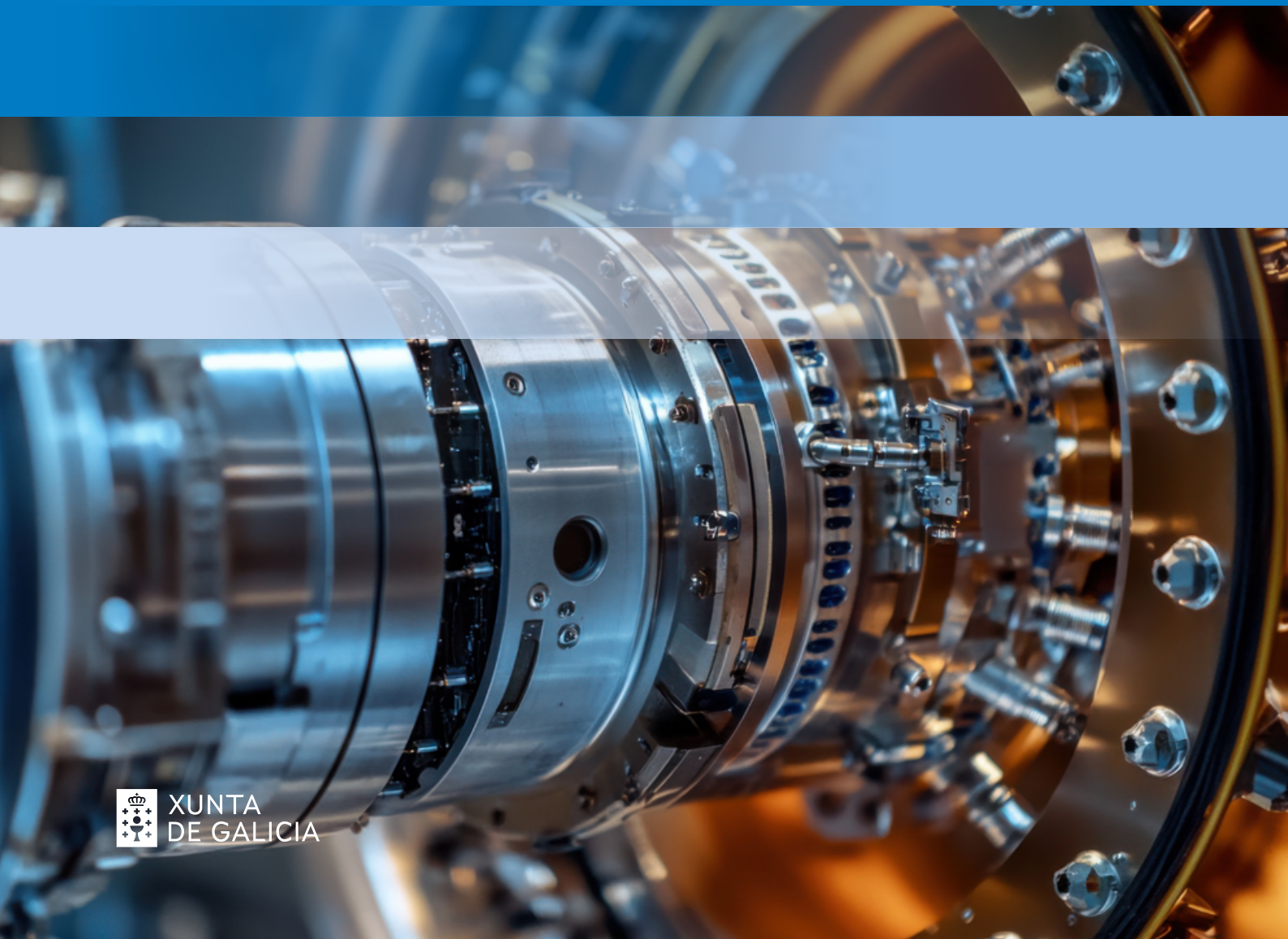




# Strategic Aerospace, Security and Defence Initiative 2025-2030



XUNTA  
DE GALICIA





# Strategic Aerospace, Security and Defence Initiative 2025-2030

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## 01

## Context



The Xunta de Galicia has been actively supporting the aerospace sector since 2014, through a **Strategic Initiative aimed at making this sector a benchmark among high-tech sectors in Galicia.**

To date, the policy to boost the aerospace sector in Galicia has materialised in the **Galician Aerospace Hub**, created in 2015 to turn the region into an aeronautical and unmanned systems hub. The actions promoted under the umbrella of this policy were grouped in the **Civil UAVs Initiative, a pioneering strategic initiative in Europe** in attracting investment in the civil drone sector and in promoting innovative solutions with unmanned vehicles.

Through **public-private collaboration**, the Aerospace Hub has managed to bring together more than 50 entities (leading companies, SMEs, universities and technology centres) that together develop more than 100 R&D&I and entrepreneurship projects with the participation of more than 3,000 highly qualified professionals. In fact, the Xunta was a pioneer in using instruments such as **Public Procurement of Innovation** to implement these projects, a tool that served as a model for other regions.

On the other hand, the **Smart Specialisation Strategy (RIS3) of Galicia 2021-2027** identifies several high-tech and sustainability areas as priorities, including aerospace.

Efforts are focused on dual technology activities, leveraging civil and military synergies, so that the developed solutions can be applied to both civil services and the defence sector's demands.

