where the relevant function has been expressly accepted. Knowledge transfer begins from material whose status is known and connects the validated source to a defined recipient and use, retaining version, limitations, access conditions and evidence of what happened next. Approved public deliverables, validated consultation or survey findings, validated event feedback, authorised partner inputs and agreed technical or policy conclusions may all enter this pathway. Applicable confidentiality, personal-data, IPR, security, export-control and other access restrictions remain in force throughout.

The Proposal-level outcome framework provides the main evidence of longer-term uptake: uptake of guidelines by at least three regulatory bodies; at least a 20% reduction in licensing time in a defined context where the relevant guidelines or practices are adopted or applied; inclusion of project outputs in at least two institutional training or policy programmes; and at least two follow-on initiatives or projects substantively referencing the guidelines. These are outcome indicators, not additional deliverables or unconditional post-project obligations. D7 therefore distinguishes institutional uptake from simple transmission: receipt of a document, event attendance, downloads or general expressions of interest demonstrate reach, but do not by themselves demonstrate adoption. A reasoned refusal, request for further evidence or identified implementation constraint remains a valid engagement outcome, but is not counted as adoption.

Post-project continuity is consequently trigger-based rather than organised around fixed operating periods. Each asset or function may be MAINTAINED, TRANSFERRED, SCALED or ARCHIVED. Maintenance preserves access without implying active updating; transfer requires express acceptance by a competent receiving actor; scaling requires a funded or otherwise resourced successor action; and archiving preserves the final dated version where no justified continuation basis exists or the asset has been superseded. Archive is therefore a complete and legitimate lifecycle outcome, not a failure of the Strategy.

Overall, D7 leaves AEAAS with a practical handover mechanism rather than an open-ended engagement programme: stakeholder evidence can inform open outputs, validated results can be transferred with sufficient context, and future dialogue can be reactivated by competent actors when a concrete need arises.

1. Purpose, Scope and Handover Logic

D7 defines how stakeholder dialogue and validated AEAAS knowledge can remain usable beyond the Project. During AEAAS, it provides a common mechanism for routing material stakeholder input to project outputs that are still open and for preparing relevant results for later transfer. At project close, it provides the basis for a controlled handover. After AEAAS, any continued function depends on a competent actor expressly accepting the relevant role and having the mandate and resources to perform it.

1.1 Purpose, Strategic Context and Intended Users

AEAAS first maps regulatory approaches, then assesses practices and gaps, examines possible regulatory pathways and develops a final proposal for common regulatory practices. D7 supports this process by ensuring that material stakeholder evidence can reach work that is still open and that validated results can later be transferred and used. It governs the dialogue and handover process without determining the substantive regulatory outcome.

The Strategy is intended for two groups of users. During the Project, Work Package and deliverable owners use it to route material stakeholder input, preserve traceability and prepare relevant assets for handover. For future use, the relevant users are competent European-level public actors; Member State ministries, regulators, national space agencies and other competent authorities; spaceport and launch operators; technical, standards, training and sector bodies; and any successor or entrusted entity that accepts a defined function. These actors do not have identical roles, and no external body becomes a custodian merely because it is identified as a potential user of AEAAS results. The applicable role follows competence, intended use, express acceptance, and available resources.

1.2 Document Boundaries and Relationship with Other AEAAS Activities

D7 covers the mechanisms needed to make stakeholder dialogue, knowledge transfer and later use of AEAAS results workable and traceable. Its scope comprises the group-level stakeholder governance matrix; issue-led dialogue triggers and routes; feedback capture, assessment and closure; knowledge-transfer records and safeguards; the handover inventory for the core AEAAS outputs and 16 survey/report assets; evidence rules for institutional uptake; and the conditional continuity and lifecycle decisions applied at project close or when a later material trigger arises.

Table 1-1. D7 boundaries and main project interfaces

Related instrument / actor	Relationship to D7	Boundary
Core regulatory and technical outputs (D2-D6) and survey/report assets	D7 provides the feedback, transfer, handover and later-use route for validated assets and supporting evidence.	Substantive content, validation and final status remain with the responsible output owners and project governance.
Stakeholder mobilisation tools	Provide project-time stakeholder segmentation, mobilisation and implementation evidence that may feed the D7 mechanism.	Contact lists, campaign sequencing, event logistics and other living implementation records are not reproduced in D7.
Communication and dissemination activities (WP6/D9)	Communication and dissemination channels may support access to approved results and engagement opportunities.	Social-media, website, newsletter and other channel-performance metrics are reported through the DEC framework, not as D7 uptake evidence.
Project impact assessment (D8)	May draw on evidence of implementation, uptake and project results when assessing project effectiveness.	D7 does not duplicate the Project impact assessment or convert its own outcome indicators into a second impact-reporting system.

Related instrument / actor	Relationship to D7	Boundary
External and successor actors	May receive, use, maintain or carry forward a defined asset or function where competent and expressly willing to do so.	Identification in D7, receipt of a deliverable or participation in an AEAAS activity does not create a post-project mandate, budget or obligation.

Accordingly, the public Strategy retains group-level governance and asset-level controls, while personal contact data, raw responses, confidential or commercially sensitive material and operational campaign records remain in the appropriate controlled systems. D7 also creates no automatic obligation for the Consortium, the European Commission, DG DEFIS, a Member State or another external organisation to continue a function after project closure. Any post-project role begins only when the competent actor accepts the defined function and the conditions required to perform it.

2. Future Custodian and Handover Framework

Section 2 translates the Strategy's scope into an operational handover model. Rather than reproducing the AEAAS project structure after closure, it separates the functions that may need to remain available and identifies the institutional arrangements capable of performing them. These functions include preserving access to validated assets, routing stakeholder dialogue, handling material feedback, transferring knowledge, retaining evidence of uptake and taking proportionate lifecycle decisions.

The section therefore addresses two practical questions: who could take on a given function, and what must be transferred for that function to remain usable. Section 2.1 sets out the possible implementing arrangements and their minimum requirements, while Section 2.2 defines the core handover package and the controls that should accompany each asset.

2.1 Expected Implementing Entity, Mandate and Minimum Functions

AEAAS identifies European institutions, national regulators and the wider spaceport ecosystem as potential users of its results, but it does not designate a permanent post-project custodian. Any continued function should therefore sit with the competent actor that expressly accepts it. Depending on the asset or issue, this may be an EU-level body, one or more Member State authorities, or an entrusted or successor entity. Different functions may sit with different actors.

Table 2-1. Candidate post-project implementing arrangements

Implementing arrangement	When it is appropriate	Core function	Minimum condition
EU-level public actor	Cross-border policy follow-up, internal-market coherence, European-level coordination or consideration of common regulatory approaches.	Receive and route validated AEAAS results, convene or support policy dialogue, connect national positions and refer issues to the competent institutional process.	A relevant mandate and express institutional acceptance. This may include the European Commission / DG DEFIS or another competent European-level structure.
Member State competent authority, regulator or national space agency	Licensing, administrative practice, site-level implementation or a question falling within national competence.	Consider, test or adapt relevant results; provide implementation evidence; participate in cross-authority dialogue where appropriate.	Competence under the applicable national framework and willingness to assume the specific function.
Entrusted or successor entity	A defined technical, standards, training, knowledge-stewardship or follow-on function is better carried outside a policy authority.	Maintain a specific asset or knowledge route, facilitate specialist dialogue, support training or operate a funded successor activity.	Explicit scope, responsible contact, access conditions and adequate resources.
Distributed custody	No single actor has the competence or reason to maintain all functions or assets.	Allocate responsibilities by asset or function while keeping a clear referral route between competent actors.	Documented interfaces, accepted responsibilities and an identifiable access or archive route for each asset.

Selection should follow competence, proximity to the intended use and capacity to maintain a credible response route. An EU-level actor may be better placed for cross-border policy coordination, while national authorities remain necessary where licensing or implementation competence is national. Technical or training assets may be better carried by a specialised or successor entity. D7 does not recommend creating a new permanent structure solely to preserve the Strategy.