In 2024, the **industrial policy strategy** was promoted mainly through **two instruments: the Promotion and Acceleration of Industrial Projects Plan**, which allowed for a more agile and simpler processing of large projects that want to be implemented or expanded in Galicia, and **support for the strategic industrial sectors** of the region.



The Xunta, through public-private collaboration, has managed to bring together more than 50 entities that develop more than 100 R&D&I projects with the participation of more than 3,000 highly qualified professionals.



The technologies and solutions created in collaboration with the Xunta are being commercialized by these entities in the national and international market.



02

## The aerospace, security and defence sectors in Galicia

This boost translated into significant growth in the sector in Galicia

**+59%**

A growth in employment in the aerospace sector in Galicia up to 4,267 jobs.

**+21,4%**

Increase in turnover, being the region with the highest growth in the sector in Spain.

The **aerospace sector in Galicia** today consists of nearly 140 entities (leading companies, SMEs, universities, and technological centres) that jointly develop large investment programs and excel in technology-intensive segments such as unmanned systems and space.

Many of them have created their own technologies, valuable for the industrial chains of the aerospace, security, and defence sectors; and they are currently successfully marketing them on an international scale.

Between 2015 and 2022, the aerospace sector in Galicia grew by 59% to 4,267 jobs. The turnover increased by 21.4%, well above the leading region, Andalusia, which grew by 15% during that period. Exports multiplied by 43 and the trade balance was positive in 2021 and 2023.

Compared to other regions, the Galician aerospace sector is still small, but it is in the process of establishing itself as a prominent region in the sector.

According to these same studies, Galician companies achieve higher profitability than those in the rest of Spain, and their indebtedness is notably lower. The productivity of the assets of Galician companies is substantially

higher, as well as their long-term solvency and liquidity ratio. However, labour productivity is better, a fact that may indicate a greater investment in the creation of new products.

On the other hand, in the **field of security and defence** - with 115 specialised work centres in this sector - Galicia stands out for being capable of building complete **naval systems and advanced land systems**, with two leading companies in both fields located in the region (Navantia and Uro).

Moreover, in the field of **communication technologies and cybersecurity**, the participation of Galician companies and centres in major programmes in these areas is also noteworthy (such as the Strategic Cybersecurity Initiative of INCIBE, in which more than 13% of the funds finance Galician projects). Finally, Galicia is one of the few regions with **proven capabilities in the construction of unmanned aerial, terrestrial, and naval systems**.

In addition to the technological capabilities of Galician companies in this sector, the management capacity stands out, with the presence in Galicia of companies with a proven ability to lead special defence programmes, such as Navantia, Uro, INDRA, etc. Some Galician companies participate in important **international cooperation programmes** in this field and, of course, are involved in significant export operations. This is, therefore, one of the industrial sectors in which Galicia has **leading companies**, capable of driving many other smaller companies in both technological progress and national and international trade.



**+140**

**Large and small companies are today part of the aerospace, security and defense sector in Galicia. A sector with capabilities in more than 75% of the critical technologies for the future of these activities.**



## 03

## Opportunity to expand the scope to the rest of the strategic industrial sectors in Galicia

The aerospace, security, and defence sectors are undergoing a profound transformation due to the current geopolitical context, new uncertainties, and technological advancements.

Security and defence have become **priority** issues for the EU and its member states. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine highlighted the need for a unified European defence strategy, as well as the importance of greater **coordination, investment, and innovation in this area**. The **European De-fence Industrial Strategy** will bring together a set of new actions aimed at supporting the competitiveness and preparedness of the defence industry across the Union. The Strategy defines indicators to assess the progress of Member States in terms of industrial preparedness and urges them to achieve the following objectives by 2030:



Nowadays, the aerospace, security, and defence sectors represent a growth opportunity for any European region.

- Acquire at least **40%** of defence equipment collaboratively by 2030;
- Ensure that, by 2030, the value of defence trade within the EU represents at least **35%** of the value of the Union's defence market
- Continue to make steady progress so that at least **50%** of its defence public procurement budget is awarded within the EU by 2030 and 60% by 2035.

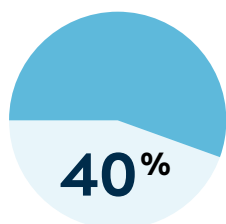
As a first step towards the implementation of the Strategy, the Commission presented the **European Defence Industry Programme (EDIP)**, a new legislative initiative that will allow progress (from the emergency measures adopted in the short term) towards a structured and sustainable framework to achieve the long-term preparedness of the EU defence industry. With a budget of **1.5 billion** euros allocated over several years, the EDIP will finance the improvement of the sector's competitiveness and productive capacity, investment in cutting-edge technologies, and cross-border R&D projects.

The Commission will also strengthen the **European Defence Fund**, with investments aimed at enhancing strategic capabilities, such as advanced naval and land systems, state-of-the-art air combat technology, space-based early warning, or cyber defence capabilities and critical infrastructure protection.

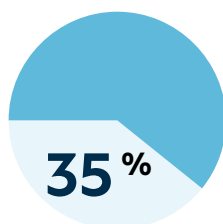


**Security and defence have become priority issues for the EU and its member states.**

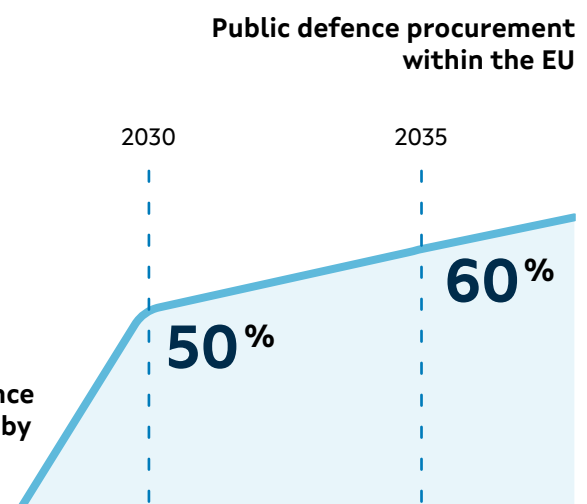
## Objectives UE 2030



of defence equipment must be acquired collaboratively by 2030.



of the value of the Union's defence market must correspond to defence trade within the EU by 2030.





# 2%

The minimum defence investment threshold established by NATO, with which this initiative is aligned, although there is even consideration to increase it to 5%.



The goal is to reduce dependence on external suppliers and strengthen the strategic autonomy of the European Union.

In this context, the Commission published guidelines aimed at increasing investment in the **promotion of the security and defence industry**. The EC acknowledged that it has suffered decades of **private funding deficits**, which have fragmented industrial capabilities and limited cooperation among Member States. To this end, and in order to reduce dependence on external suppliers and strengthen strategic autonomy, the EC will be able to implement the following budgetary measures:

- **Expand the budget allocated to defence and security in the next MFF**, with a significant increase compared to previous financial frameworks. This initiative is aligned with the commitments of NATO member states to allocate at least 2% of GDP to defence, although most have not reached this target. The possibility of raising this threshold even further is being considered.
- **Review of the financing model of the European Defence Fund (EDF)**, with the aim of improving its impact on the development of critical industrial capabilities.
- A reinforcement of the funds available through InvestEU to support the financing of dual-use and emerging technologies in security and defence.
- **Mobilise additional resources** through new **European financial instruments** and better integration of private investment in the defence sector.
- **Coordinated financing of defence projects, through the future European Defence Industrial Strategy (EDIS) and the European Defence Industry Programme (EDIP)**, to promote the joint acquisition of military capabilities and foster cross-border industrial cooperation.

- **Strengthen the resilience of defence** supply chains through better coordination of industrial production, the storage of strategic materials, and the establishment of crisis response mechanisms.

This determination by the European Union led the member states to also define the scope of their new defence strategies, linking them to their industrial policy and the pursuit of **European technological sovereignty**.

Spain has developed a strategic framework for defence and security that has evolved from a purely military conception to a more comprehensive approach, where national security encompasses not only traditional defence but all its areas: energy security, human security, environmental security, economic security, and cybersecurity. At a strategic level, **the invasion of Ukraine in 2022** marked a turning point in Spanish defence policy, contributing to the increase in military spending. Between **2016 and 2022**, the Ministry of Defence's budget doubled, rising from **6.8 billion to 14 billion euros**. Specifically, the Minister of Defence committed to raising military spending to **1.53% of GDP by 2024**, and the President of the Government, after the **NATO Summit** in June 2022, announced that Spain would reach **2% of GDP by 2029**, with a projection of **36.56 billion euros** in just five years. At the same time, the Ministry of Defence has secured an investment of 10.8 billion euros to cover the most **urgent needs of the Armed Forces**.

In 2023, the Government published the **Defence Industrial Strategy 2023** (in Spanish "EID 2023") in order to maximise defence investment to strengthen the DITB and ensure Spain's strategic autonomy. The document identifies **ten strategic axes** that include: the development of strategic industrial capabilities (CIED), the promotion of armament acquisition programmes, the promotion of consortia and strategic alliances, the integration of new technologies, and the improvement of



## 36.560 M€

Defence budget in Spain  
projected for 2029



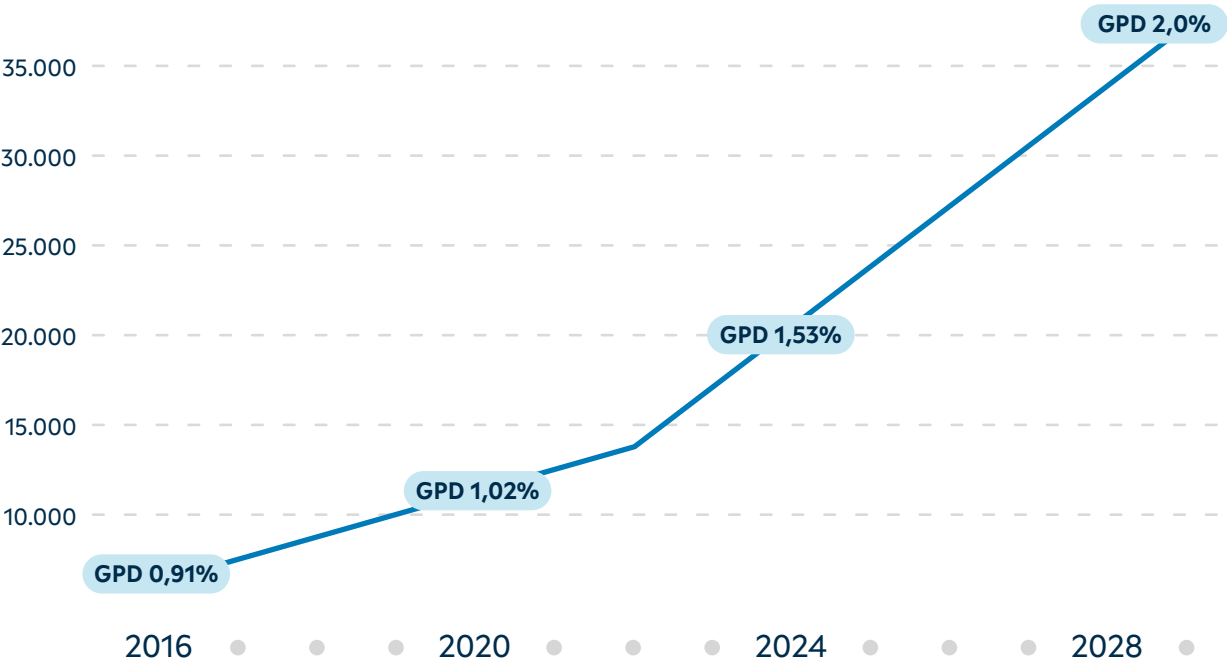
Spain is strengthening its participation in international programs such as PESCO, EDF, EDIP and NATO, promoting cooperation and reducing technological dependencies.