Table 2-2. Minimum functions and enabling conditions for a future custodian

Function	Minimum requirement	Minimum enabling resource / evidence
Preserve asset access	Keep the approved version, date, scope and access status identifiable and maintain a stable public or controlled route.	Repository or archive location, basic metadata and a responsible contact.
Route stakeholder dialogue	Activate proportionate dialogue when a defined policy, regulatory, technical or implementation question arises and involve the competent and affected actors.	Stakeholder governance matrix, contact/referral route and ability to convene bilateral or multi-actor exchanges when justified.
Handle material feedback	Record substantive input, route it to the competent owner or authority and retain a documented disposition or referral.	A simple feedback/decision record; no requirement to preserve the Project's full campaign or CRM infrastructure.
Transfer validated knowledge	Provide a defined recipient with the relevant result together with its source, version, status, limitations and intended use.	Versioned asset package, access conditions and an identifiable delivery or handover record.
Evidence uptake and follow-up	Retain verifiable evidence when an AEAAS result is considered, tested, referenced or used, and route material implementation issues for follow-up.	Institutional reference, decision record, pilot/test evidence or other proportionate proof of use; visibility metrics alone are insufficient.
Take lifecycle decisions	After a material trigger, determine whether an asset should remain available as-is, be transferred, be taken forward through a funded successor activity, or be archived.	Decision authority, an accepted mandate and resources proportionate to the action. Archive is the fallback where no continuation basis exists.

The minimum viable arrangement is therefore modest: a named institutional or organisational contact; continued access to the final asset inventory and approved files; access to the stakeholder governance matrix; a simple way to record material requests, referrals and decisions; and access to relevant legal or technical expertise when a substantive issue arises. A standing secretariat, recurring event calendar or dedicated communication campaign is not required by D7. More extensive arrangements should be created only where demand, mandate and resources justify them.

An external actor should be treated as responsible for a post-project function only where it has agreed to take that function forward within its mandate and available resources. Such agreement may be reflected, for example, in a written confirmation, an institutional or successor work plan, or another documented implementation arrangement. Reference in D7, receipt of a deliverable or participation in a project activity does not by itself create such responsibility. Where no actor takes a function forward, the proportionate project-close action is to preserve the validated asset with its version, scope, limitations and access status, rather than to imply an unfunded continuing obligation for the Consortium. Section 6 sets out the corresponding project-close and post-project actions.

2.2 AEAAS Assets for Handover

The handover package is not the Project's complete working environment. It concentrates on the results that a future actor would need to understand the evidence base, assess the regulatory options, consider or apply the proposed common practices, and trace the stakeholder evidence that informed them. The core inventory therefore covers D2-D6 and the 16 survey reports prepared under T16.2. D7 provides the governance and handover method itself; D8 and D9 retain their separate impact-assessment and DEC reporting functions and are not duplicated in this inventory.

D7 is due before several of these assets reach their final form. Annex B is therefore designed as a controlled handover inventory rather than a claim that all assets already exist in final form. At this stage it records the expected asset, project owner, Handbook status or timing and the controls that must be completed. When an asset is approved, its final version, limitations, access route and handover or archive

decision replace the provisional entries. No final status, custodian or access right is inferred before it is confirmed.

Table 2-3. Core AEAAS asset classes covered by the handover inventory

Asset class	Handover value	Intended future use	Minimum control at handover
D2 - Three-Part Explanatory Report	Comparative regulatory evidence baseline covering the worldwide review undertaken in WP2.	Reference point for later assessment, policy discussion and interpretation of the regulatory context.	Approved version/date; scope and cut-off; evidence gaps; public access route; lifecycle decision.
D3 - Practice Assessment KPIs Report	Assessment framework and KPI-based evaluation of regulatory practices.	Supports comparison of practices and future review of the basis on which project conclusions were drawn.	Approved methodology/version; limitations of evidence and scoring; access route; lifecycle decision.
D4 - Best Practices, Standards and Guidelines and GAP Reports	Project findings on best practices, standards/guidelines and identified gaps or bottlenecks.	Supports future policy, technical and implementation discussions and the interpretation of D5-D6.	Approved version; context/cut-off; methodological caveats; access route; lifecycle decision.
D5 - White Paper on Regulatory Pathways	Analysis of potential regulatory pathways rather than a binding institutional choice.	Supports policy consideration of alternative routes and the rationale that leads into D6.	Approved version; assumptions and scope; non-binding status; access route; lifecycle decision.
D6 - Final Proposal for Common Regulatory Practices	The Project's final proposal for common regulatory practices and guidelines for European spaceports.	Primary asset for institutional consideration, testing, adaptation or other documented uptake.	Approved final version; legal/institutional status; implementation limitations; access route; receiving/lifecycle decision.
16 T16.2 survey reports	Structured stakeholder evidence across sustainability, interoperability, safety, innovation/access/cooperation, responsibility and export control.	Provides traceable stakeholder evidence that may support interpretation, validation, later review or refinement of project results.	Final report/version; methodology and sample limitations; public/controlled access decision; linkage to relevant results; lifecycle decision.

For each asset, the final handover record must identify at least: the approved version and status; the responsible project owner; the intended use; known evidential, methodological or legal limitations; the authorised access route; and the archive or handover decision. Where a receiving actor is proposed, the record should distinguish a candidate route from an accepted custodianship. Detailed access, data-protection, confidentiality and intellectual-property safeguards are addressed in Section 5.2; Annex B records the resulting access decision rather than recreating those rules.

The inventory is an asset-control instrument, not a performance dashboard. Website traffic, social-media engagement, newsletter statistics, invitation conversion and similar channel metrics remain outside Annex B and are reported through the Project's DEC framework. Annex B is complete only when a future user can identify the relevant asset, understand what it can and cannot be used for, locate the approved version and see whether it has been handed over, retained or archived.

3. Institutional Uptake and Expected Outcomes

D7 links the handover framework in Section 2 to the project outcome it is intended to support: widespread adoption of best practices among European launch and spaceport operators, supported by the uptake of relevant AEAAS results by competent European, national and sector actors. The Proposal identifies European and international institutions, national regulators and the wider spaceport ecosystem as expected users of the project results, and frames long-term success in terms of regulatory uptake, licensing-time reduction, institutional integration and follow-on use. The role of D7 is to provide the dialogue and knowledge-transfer route through which validated results can enter those processes; it does not determine the substantive regulatory solution itself.

3.1 Institutional Uptake Pathways

Institutional uptake should follow competence and the purpose for which an AEAAS result is being used. D5 will assess alternative regulatory pathways and their rationale; D6 will formulate the Project's final proposal for common regulatory practices and guidelines. D7 neither selects a preferred pathway in advance nor converts a project proposal into a binding rule. It defines how a competent actor may receive, consider, test, adapt or use the relevant result, and how the resulting institutional response should be recorded and, where necessary, routed back for clarification or further evidence.

The Strategy must also support harmonisation pathways across divergent Member State regimes. The appropriate degree and form of alignment cannot be determined in advance, as it will depend on the available evidence, the relevant competences and the practical conditions of implementation. Follow-up may therefore involve coordinated guidance, greater procedural comparability, technical standardisation or national adaptation. D7 provides the dialogue and knowledge-transfer route through which such options can be examined with the actors responsible for implementation, without selecting a substantive regulatory solution in advance.

Table 3-1. Institutional uptake pathways for AEAAS results

Institutional route	When it is relevant	How the result enters the route	Possible result	Evidence / closure
EU-level policy and coordination	A cross-border, internal-market or European coordination question is raised by D5/D6 or by later implementation.	European institutions or other competent European-level structures consider the result within the relevant policy or coordination process.	Common baseline or guidance; coordinated approach; referral to a competent EU process; identification of limits to EU-level action.	Formal reference, written position, policy review record, request for further analysis or other documented institutional response.
National regulatory and administrative implementation	The issue concerns licensing, permit sequencing, national competence or site-level implementation.	A competent authority, regulator or national space agency considers how the result fits the applicable national framework.	Administrative adaptation; procedural clarification; pilot/test; national guidance; justified non-adoption or identified legal constraint.	Authority review, test/pilot record, procedural change, formal comments, decision note or reasoned implementation constraint.
Operational and technical application	A recommendation must be tested for workability, interoperability, safety, infrastructure or other operational interfaces.	Competent authorities, operators and technical/standards actors test the relevant requirement or interface against real operating conditions.	Technical refinement; common interface or documentation practice; standards work; evidence that a proposal is not workable as drafted.	Documented technical assessment, pilot/use-case result, standards discussion, operator-regulator test or recorded design condition.
Institutional knowledge and training integration	An AEAAS output is useful as a reference for professional, regulatory, policy or training activity.	A competent institution embeds an identifiable output or finding in a programme, guidance resource, curriculum or policy-support process.	Sustained institutional use beyond project dissemination and improved transfer of regulatory knowledge.	Programme or syllabus reference, policy/training material, institutional confirmation of use or equivalent documentary evidence.

Institutional route	When it is relevant	How the result enters the route	Possible result	Evidence / closure
Successor and follow-on route	A result requires further testing, updating, implementation or development beyond the AEAAS mandate.	A successor initiative or entrusted actor takes forward a defined AEAAS result under new governance and resources.	Follow-on project, pilot, funded implementation action, continued evidence collection or formal transfer of a defined function.	Approved project/programme document, funding decision, work plan or other substantive reference to the AEAAS result.

The pathway is closed only at the level supported by evidence. Delivery of a document or participation in an event shows transmission or reach, not institutional uptake. For D7 purposes, uptake begins when a competent organisation places a result into a documented policy, regulatory, technical, operational or training process for consideration, testing or use. A reasoned refusal, request for further evidence or finding that a proposal is not workable is not counted as adoption, but it remains a valid engagement outcome and should be retained because it identifies the conditions under which future uptake may or may not be feasible.

3.2 Outcome Indicators and Evidence of Adoption

The Proposal defines four measures for the Project's long-term contribution to the expected outcomes. It presents them as the changes expected after successful dissemination and exploitation of the project results and repeats them as long-term vision KPIs. These indicators provide the main outcome framework for assessing longer-term uptake of AEAAS results and are used here as the headline indicators for the future handover route.

Figure 3-1. Proposal-level indicators of successful uptake and exploitation

≥3 REGULATORY UPTAKE regulatory bodies taking up the proposed guidelines	≥20% LICENSING-TIME REDUCTION reduction in licensing time in pilot countries
≥2 INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION institutional training or policy programmes including project outputs	≥2 FOLLOW-ON UPTAKE follow-on initiatives or projects referencing the guidelines

These indicators are outcome measures rather than additional deliverables or unconditional post-project obligations for individual partners. Their achievement depends on decisions by external institutions and, in the case of the licensing-time reduction indicator, on the availability of a suitable pilot context and comparable evidence. D7 defines the evidence threshold and preserves the route through which proof of uptake can be captured; it cannot guarantee that an external authority will adopt a result or that a particular licensing-time reduction will occur.

Table 3-2. Evidence rules for the four Proposal-level outcome indicators

Indicator	What counts as evidence	Preconditions / limitations	What does not count
Regulatory uptake (≥3 regulatory bodies)	A regulatory body formally adopts, incorporates, applies or otherwise demonstrably uses an identifiable AEAAS guideline within a competent regulatory or administrative process.	Institution, AEAAS result/version, nature of use and date should be identifiable. A conservative counting rule is applied where the evidence is ambiguous. The Proposal associates this indicator with a two-year exploitation horizon.	Document delivery, meeting attendance, download, acknowledgement of receipt or general expression of interest.
Licensing-time reduction (≥20% in pilot countries)	A documented comparison shows at least a 20% reduction in licensing/authorisation time in a defined country or pilot context where the relevant AEAAS guidelines have been adopted or applied by the competent regulatory body.	A pilot country/process, comparable baseline and endpoint, consistent scope and measurement method are required. D7 does not itself create a pilot or baseline.	Perceived simplification, anecdotal statements, non-comparable cases, or time reductions caused by unrelated legal/organisational changes.
Institutional integration (≥2 programmes)	An identifiable AEAAS output is incorporated into at least two institutional training or policy programmes as a substantive reference or learning/policy input.	The programme and AEAAS output used should be identifiable; simple dissemination to a participant list is insufficient.	Event attendance, one-off presentation, newsletter mention or informal recommendation without evidence of programme inclusion.
Follow-on uptake (≥2 initiatives or projects)	At least two follow-on initiatives/projects substantively reference and use AEAAS identifiable AEAAS guidelines in their objectives, work plan, pilot or implementation activity.	The successor initiative must be identifiable and the reference should be substantive rather than promotional. Participation by an AEAAS partner is not required unless separately agreed.	Generic citation, social-media reference, unapproved concept note or proposal with no substantive use of AEAAS results.
EVIDENCE PRINCIPLE	D7 records only the highest level of uptake that can be supported by verifiable evidence. Reach and transmission metrics may explain how an actor encountered an AEAAS result, but they do not substitute for evidence that the result entered a competent institutional, regulatory, operational or training process.		

The four indicators should be read together rather than as isolated communication metrics. Regulatory uptake tests whether competent bodies use the substantive outputs; licensing-time reduction tests whether implementation can measurably shorten the licensing process in a comparable setting; institutional integration tests whether the knowledge is embedded beyond a single project interaction; and follow-on uptake tests whether the results remain sufficiently useful to support successor activity. Together, they provide an outcome-oriented basis for assessing longer-term uptake and for the continuity and handover actions set out in Section 6.

4. Stakeholder Governance for Continued Dialogue

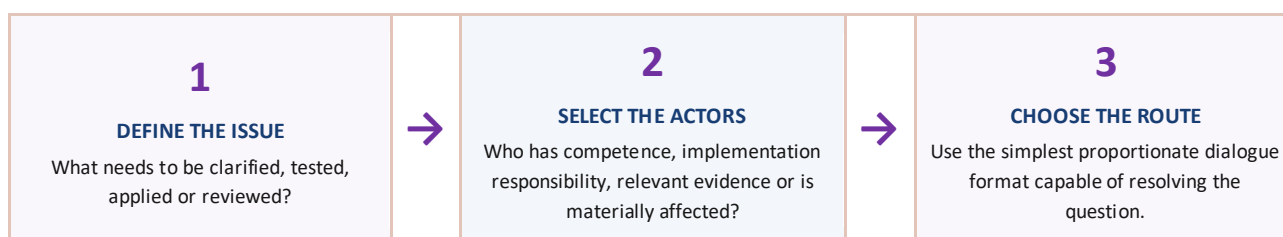
Section 4 identifies who should be involved when a concrete regulatory, operational or uptake question requires further dialogue. Stakeholders are selected according to the competence, implementation responsibility, evidence or affected perspective required for the issue. This supports focused participation and avoids unnecessary consultation.

Contact-level stakeholder records, engagement history and campaign information remain in controlled project systems and are not reproduced in D7. Annex A instead provides a public group-level governance matrix that can be used without transferring campaign lists, event schedules or communication infrastructure. Specific underlying records may be transferred separately where necessary, legally permissible and subject to appropriate access and data-protection arrangements.

4.1 Stakeholder Segmentation and Governance Matrix

Stakeholder selection starts with the issue to be resolved. The responsible actor then identifies the contribution that is missing and the actors with the relevant competence, implementation responsibility, evidence or a materially affected perspective. One organisation may perform more than one function; for example, a national space agency may contribute both institutional and technical evidence, while a spaceport operator may be both an implementation actor and a source of operational evidence.

Figure 4-1. Stakeholder selection logic



The stakeholder mix is then tailored to the issue concerned, ensuring that the actors with relevant competence, implementation responsibility, evidence or a materially affected perspective are represented.

Table 4-1. Minimum stakeholder mix by AEAAS issue area

Issue area	Minimum actors normally required	Topic to be addressed
Regulatory access and licensing	Competent ministries/regulators or national space agencies; spaceport/launch actors; legal specialists where the question concerns competence, permits or legal effect.	Licensing pathway, permit sequence, institutional competence, predictability and proportionality.
Safety, security and resilience	Relevant safety/aviation/security/cyber authorities; operators; infrastructure and technical experts.	Operational risk, emergency arrangements, infrastructure protection, cybersecurity and workable safety requirements.
Interoperability and operations	Spaceport operators; launch providers; GSE/ground-segment/payload or integration actors; technical/standards experts.	Cross-site workability, interfaces, procedures, logistics, communications and common technical practices.
Sustainability and lifecycle	Operators; competent public/environmental authorities; industry; research and environmental/technical experts.	Environmental assessment, materials/propellants, decommissioning, debris, reusability and site-level lifecycle effects.
Innovation, SMEs and market uptake	SMEs/start-ups; clusters/incubators; operators/industry; relevant agencies or authorities; investors where financeability is material.	Regulatory burden, access conditions, testing options, innovation incentives and barriers to market entry.