territorial cohesion through industrial co-rridors. In the international arena, EID 2023 strengthens Spain’s participation in **European programs (PESCO, EDF, EDIP)** and NATO, promoting cooperation and reducing technological dependencies.

The approval in April 2025 of the **Industrial and Technological Plan for Security and Defence** determines the new national commitment to defence investment and establishes more than significant investments in areas such as communication technologies and cybersecurity, the manufacturing of defence and deterrence systems, or emergency management, among others. With this Plan, Spain will reach an investment of 2% of GDP, as a preliminary step to address the commitment made with its European partners to reach 3%.

Defence budget (2016-2029)

(millions euros)



Aerospace, Security, and Defence are, therefore, three interconnected areas in which Galicia already has significant capabilities and which are economic sectors with growth prospects in the next decade that are much higher than those of other high-tech sectors.

Therefore, the Xunta considers that there is an unprecedented opportunity to develop and strengthen Galicia's presence in strategic sectors and achieve long-term growth for companies and industrial activity in Galicia, thereby contributing to Europe's technological sovereignty.



**The aerospace, security, and defence sectors are three interconnected areas where Galicia has a significant opportunity to create jobs in high-tech sectors and accelerate economic growth.**



## 04

## The strategic initiative 2025-2030

The Strategic Initiative was born with the ambition to seize the opportunities that this change in context opens up for Galician entities, creating today's and tomorrow's professional opportunities for young Galicians, and turning these sectors into an important lever for economic growth and the improvement of living conditions in the region.

In this framework, the Regional Ministry of Economy and Industry, which collaborates closely with the Galician ecosystem of this sector and with experts in the field, has prioritised the approval of a Strategic Initiative 2025-2030 for Aerospace, Security, and Defence, identifying objectives, investment programmes, and specific actions that will be promoted by the Xunta de Galicia to ensure that the region continues to lead support policies for this sector in Spain.



**The Strategic Initiative was born with the ambition to create professional opportunities for Galician youth and to boost economic growth and quality of life in the region.**

The Aerospace, Security, and Defence Strategic Initiative emerges as an instrument of Galicia's industrial policy in support of the aforementioned sectors, with the spirit of continuing the support policy undertaken a decade ago and guiding the Xunta's support for these sectors in the long term. The 2025-2030 Strategy outlines the programming of actions and investments by the Xunta, in support of these sectors, over the next five years.



## 05

## Objectives

The Xunta aims to achieve five major objectives over the next five years with its policy to boost the aerospace, security, and defence sectors.

The objective of the Strategic Initiative is not only to boost the growth of the current business ecosystem but also to **significantly expand it by incorporating and creating new companies in these sectors.**



The collaboration between the Xunta, large companies, SMEs, and knowledge centres within the ecosystem is a key element of the new Strategic Initiative.

## 01

**Boost the growth of companies that are part of the Galician aerospace, security, and defence ecosystem.**

The policies to promote the aerospace sector in Galicia have led to the creation of a sector composed of more than 1000 companies, many of them small or medium-sized, but owners of significant assets and technological capabilities, which must face the key stages of their growth in the coming years. Alongside them, several large companies are already present in the region, having the capacity to act as drivers for SMEs.

With this ecosystem in place, the objective set forth for this programme is to help these companies grow, so that they can manage this growth while maintaining their technological and productive base in the territory.

Business growth will necessarily entail job growth, which, given that these are technology-intensive sectors, will be skilled employment and, therefore, quality employment that is attractive to the young Galicians of future generations.

## 02

**Promote the diversification of companies so that they can offer their products and services in the aerospace, security, and defence sectors.**

The initiative will promote the participation of companies from other strategic Galician sectors, facilitating their entry into the security and defence sector.

## 03

**Materialise new industrial investments and promote sectoral transformation to facilitate the entry of new companies into the sector.**

The change in context in industrial policy allows for transcending innovation policies or R&D&I and considering this not as an end but merely as an additional productive capacity at the territorial level. Therefore, the Xunta sets the objective of industrialisation and not just the development of capacities.

Materialising productive industrial investments in the territory such as factories, design centres, testing and validation facilities, etc., is the clear objective of this period, so all instruments will be designed with a clear industrialisation focus.

The Plan provides companies—both Galician and foreign—with a coherent set of tools through which they can receive support to locate their industrial investments in Galicia throughout their lifecycle, from the initial stages of design and product creation to their manufacturing and commercialisation.



**Given the need to achieve Europe's strategic autonomy, the Xunta sets industrialization as its objective and not only the creation of capacities.**



**Materializing productive investments in the territory is the clear objective of this period, with a determined focus on industrialization**



**The Xunta will invest in strengthening and expanding territorial productive capacities, which are the basis for the long-term sustainable growth of the sector in Galicia.**

#### 04

### **Strengthen the territorial productive capacities of Galicia for this sector, including access to capital, infrastructure, and skilled workers.**

The territorial productive capacities of the region are key not only to achieving short- or medium-term objectives but also to achieving the long-term growth of the sector. Through the investment in capabilities that the Xunta de Galicia will undertake, it is expected that companies in the sector will find in Galicia everything they need to address their growth.

Among the capabilities that are expected to be made available to the ecosystem are the capital that allows companies to invest and grow, the infrastructure that enables them to experiment and create high-tech products in Galicia, the knowledge from centres and universities that allows them to transfer technology and capabilities, or the qualified employees they need now and will need in the future, as well as all the necessary support to continue innovating and creating disruptive products in their respective markets.

#### 05

### **Lead the new industrial policies at the national level, consolidating the positioning of the Xunta de Galicia as an entrepreneurial and exemplary government in promoting public-private collaboration.**

Finally, the Xunta sets its own goal but with a high impact on the ecosystem: to be the leading government in new industrial policies in Spain, creating the necessary instruments to consolidate public-private collaboration as a key formula for the region's economic growth and the creation of quality jobs.

This objective will materialise in the exploration, together with the companies, of all their needs and all the existing possibilities to support them from Galicia, including ad hoc state aid or the so-called strategic territorial projects.

The Xunta presents itself as a strategic and technological partner for companies, listening to their needs and presenting ad hoc plans, specific to each one of them.



**A Public-private collaboration will continue to be the key formula for working together with companies and centres within the ecosystem, positioning the Xunta de Galicia as a benchmark in collaboration with the private sector.**



## 06

## programmes

The 2025-2030 Initiative includes the execution of three investment programmes and twenty-one actions, which are implemented through various instruments.

### 6.1 Programmes

#### **Baixo o primeiro programa da Estratexia 2025-2030**

Under the first programme of the 2025-2030 Strategy, the three main public-private collaboration actions undertaken by the Xunta de Galicia to support the aerospace, security, and defence sectors over the next five years are grouped:

- **Partnership Agreements:** contracts signed with companies and knowledge centres that collaborate with the Xunta in the execution of joint investment programs to develop key technologies for the future of these sectors.
- **Large technological sovereignty projects:** projects driven by the Xunta and by companies in the sector for the realisation of industrial investments in Galicia and that, due to their volume, require ad

hoc support from the Xunta.

- **Galician consortia for strategic projects and programs:** groups of companies and Galician centres that receive direct support from the Xunta to compete in national and international projects and programs and attract new funds and investments to Galicia.

The Partnership Agreements with strategic and technological partners are an instrument of the industrial policy of the Xunta de Galicia created a decade ago, within the framework of the previous Strategic Initiative, to promote public-private collaboration with the aerospace sector in Galicia.

Since their creation, the **Partnership Agreements** have been subject to two tenders implemented through pre-commercial public procurement, in which the main national and international companies in the aerospace sector participated, concluding with the signing of six partnership agreements with companies as prominent as Airbus, Boeing, Indra, Aertec, Tecnobit, Telespazio, and Avincis (formerly Babcock).

Based on this instrument, the first action of the **Aerospace Strategic Initiative** is being built, which aims to promote large public-private collaboration programmes that, led by companies with traction capacity and attractive value chains for the Galician ecosystem of companies and knowledge centres, make a commitment to the creation of technology and industrial investment in collaboration with said ecosystem.

Additionally, the goal set by the Xunta for this new period is the signing of at least four more partnership agreements, which will be the result of a new tender that will incorporate significant innovations arising from the previously described change in context, generating third-generation Partnership Agreements.



**The first programme of the 2025-2030 Strategy groups the three main public-private collaboration actions of the Xunta for the aerospace, security, and defence sectors.**

- **Partnership Agreements**
- **Major Technological Sovereignty Projects**
- **Galician Consortiums for Strategic Projects and Programmes**

Furthermore, the new industrial policy necessarily involves supporting the private sector in the industrial investments it must undertake to achieve the strategic autonomy objectives set forth by the European Union. Therefore, the EU is requesting a firm commitment from the States and regions to achieve specific investment and national production targets in the fields of security and defence.

To achieve these objectives, it is essential that companies create new industrial capacities within European territory, integrating intersectoral value chains that develop dual-use technologies and advance in the so-called critical and strategic technologies for Europe.

This change in industrial policy represents a major challenge for European national and regional governments, who are not accustomed to implementing a proactive industrial policy with such a broad scope of action as is now being proposed. The Xunta of Galicia decided to lead these policies in Spain, thus continuing its commitment to public-private collaboration and promoting new instruments specifically designed to tackle this challenge.