Issue area	Minimum actors normally required	Topic to be addressed
Responsibility, liability and export control	Competent authorities; legal/insurance/compliance/export-control specialists; operators and launch providers.	Liability allocation, insurance, responsible conduct, dual-use/export constraints and compliance conditions.

Before opening a dialogue, the responsible actor should be able to answer **four practical questions**: Is the competent public authority represented where competence or authorisation is at issue? Is an actor that must implement the result represented? Is specialist technical or legal evidence included where it is material? Is a directly affected territorial, market or public-interest perspective included where the issue creates such effects? A missing category is either added or the reason for excluding it is recorded. This is the minimum coverage check; it is not a requirement to invite every stakeholder group to every discussion.

Annex A applies this logic at stakeholder-group level and provides the reusable public governance matrix. Personal contacts, relationship history and campaign sequencing remain outside D7.

4.2 Dialogue Triggers and Engagement Routes

Dialogue is activated by a material trigger, not by a fixed event calendar. A trigger exists when an AEAAS result must be interpreted, tested, applied, challenged or supported with additional evidence. The relevant actors are selected under Section 4.1, and any material input produced through the dialogue is handled under Section 5.1. The simplest proportionate format capable of addressing the issue should be used.

Table 4-2. Dialogue triggers and default routes

Trigger	Who to involve	Default route	Immediate result
Request to apply or interpret an AEAAS result	Competent authority or receiving institution; affected implementer where application has operational effects.	Bilateral or institutional exchange; targeted written clarification.	Applicability, competence, required clarification or referral is recorded.
Regulatory, legal or standards change affects an AEAAS result	Competent authorities plus the actors directly affected by the change; specialist legal/technical input where needed.	Targeted written review; authority exchange; small expert group for cross-domain effects.	Impact on the result is identified and referred for update, continued use or lifecycle review.
Operational or technical barrier appears in implementation	Operator/launch actor, relevant technical supplier or expert, and competent authority where the barrier concerns a regulated condition.	Use-case session, technical workshop or focused bilateral test.	Workable condition, design constraint or incompatibility is documented.
Material evidence gap or conflicting evidence	Evidence holders, research/technical experts and the actor responsible for the affected decision.	Targeted evidence request, expert review or written consultation.	Evidence requirement is satisfied, narrowed or explicitly left unresolved.
Stakeholder positions materially conflict	Competent decision actor and the stakeholder groups directly affected by the disputed issue.	Moderated cross-stakeholder roundtable or structured multi-party exchange.	Areas of convergence, divergence and any decision constraint are recorded without forcing artificial consensus.
Training, policy integration or follow-on opportunity emerges	Receiving institution or successor initiative plus the relevant subject-matter holder or custodian.	Institutional exchange or focused transfer meeting.	A defined use, transfer need or next step is identified and referred to the handover/continuity process.

Route selection should remain proportionate. Bilateral exchange is preferred for a narrow competence or implementation question. Written consultation is appropriate when a precise evidence or position is required. A small expert group or workshop is justified when several technical domains must be tested together. A roundtable is useful when different stakeholder positions need to be compared. Open



consultation or public-information routes are used where the issue has a genuinely broad affected population or transparency need; they are not the default for specialist questions.

AEAAS surveys, bilateral exchanges, workshops and roundtables provide examples of formats that may inform later use, but D7 does not require a successor actor to reproduce the project event portfolio. Once a material input is obtained, Section 5.1 governs its capture, routing and closure. Where the trigger raises an asset-maintenance or continuation decision, Section 6.2 governs the lifecycle response.

5. Dialogue, Feedback and Knowledge-Transfer Mechanism

Section 5 defines the minimum controls applied after dialogue produces material input and when validated AEAAS knowledge is transferred for use. The two processes are linked but distinct: feedback handling determines whether new input changes, qualifies or challenges a result; knowledge transfer places an already validated result with a defined user for a defined purpose. Both retain a short evidence trail showing what was received, who dealt with it and what happened next.

5.1 Feedback Capture, Routing and Closure

Material feedback is a comment, evidence item, objection or implementation finding that could affect an AEAAS result, its interpretation or its future application. Routine acknowledgements, attendance records and communication metrics are not treated as substantive feedback unless they contain such input.

The same six-step workflow can be used before and after project closure. During AEAAS, the responsible Work Package or deliverable owner decides how an input affects an open project output. After closure, that role would fall to a competent receiving actor where the relevant function has been expressly accepted. A central CRM or permanent feedback platform is not required; a simple, retrievable decision record is sufficient.

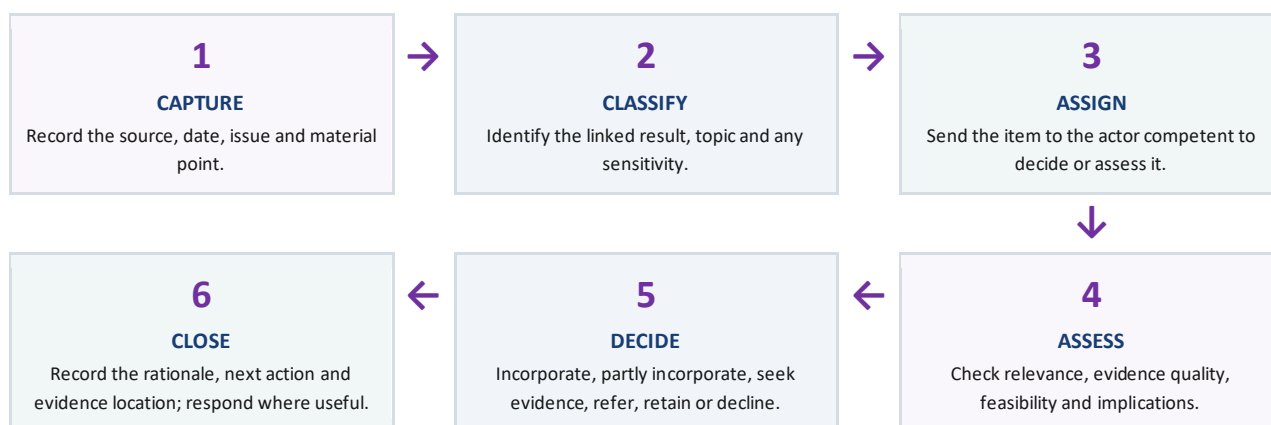


Figure 5-1. Minimum feedback workflow from material input to documented closure.

Table 5-1. Minimum feedback record and closure rule

Control point	Minimum record	Closure rule
Capture	Source and date; issue or question; the material point received; link or location of supporting evidence.	If the item is not substantive, retain it only as engagement evidence and do not create an artificial decision workflow.
Classify	Linked AEAAS result or implementation issue; type of input (regulatory/legal, technical/operational, evidence/method, uptake/training); sensitivity where relevant.	Classification is used only to find the correct decision route; it does not predetermine the answer.
Assign	Responsible output owner or competent receiving actor; referral point if the issue falls outside that actor's remit.	An item is not closed merely because it was forwarded. The receiving owner must be identifiable.
Assess	Relevance to the question; quality and sufficiency of evidence; feasibility; consistency with the applicable legal, technical and project context.	Unverified or incomplete claims may be retained as leads, but should not be treated as validated evidence.

Control point	Minimum record	Closure rule
Decision	One status: incorporated; partly incorporated; further evidence required; referred; retained for later review; or not incorporated.	The status must match what actually happened. A reasoned non-incorporation is a valid closure outcome.
Closure	Decision rationale; change, referral or follow-up made; evidence location; next trigger or date where further action is required.	Where a contributor needs to know the outcome, provide a proportionate response. No blanket obligation to reply individually to every input is created.

For project outputs that are still open, material feedback should reach the responsible owner while revision remains possible. Input relevant to D5, D6 or another subsequent output is assessed before that output is validated or frozen. Feedback received after approval does not retroactively change an approved deliverable: it is recorded as implementation evidence and, where material, routed to clarification, future review or the continuity process in Section 6 unless a formal revision is reopened.

5.2 Knowledge Transfer, Traceability and Safeguards

Knowledge transfer starts from material whose status is known. The transferable knowledge base may include approved public deliverables, validated consultation or survey findings, validated event feedback, authorised partner inputs, agreed technical or policy conclusions, and other authorised project results. D7 does not require a new briefing note, repository or derivative product for every transfer: the approved source should be used directly where it is sufficient for the recipient and intended use.

The transfer record connects the source to a specific use. This avoids two common failures: circulating material without enough context to use it correctly and losing the link between a later institutional action and the AEAAS result that informed it. Annex B supplies the asset-level status and access decision for the core handover package; the controls below govern each actual transfer or use.

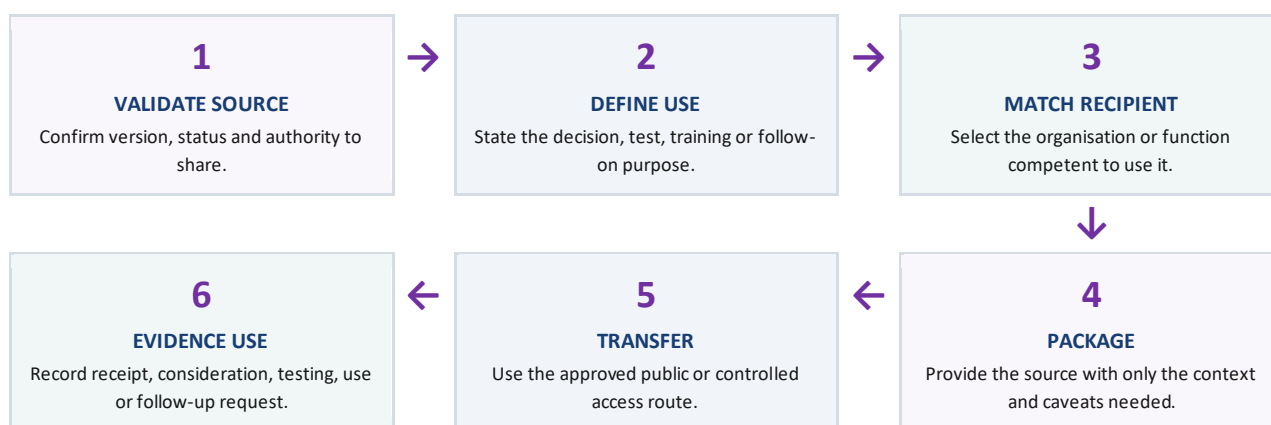


Figure 5-2. Source-to-use knowledge-transfer pathway.

Table 5-2. Minimum knowledge-transfer record

Record item	Required information	Practical rule
Source and status	Exact asset or finding; version/date; approval status; public, controlled or restricted status.	Do not present a working draft, raw response or unvalidated claim as a final AEAAS result.
Recipient and competence	Receiving organisation or function and the reason it is relevant to the intended use.	Transfer to the actor that can actually consider, test, apply or carry the result forward; avoid indiscriminate distribution as a substitute for uptake.

Record item	Required information	Practical rule
Intended use	Policy or regulatory review; licensing/administrative application; technical or operational test; standards work; training; research; or a defined follow-on activity.	One transfer may support more than one use, but each claimed use must be identifiable.
Format and access route	Approved public output, authorised extract, briefing material or controlled file; repository, website or direct controlled route as applicable.	A tailored format must remain traceable to the approved source and must not alter its status or meaning.
Limitations and conditions	Scope, evidence cut-off, methodology limits, non-binding status, jurisdictional limits, confidentiality/IPR or other restrictions relevant to use.	Provide the caveats needed to prevent the recipient from treating the result as broader, more current or more authoritative than it is.
Evidence and follow-up	Date and route of transfer; evidence of receipt/consideration/testing/use where available; clarification request, owner and next action.	Record only the level of use that can be evidenced. Receipt alone is not institutional uptake.

Safeguard rules

ACCESS AND CONFIDENTIALITY Use the approved public version for open transfer. Confidential, commercially sensitive or otherwise restricted material stays on an authorised controlled route and is shared only where necessary.	PERSONAL DATA Contact details, raw survey responses and meeting notes containing personal data remain in controlled records. Share only the information needed for the defined purpose and in line with applicable data-protection arrangements.
IPR AND LICENSING During the Project, ownership, access rights, protection, dissemination and licensing remain governed by the applicable Grant Agreement, Consortium Agreement and any result-specific arrangements. D7 does not alter those rules or itself transfer ownership or grant a licence. Any external licensing or assignment of protected technology or know-how, during or after the Project, requires the relevant right-holder(s) and any applicable legal assessment.	SECURITY, EXPORT AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER Where a transfer involves protected technology, know-how or licensing arrangements, applicable competition, IPR and technology-transfer rules, including Commission Regulation (EU) 2026/877 where relevant, should be assessed separately. Ordinary dissemination or consultation under D7 does not, by itself, determine the legal character of a technology-transfer arrangement.
SOURCE STATUS AND RELIABILITY Each transfer must identify the approved version, date, scope, evidence cut-off, assumptions and known limitations. Unless expressly confirmed otherwise, no representation is made that the material is complete, current or suitable for use outside its recorded purpose. Provisional or superseded material must be clearly identified as such.	USE AND LIABILITY AEAAS material does not constitute legal, technical, regulatory, insurance or investment advice, certification or authorisation. Recipients remain responsible for verifying the material and assessing its suitability before relying on it. Transfer under D7 creates no additional warranty or liability for the Consortium, a Beneficiary or a receiving actor beyond obligations imposed by applicable law or expressly accepted under the relevant agreements.

These safeguards apply where AEAAS material is disclosed or transferred to an external recipient through the D7 knowledge-transfer pathway, whether during the Project or after project closure. They are not intended to regulate routine exchanges between consortium beneficiaries, which remain subject to the Project's existing governance and applicable agreements.

If a follow-up request requires an asset to be maintained, transferred to another actor, developed through a successor activity or archived, the lifecycle decision is handled under Section 6 rather than reopening the feedback or transfer record.

6. Continuity and Handover Roadmap

Section 6 sets out the actions required at project close and the conditions under which an AEAAS result or continuity function may later be maintained, transferred, scaled or archived.

6.1 Project-Close Handover Actions, Roles and Resources

Project-close handover should use the governance already established for AEAAS rather than create a parallel ownership or management layer. The responsible WP Co-Leader(s) remain responsible for the substantive completion and status of results produced within their Work Package; the Coordinator performs the project-level coordination and consolidation functions assigned to it; and D7 provides the handover method and minimum record. Because WP5 ends before some later project results are final, D7 establishes this method during WP5, while asset-specific information is confirmed as the relevant results are finalised and is consolidated through the Project's existing governance at project close.

For the purposes of this section, responsibility for an output means responsibility under the Project's existing work-package and deliverable governance; it is not an ownership designation. Nothing in the handover record transfers ownership or IPR, assigns contractual rights or obligations, authorises one Party to bind another Party, or creates a post-project role. Any action with such legal effect remains subject to the Grant Agreement, the Consortium Agreement and any separate approval or written arrangement required under them.

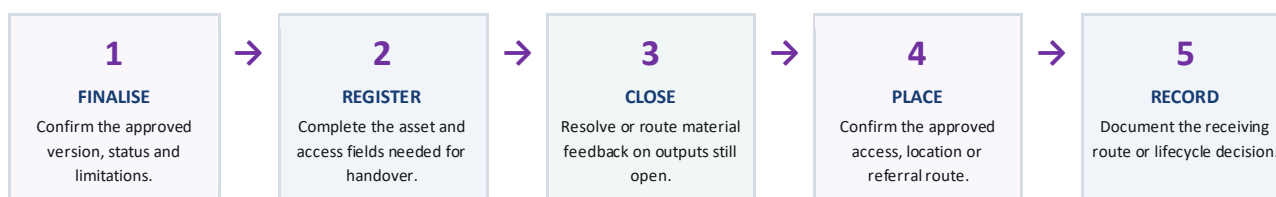


Figure 6-1. Project-close handover sequence.

Table 6-1. Project-close handover controls and responsibility

Project-close control	Responsibility under existing project governance	Minimum completion record	Boundary
Finalise and confirm the relevant result	Responsible WP Co-Leader(s), working with the task contributors and the applicable project approval and quality process.	Approved/current version and date; dissemination status; scope; material limitations; and relevant supporting references confirmed.	This is a substantive status confirmation, not an ownership designation. D7/WP5 does not re-validate another Work Package's conclusions.
Complete the asset-specific handover record	D7/WP5 establishes the handover fields and records the information available within its implementation period. For assets finalised later, the relevant asset-specific information should be confirmed through the responsible WP/deliverable governance, while the project-level handover view may be consolidated through the Coordinator's existing coordination role.	Annex B is completed or updated to the level supported by the final asset: version/status, intended use, material limitations and access route, and the proposed or accepted handover/archive status.	A receiving actor is not recorded as having accepted a function unless that acceptance is documented. Completing the record does not create a continuing duty for WP5 or the Coordinator.