In this sense, recognising the complexity of the challenge to be addressed, the Xunta de Galicia will open a continuous dialogue with the main companies in the aerospace, security, and defence sectors to clearly identify their industrial plans and configure large technological sovereignty projects, making Galicia the best place to create new territorial productive capacities.

On the other hand, the aerospace, security, and defence sector is characterised by the existence of large national and European projects or programs aimed at developing and purchasing critical technologies, defence equipment such as ships, aircraft, etc., or achieving specific missions. Participation in these projects and programs is highly competitive, so the Xunta will directly support Galician

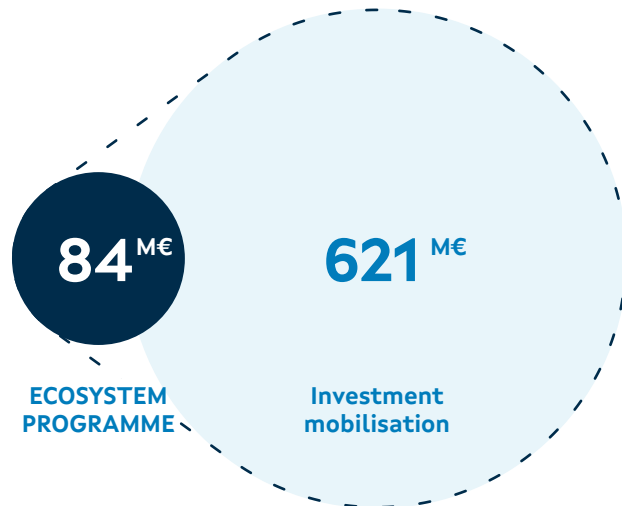


## 04

**New third-generation Association Agreements are the goal that the Xunta intends to sign during this new period.**

companies and consortia that decide to try to participate in them, through a new instrument: the Galician Consortia for strategic projects and programs.

**The budget for this Programme amounts to 84 million euros for the period 2025-2030, and it aims to mobilise 621 million in investment in Galicia.**

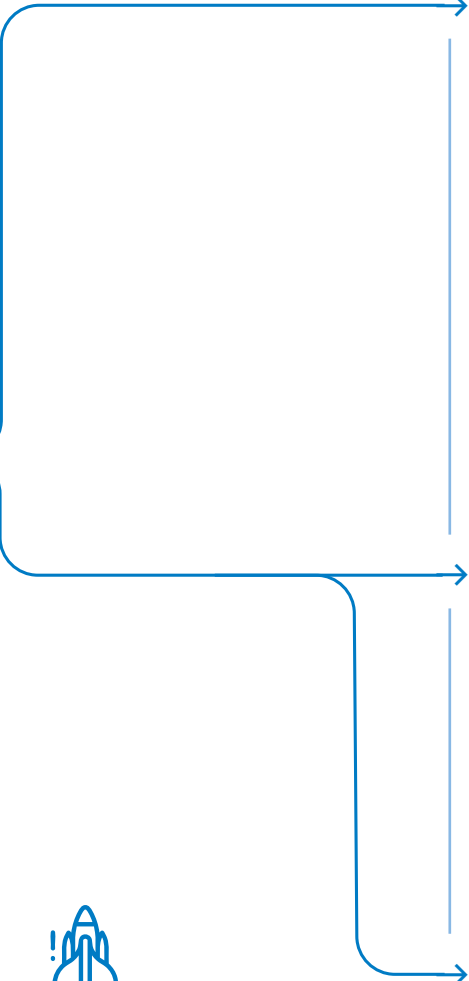


## 6.2 Support Programme for Incorporation and Consolidation

The objective of the second programme of the 25-30 Strategy is to achieve the sectoral transformation of the existing business and industrial network in Galicia so that it can take advantage of the opportunities in the aerospace, security, and defence sectors in the coming years through two avenues: helping companies from other sectors or new companies to join the aerospace, security, and defence sectors; and consolidating existing companies.

To this end, through this program, these companies will be advised, accompanied in their transformation processes, and provided with unique territorial infrastructures to undertake this transformation process. Additionally, markets will be created for Galician companies, and the knowledge of Galicia's offerings and capabilities will be facilitated, both nationally and internationally.

In this sense, the Xunta aims to make Galicia a leading territory in the capabilities to develop technology, manufacture, and commercialise high-value products and services in these sectors, providing the region with the necessary capabilities to sustain its advantages in the long term. The Xunta aims to work in the following areas of these capabilities:



**Territorial infrastructures:** infrastructures are key to the industrial and technological development of any sector. In the last ten years, through the promotion of various infrastructures and their equipment, the Xunta has managed to position Galicia as a competitive region in this type of infrastructure in the aerospace sector. Many of them are infrastructures compatible with their use in the security and defence sector. The objective regarding infrastructure will be both the reinforcement of existing ones and the creation of new infrastructures that position Galicia as a competitive territory and, if possible, endow it with unique capabilities, at least in Spain.

**Unique equipment:** just as with infrastructure, the acquisition by the Xunta of various technological equipment for these has provided Galicia with unique equipment to develop capabilities such as simulation, security or cybersecurity of air flights, or advanced communications in the aerospace sector. The objective is to consolidate these resources by maximising its use, while also providing Galicia with new assets that makes it increasingly competitive.

**Financing of technology-based projects:** for which the participation of companies in the ecosystem in regional, national, and international R&D support instruments will be promoted; so that they have competitive financing with that of other territories and can co-finance their research, innovation, and new technological solution creation projects.