Project-close control	Responsibility under existing project governance	Minimum completion record	Boundary
Close or route material project-time feedback	Responsible WP Co-Leader(s) for the affected output. Material stakeholder input captured through AEAAS mechanisms is handled under Section 5.1 while revision of that output remains possible.	Material feedback relevant to an open output has a documented disposition or referral: incorporated, partly incorporated, further evidence requested, referred, retained for later use, or not incorporated with a reason.	An approved deliverable is not reopened solely because later feedback exists. Any formal revision follows the applicable project approval and governance process.
Confirm access, location and referral route	Responsible WP Co-Leader(s) confirm the approved version and applicable access conditions; the Coordinator consolidates the project-level location/reference information using existing publication, repository or controlled-access arrangements.	Stable location or reference; version and context information; dissemination/access status; and a contact or referral route only where one already exists or is separately agreed.	D7 does not require a new repository, permanent helpdesk or standing secretariat and does not override confidentiality, data-protection, IPR, security or other applicable access restrictions.
Record the project-close lifecycle status	The responsible WP Co-Leader(s) provide or confirm the information needed to determine the asset-level status; the resulting project-close position is recorded through the Project's existing governance. Any receiving arrangement is reflected only to the extent that it has been documented and accepted.	One D7 status is recorded: MAINTAIN (preserve access), TRANSFER, SCALE or ARCHIVE. TRANSFER or SCALE is recorded as effective only where the necessary acceptance, authority and resource basis exist; otherwise it remains proposed or another status is used.	The D7 status is an operational handover record, not a legal assignment. Any step affecting a Party's rights, obligations, liabilities, IPR or contractual task allocation requires the consent, approval or separate instrument required under the Grant Agreement and Consortium Agreement.

Any handover step affecting a Party's rights, liabilities, IPR or contractual commitments must follow the Project's existing governance and the applicable agreements.

The resource requirement for project close is intentionally limited to functions and infrastructure already available within the Project: confirmation of the final asset status by the relevant WP Co-Leader(s), project-level consolidation by the Coordinator, and use of an approved public or controlled access route. D7 does not allocate new post-project budget or staff and does not create a standing secretariat, helpdesk or repository. Any recurring post-project updating, monitoring, training, convening or stewardship requires its own accepted mandate and resource basis; where no such basis exists, preserving or archiving the approved result with sufficient context is a complete handover outcome.

6.2 Post-Project Continuity, Review Triggers and Lifecycle Decisions

After project closure, continuity is activated by need rather than by a fixed calendar. D7 does not prescribe six-, twelve- or twenty-four-month operating periods, nor routine review meetings. A lifecycle review is opened only when a material trigger identified in Section 4.2, a substantive follow-up request under Section 5, or a new institutional or successor route makes action necessary. If no such trigger arises, no further action is required and the last recorded lifecycle status is retained.

The actor competent to act depends on the issue. A public authority may be competent for a regulatory or licensing question; an operator or technical body may be relevant for implementation evidence; and a successor initiative may be the appropriate route for further development. None of these actors acquires an AEAAS continuity role automatically. A post-project function exists only to the extent that the actor has accepted it and can perform it within its mandate and available resources.

MAINTAIN Keep the approved version accessible and usable as recorded. No active updating is implied.	TRANSFER Pass a defined asset or function to an actor that has expressly accepted the scope and responsibility.
SCALE Take the result forward through a funded or otherwise mandated successor action that can test, update or extend it.	ARCHIVE Preserve the final dated version and close active maintenance where no justified continuation basis exists.

Figure 6-2. Four lifecycle decisions for AEAAS assets and continuity functions.

Table 6-2. Decision rules for post-project continuity

Decision	Use when	Minimum condition	Closure evidence
MAINTAIN	The approved asset remains valid for its recorded purpose and no material change is required.	A stable access route exists and the recorded scope/limitations remain sufficient.	Current version and access route remain identifiable; any review trigger is noted.
TRANSFER	Another competent actor is better placed to hold a defined asset, access route or follow-up function.	Express acceptance of the defined scope, plus any required access, rights, security or data conditions.	Receiving actor, transferred function/asset, date and access/referral route are recorded.
SCALE	Further testing, updating, implementation, training or structured dialogue is justified beyond the AEAAS mandate.	A funded or otherwise resourced successor action with clear governance and a defined use of the AEAAS result.	Successor work plan, mandate, funding/authorisation or equivalent evidence identifies the result and next action.
ARCHIVE	No accepted continuation basis exists, the asset is superseded, or active maintenance would be disproportionate.	A final version can be preserved with enough context to avoid misleading later use.	Dated archive location/status and, where relevant, supersession or limitation note are recorded.

The decision is made at the level of the asset or function concerned; different AEAAS results may therefore follow different routes. A transfer of one output does not transfer the entire Strategy, and a funded successor activity does not extend the original Consortium mandate. Where a result has become outdated but remains useful as a historical reference, the archive record should make the cut-off and supersession clear rather than silently presenting it as current guidance.

Annex C provides the compact action matrix for these decisions. It uses the triggers already defined elsewhere in D7 and therefore does not establish a second monitoring framework. Where continuity produces verifiable evidence of institutional use, that evidence may support the outcome framework in Section 3.2; the lifecycle roadmap itself does not duplicate those indicators.

Annex A. Stakeholder Governance Matrix

Annex A is the public operating companion to Section 4. It translates the AEAAS stakeholder baseline into a reusable matrix for future dialogue. It does not contain names, personal contact details, engagement history or confidential records; those remain in controlled implementation systems.

The matrix distinguishes national space agencies, spaceport and launch actors, technical suppliers and specialist legal and compliance actors where their different functions matter to the issue.

Priority key used in Annex A

CORE	TARGETED	SUPPORTING
Needed because the actor has competence, implementation responsibility or direct exposure to the issue.	Needed when the actor holds evidence, expertise or an affected perspective that is material to the question.	Useful for context, nomination, translation or wider access, but not sufficient to close the substantive issue.

Influence / interest values are default starting points derived from the Project Handbook and refined for the specific actor group. They must be reassessed where the issue changes.

Table A-1. Stakeholder governance matrix

Stakeholder group / examples	Primary contribution	Influence / interest + priority	Engage when	Default route + intended result
European institutions and European-level coordination bodies Examples: European Commission and other competent EU structures; ESA or European coordination/standards bodies where relevant.	European policy fit, cross-border coherence, institutional competence and routes for wider consideration of common practices.	High CORE for EU-level or cross-border questions.	When a result raises an EU-level policy, internal-market, cross-border coordination or European standards question.	Policy dialogue, bilateral/institutional exchange or targeted written review. Result: competence/route clarified; institutional position or referral recorded.
National ministries, regulators, national space agencies and licensing/oversight authorities Includes relevant aviation, environmental, maritime, spectrum, security, export-control, emergency and other competent authorities.	Legal competence, licensing/permit sequence, administrative feasibility and national implementation conditions.	High CORE where national competence or authorisation is engaged.	When applying a result to a national framework, licensing process, site-level requirement or regulated interface.	Bilateral authority exchange, regulator roundtable or targeted legal/technical consultation. Result: applicability, implementation condition or reasoned constraint recorded.
Spaceport operators, launch providers and operational users Includes infrastructure/range managers, access-to-orbit intermediaries and relevant mission/integration users.	Operational workability, campaign predictability, site constraints, infrastructure access, cross-site feasibility and implementation burden.	High CORE where the issue changes operations or access.	When a recommendation affects procedures, infrastructure, timing, interfaces, safety, logistics or cross-spaceport use.	Bilateral test, use-case session or operator-authority workshop. Result: workable condition, operational constraint or implementation evidence recorded.
Industry associations, clusters and professional networks	Aggregated market evidence, sector patterns, identification of missing expertise and access to firms that may otherwise be under-represented.	High / Medium TARGETED; CORE only where representative market evidence is needed.	When evidence from multiple firms/sectors is required, a market-wide effect is suspected, or additional specialist actors must be identified.	Focused workshop, short written call or targeted survey/referral. Result: sector pattern, additional evidence holders or implementation concern identified.
SMEs, start-ups, manufacturers, suppliers and ground-segment/GSE actors	Technical feasibility, proportionality, innovation impact, interface requirements, supply-chain effects and barriers to entry.	Medium / High TARGETED; CORE for SME-proportionality or technical-interface questions.	When a result affects technical design, procurement, interoperability, compliance cost, testing, market entry or innovation conditions.	Technical workshop, bilateral evidence request or focused written consultation. Result: technical/market constraint or workable option documented.