The second program will help new companies enter the aerospace, security, and defence sectors, and consolidate the existing ones.

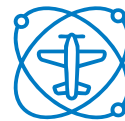
→ **Specialised unit in security and defence:**

Through a specific unit specialised in these sectors within the Economic Office of Igape, support will be provided to the Galician productive network for its incorporation into this new activity, with different lines of action (advisory, financing, participation in consortia, ...).

→ **Vocational promotion:** Given that present and future talent is a key element of regional competitiveness and, therefore, a necessity for the ecosystem in the short, medium, and long term, the Xunta de Galicia will promote actions focused on vocational creation and development among the youngest, with the aim of guiding their academic specialisation and future career aspirations towards high-tech sectors, specifically aerospace, security, and defence.

→ **Incubation and acceleration of companies:** BF Aero and ESA BIC: which encompass the actions carried out by the Regional Ministry of Economy and Industry to promote the creation and acceleration of aerospace sector companies in Galicia.

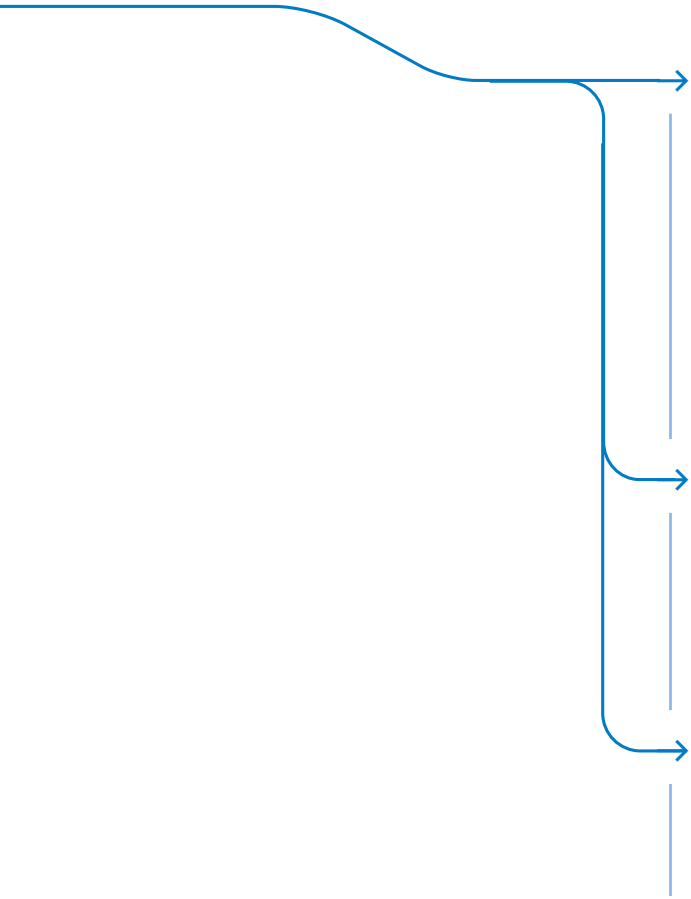
→ **Regional presence at national and international fairs:** creating regional missions that facilitate the participation of the largest number of companies in these fairs and addressing the marketing of Galicia as an attractive territory for future investments from other companies.



**The Xunta aims to make Galicia a leading region in the capacity to develop technology, manufacture, and market high-value products and services.**



**Various subsidies will allow companies and research centres to enter these sectors, create their own new technologies, accelerate their growth, or participate in national and international fairs, to achieve an increasingly competitive sector.**

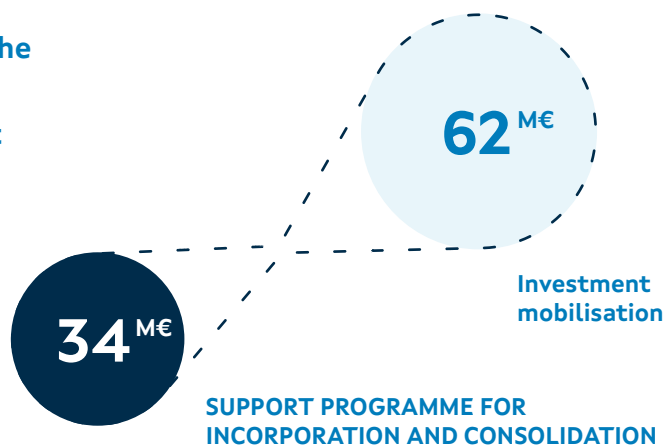


**Technical cooperation with other governments:** materialised in support for defining investment programmes and executing tenders focused on technologies and products marketed by Galician companies, so that the knowledge accumulated by Galicia in the last decade in the acquisition of unmanned vehicles is exported to other regions and nations, thus expanding the markets for Galician companies.

**Participation in international programmes,** directly by the Xunta de Galicia, collaborating with other regions that promote these same sectors, so that knowledge can be shared, as well as importing good practices that strengthen the Galician Strategic Initiative.

**Internationalisation aid:** facilitating the international expansion of Galician companies, their entry into new markets, and their competitiveness in other countries.

The budget for this Programme amounts to 34million euros for the period 2025-2030, and it aims to mobilise 62 million in investment in Galicia.



### 6.3.

## Dual Investments in Aerospace, Security and Defence Programme

The objective of the third programme of the 25-30 Strategy of the Strategic Initiative is to support the emerging Galician aerospace sector in the growth phase of the companies, promoting their investment in Galicia and the retention of ownership in the territory.