Stakeholder group / examples	Primary contribution	Influence / interest + priority	Engage when	Default route + intended result
Academia, research centres, standards bodies and independent technical experts	Comparative evidence, methodology, technical challenge, standards alignment and identification of emerging evidence gaps.	Medium / High TARGETED.	When evidence is incomplete, a method or assumption must be tested, or standards/technical evolution may affect an AEAAS result.	Expert review, panel/small group or written technical assessment. Result: evidence added, assumption challenged or standards route identified.
Legal, insurance, certification, export-control, compliance and finance actors	Enforceability, liability allocation, insurance capacity, certification, export/dual-use constraints, compliance and financeability.	Medium-High / High CORE for the specialist issue; otherwise TARGETED.	When a result changes legal obligations, risk allocation, insurability, controlled technology, certification or investment conditions.	Specialist bilateral, confidentiality-aware expert group or written legal/technical review. Result: legal/risk condition, limitation or required safeguard documented.
Local/regional authorities, civil-society, environmental, workforce and other public-interest actors	Territorial effects, environmental/social conditions, public interest, local implementation constraints and emergency/community implications.	Medium / Medium-High TARGETED; CORE where directly affected.	When site-level implementation or a policy option produces material territorial, environmental, workforce or community effects.	Targeted consultation, local briefing, focus group or moderated roundtable; open consultation where justified. Result: affected-interest evidence and mitigation/implementation concern recorded.
Media, press and public knowledge multipliers	Accurate public explanation and wider access to approved results; they do not substitute for competent stakeholder input or evidence of uptake.	Low / Medium SUPPORTING.	When an approved result or public consultation needs broader public visibility or accessible explanation.	Public briefing, approved press material or information session. Result: accurate public information and wider access; no substantive issue is closed on media reach alone.

Using the matrix. Start with the trigger in Section 4.2, select at least the Core actor(s) required by competence or implementation responsibility, then add Targeted actors only where their evidence or affected perspective is material. Supporting actors are used for access, context or public information. The matrix is therefore a selection tool, not a standing invitation list.

A future receiving actor may adapt the route or add a stakeholder group where a new legal, technical or market issue requires it. Such adaptation does not require changing the D7 logic provided that the reason for selection remains clear and any material input is handled through the feedback process in Section 5.1.

Annex B. Handover Inventory of AEAAS Assets

Annex B is the working handover register referenced in Section 2.2. It covers the five core project deliverables D2-D6 and the 16 survey/report assets covered by the AEAAS survey and reporting structure. Because several assets are not final at the date of D7, the register distinguishes current project status from the information that must be completed at finalisation and project close.

By project close, every row should identify an approved version and status, the responsible owner, material limitations and access conditions, and a documented handover or archive decision. An entry may remain provisional until the relevant asset or receiving arrangement is finalised; provisional status does not evidence an agreed transfer or custodianship.

B.1 Project Timeline and Month-Mapping Reference

Preparatory activities preceding the formal project start began in May 2026. For the formal project-month references used in this Strategy, the official Project Start Date is 1 July 2026; accordingly, M1 corresponds to July 2026 and M12 to June 2027.

Table B-1. Project Month to Calendar Month Mapping

Project Month	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12
Calendar Month	July 2026	August 2026	September 2026	October 2026	November 2026	December 2026	January 2027	February 2027	March 2027	April 2027	May 2027	June 2027

B.2 Core Deliverables D2-D6 Control Register

Table B-2. Core deliverables D2-D6 - handover control register

Asset	Project responsibility / current status	Intended handover use	Limitations / access control	Handover / archive decision
D2 Three-Part Explanatory Report	WP2. Prepared by Abreu and Stellar Kinetics; WP2 co-led by Commercial Space Technologies and Stellar Kinetics. Public deliverable; due M3. Final clean version dated 23 August 2026 and submitted on 24 August 2026.	Comparative regulatory baseline for later assessment and policy discussion.	Record evidence cut-off, jurisdictions/items covered and material gaps. Use only the approved public/repository route once published.	Preserve the approved version. Transfer or further review only where a competent actor accepts the function; otherwise archive.
D3 Practice Assessment KPIs Report	WP3 / Atlantic Spaceport Consortium and Impulso.Space. Public deliverable; due M5.	Assessment criteria and KPI-based evaluation of practices; basis for later regulatory discussion.	Record methodology, data quality and comparability limits. Use the approved public/repository route after publication.	Retain with sufficient methodology for later interpretation; transfer only under an accepted continuation route.
D4 Best Practices, Standards and Guidelines and GAP Reports	WP3 / Atlantic Spaceport Consortium and Impulso.Space; Abreu and Impulso.Space for the Gap Report. Public deliverable; due M5.	Best-practice, standards/guidelines and gap findings supporting later policy and implementation work.	Record assessment context, cut-off and methodological caveats. Findings may become outdated after legal or standards changes; use the approved access route.	Preserve the final reports and route material later changes to an accepted continuation actor, if one exists.
D5 White Paper on Regulatory Pathways	WP4 / Abreu and Heuking. Public deliverable; due M7.	Analysis of potential regulatory pathways and their implications; bridge between evidence/assessment and D6.	Record assumptions, scope and evidence base. It is an analytical project output, not a binding legal instrument or institutional endorsement. Use approved access only.	Priority policy handover asset; receiving route and final maintain/transfer/archive decision to be recorded after validation.
D6 Final Proposal for Common Regulatory Practices	WP4 / Abreu and Heuking. Public deliverable; due M11.	Final AEAAS proposal for common regulatory practices and guidelines; primary asset for institutional consideration and uptake.	Record scope, legal/institutional status, implementation assumptions and known limits. It is not binding law or evidence of EC/Member State endorsement.	Priority handover asset. Record transfer only after acceptance by a receiving actor; otherwise preserve and archive the approved final version.

B.3 Survey and Report Assets Governance and Control Register

While multiple consortium partners contribute subject-matter expertise and draft survey questions:



- **Lead Operational Owner: Impulso.Space** is responsible for the overall technical design, digital distribution, response collection, and final report synthesis across all 16 survey assets.
- **Contributing Partners:** Alpha Impulsion, HyImpulse, ISAR Aerospace, Commercial Space Technologies, Stellar Kinetics, Borie Conseils, and ASTech participate by providing domain-specific feedback and question formulation.
- **Distribution and Pipeline Schedule:** The first survey was released on 31 August 2026. Surveys 2 and 3 are scheduled for 14 and 28 September 2026 respectively; subsequent releases are managed through the WP5 implementation schedule.

Standard limitation control for all 16 assets: record the response period, sample size and profile, geographic coverage, methodology, data provenance, confidentiality constraints and whether findings are indicative or representative. Survey evidence does not by itself establish stakeholder consensus, legal validity or institutional endorsement.

Table B-3. Survey and report assets: handover control register

Asset	Current status and target release	Intended handover use	Limitations / access control	Handover / archive decision
1. Report on Sustainable Practices	ISSUED 31 Aug 2026; collecting responses	Best practices on recyclable materials, waste reduction, and resource management	Survey sample limitations; distinguish reported practice from validated performance.	TRANSFER if integrated into D3/D4, otherwise ARCHIVE .
2. Propellant and Materials Lifecycle Analysis	DESIGN COMPLETE Target release: 14 Sep 2026 / M3	Lifecycle analysis evidence on environmental impacts of propellants and materials.	Record LCA system boundaries, data sources, and comparability limits.	TRANSFER if integrated into D3/D4, otherwise ARCHIVE .
3. Decommissioning and Debris Management Plan	DESIGN COMPLETE Target release: 28 Sep 2026 / M3	Best-practice guide for in-orbit satellite decommissioning and debris plan.	Distinguish voluntary industry proposals from binding regulatory requirements.	TRANSFER if adopted in D4/D6, otherwise ARCHIVE .
4. Standardized Interface Protocol	PIPELINE DESIGN Release sequence managed under WP5	Technical protocols for vehicle, satellite, and ground support equipment ground interfaces.	Feasibility requires separate technical validation before use as a standard.	TRANSFER with interoperability outputs (D3/D6); otherwise ARCHIVE .
5. Spaceport Interoperability Roadmap	PIPELINE DESIGN Release sequence managed under WP5	Evidence on logistical, technical, and regulatory barriers between spaceports.	Roadmap priorities depend on site-specific geometries and vehicle classes.	TRANSFER to competent receiving actor/successor initiative; otherwise ARCHIVE .
6. Catalogue of Interoperable Components	PIPELINE DESIGN Release sequence managed under WP5	Database of existing space hardware components designed for interoperability.	Inclusion is not formal certification; record verification status and data rights.	MAINTAIN / TRANSFER only if custodian updates entries; otherwise ARCHIVE .
7. Safety and Risk Assessment Framework	PIPELINE DESIGN Release sequence managed under WP5	Risk mitigation framework across pre-launch, orbit, and re-entry phases.	Does not replace National Civil Aviation or Space Authority requirements.	TRANSFER with safety outputs (D4/D6); otherwise ARCHIVE .
8. Cybersecurity Guidelines for Space Infrastructure	PIPELINE DESIGN Release sequence managed under WP5	Cybersecurity best practices for spaceports and ground control stations.	Security-sensitive details require restricted handling; non-public by default.	TRANSFER via authorized controlled route only; otherwise ARCHIVE .
9. Automated Anomaly Detection System Proposal	PIPELINE DESIGN Release sequence managed under WP5	Technical proposal for AI/ML anomaly detection in space ground systems.	Conceptual evidence; maturity and safety implications require technical validation.	TRANSFER to technical successor activity; otherwise ARCHIVE .
10. Innovation Facilitation Plan	PIPELINE DESIGN Release sequence managed under WP5	Measures for regulatory "sandpits" and startup mentorship frameworks.	Implementation depends on Member State legal competence and agency funding.	TRANSFER if adopted by agency/incubator; otherwise ARCHIVE .
11. Streamlined Access Framework	PIPELINE DESIGN Release sequence managed under WP5	Simplified regulatory framework to accelerate spaceport access for launch providers.	Simplification must remain compliant with national safety and airspace law.	TRANSFER with D5/D6 pathway work; otherwise ARCHIVE .
12. International Cooperation Agreement Template	PIPELINE DESIGN Release sequence managed under WP5	Template MOU for international space exploration and resource utilization.	Non-binding model; requires case-by-case legal and jurisdictional review.	TRANSFER as reference asset to requesting authorities; otherwise ARCHIVE .



Asset	Current status and target release	Intended handover use	Limitations / access control	Handover / archive decision
13. Regulatory Compliance Toolkit	PIPELINE DESIGN Release sequence managed under WP5	Practical compliance reference toolkit for established and emerging space actors.	Informational only; does not constitute formal legal advice or regulatory clearance.	MAINTAIN / TRANSFER if custodian updates rules; otherwise ARCHIVE .
14. Liability and Insurance Framework	PIPELINE DESIGN Release sequence managed under WP5	Modernized liability allocation models and commercial space risk analysis.	Conditions are market- and jurisdiction-specific; subject to statutory changes.	TRANSFER with D5/D6 legal evidence where applicable; otherwise ARCHIVE .
15. Code of Conduct for Responsible Space Activities	PIPELINE DESIGN Release sequence managed under WP5	Proposed industry-wide voluntary principles for ethical space operations.	Voluntary code; not binding regulation or verified compliance certification.	TRANSFER if industry network accepts stewardship; otherwise ARCHIVE .
16. Export Control Report	PIPELINE DESIGN Release sequence managed under WP5	Analysis of export control impacts on spaceport construction and dual-use transfer.	Conclusions are item- and jurisdiction-specific; dual-use details remain restricted.	TRANSFER via authorized controlled route only; otherwise ARCHIVE .

Annex C. Continuity and Lifecycle Roadmap

Annex C applies Section 6 when a project-close control or later material trigger affects an AEAAS asset or continuity function. It is a practical decision aid, not a separate governance or monitoring framework. During the Project, asset-specific information and unresolved issues are handled through the relevant WP/deliverable governance and existing project coordination arrangements. After project closure, an external or successor organisation acts only where it has separately accepted the defined function and can perform it within its mandate and available resources.

The lifecycle terms MAINTAIN, TRANSFER, SCALE and ARCHIVE describe the operational status of access, stewardship or follow-up under D7. They do not by themselves transfer legal ownership, IPR, contractual responsibilities or liabilities, amend the Grant Agreement or Consortium Agreement, or create a post-project duty for any partner or external body. Any rights transfer, licence, data-sharing or other legally binding arrangement must be handled separately under the applicable agreements and law.

Table C-1. Continuity and lifecycle action matrix

Stage / trigger	Indicative action	Actor / governance route	Condition	Closure evidence	Lifecycle result
Project close: relevant result is finalised or approved	Record, to the extent available, the approved version, scope, material limitations and access route, and complete or update the corresponding handover fields.	Relevant WP/deliverable governance, using existing repository/access arrangements; project-level coordination through the Coordinator where appropriate.	The result is approved or releasable and the relevant status and access information is available.	Updated handover entry and an identifiable public or controlled access route.	MAINTAIN or ARCHIVE
Project close: material feedback remains on an open output	Route the item under Section 5.1 while revision remains possible; otherwise record it as implementation or follow-up evidence for later review.	Responsible WP Co-Leader(s) / relevant deliverable governance, with existing project coordination support where needed.	The input is material and traceable; the output is still open or a later-review route is relevant.	Decision or referral record, or a documented later-review status and evidence location.	MAINTAIN; a later issue may become a new trigger
Project close: a receiving route is proposed	Clarify the asset or function, scope, access conditions and whether the proposed actor is willing and competent to take it forward.	Relevant project governance and the proposed receiving actor; the Coordinator may facilitate project-level coordination where appropriate.	Competence is established and any acceptance is separately documented; applicable rights, data, security and access conditions are addressed where relevant.	Documented receiving route or decision not to transfer; access or referral information updated where applicable.	TRANSFER if accepted; otherwise MAINTAIN or ARCHIVE
Post-project request to interpret, use or apply an AEAAS result	Provide the approved source and necessary context and route any substantive implementation question through the competent process.	Competent receiving actor, where the relevant function has been accepted. No active D7 duty is implied where no such actor exists.	Defined use, relevant competence, accepted function and applicable access conditions.	Use, response or referral evidence at the level actually demonstrated.	MAINTAIN, TRANSFER or SCALE
Material legal, regulatory, standards or operating change	Assess whether the recorded result remains usable, should be marked superseded, or merits a limited successor action.	Actor with accepted responsibility and relevant competence; if none exists, D7 does not create an active review duty.	The change materially affects validity, interpretation or safe use; mandate and resources exist for any active follow-up.	Review note, updated status or supersession notice, where action is taken.	MAINTAIN, SCALE or ARCHIVE
Repeated evidence gap or implementation barrier	Define the unresolved question and determine whether further evidence, testing or development is justified.	Competent receiving actor or successor initiative, where a mandate and resource basis exists.	Demand is demonstrated and a resourced basis exists for further work.	Defined follow-up action or a reasoned decision not to continue.	SCALE or ARCHIVE
Institutional integration or follow-on opportunity emerges	Provide the relevant result and only the context needed for the identified programme, policy process, training use or successor action, subject to applicable access and rights conditions.	Receiving institution or funded/mandated successor, where it has agreed to use or carry the result forward.	The intended use and next step are identifiable and accepted by the receiving institution or successor.	Institutional reference, work plan, programme material or equivalent evidence.	TRANSFER or SCALE

Stage / trigger	Indicative action	Actor / governance route	Condition	Closure evidence	Lifecycle result
No accepted actor or resources, or the asset is superseded	Preserve the final dated version where a stable route exists, record its scope and limitations, and close active follow-up or any unaccepted continuation route.	Existing repository/access arrangement and relevant project governance at project close; no new post-project actor is created by D7.	No justified basis exists for active continuation, or a later source has replaced the result.	Archive or supersession status and location recorded, where available.	ARCHIVE

Use the matrix from the trigger that actually occurs. The relevant actor should first confirm competence, any accepted mandate or function, applicable access conditions and the resources needed for active follow-up. The lowest-intensity lifecycle route that adequately addresses the need should then be recorded. Where an active continuation basis is absent, ARCHIVE is a complete and legitimate outcome under D7.