After the effort made over the past decade by the Xunta de Galicia, which resulted in the birth of numerous companies, the entry of some of them into the intersectoral value chains of large companies in the sector, the creation of their own technological assets, and the internationalisation of their activities, the Xunta believes it is essential to develop an investment programme aimed at facilitating the growth and consolidation of these companies in the territory, preventing their relocation, and promoting the production of their goods in Galician territory.

Therefore, the main action of this programme is the creation of the Dual Technologies Investment Fund. The Xunta de Galicia, with a contribution of 40 million euros, aims to mobilise similar investments from financial entities, investment funds, and other large investors, which will materialise in one or several investment funds linked to the territory; that is, that invest in the growth of Galician companies or in companies whose investments will materialise in Galician territory.

The actions that make up this third investment programme are:

→ **Dual Technologies Investment Fund**, already mentioned, which will focus on supporting the growth of Galician companies with the aim of avoiding the risks of selling them or their technologies in initial phases and of relocation.

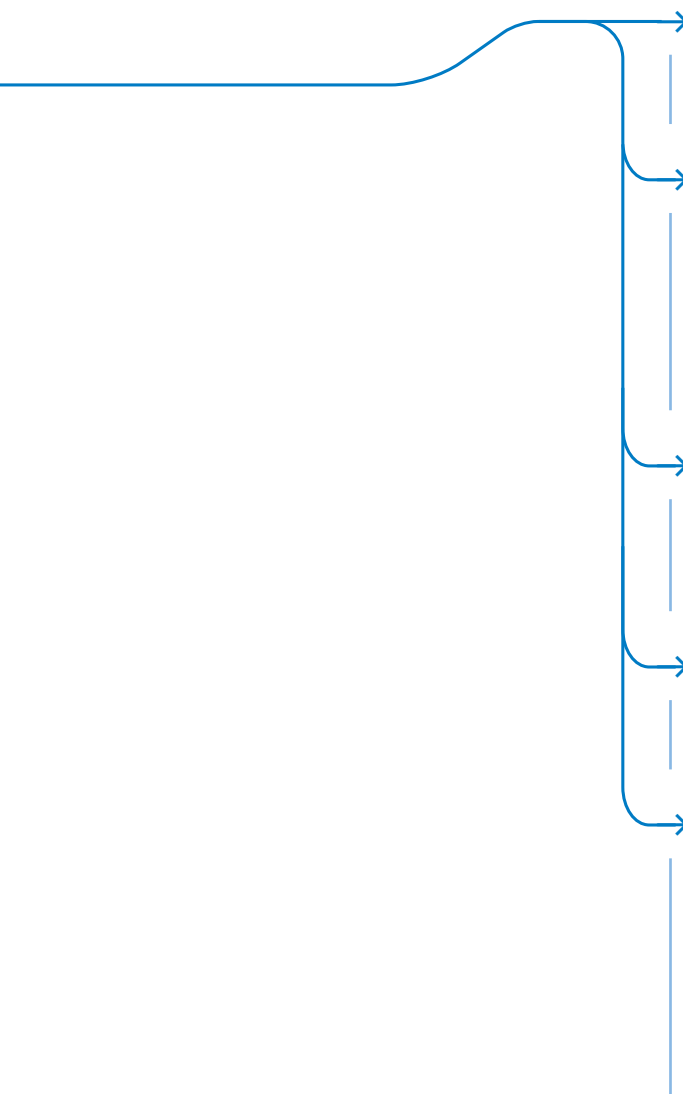


**Through the dual investment programme, the Xunta will support the necessary investments to boost the industrial development of companies in the Galician aerospace sector and attract new investments to Galicia, highlighting the new Dual Technology Investment Fund.**



## 40 M€

**is the amount the Xunta will allocate for the creation of this Fund.**



**Attraction of investments:** a set of IGAPE instruments aimed at attracting investments to Galicia in these sectors.

**Industrial land:** offering of industrial land in Galicia, which will be made available to companies that need this type of land to materialise their investments. An instrument will be created to reduce the cost of these lands for interested companies.

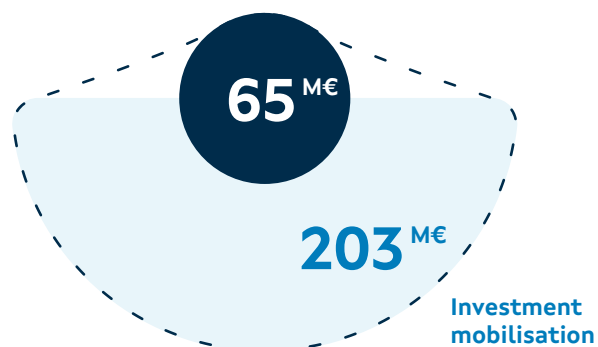
**Innovation aid:** which includes various innovation support instruments managed by IGAPE and aims to promote digitalisation, management improvement, certification acquisition, etc.

**Other investment support instruments:** such as access to guarantees and other facilities that IGAPE makes available to companies.

**Regional demand for innovative solutions:** finally, the Xunta will continue using public procurement as a tool to acquire solutions based on technologies from these sectors, which address the challenges of security, efficiency, and effectiveness of the services provided by the Xunta de Galicia.

The budget for this Programme amounts to 65 million euros for the period 2025-2030 and aims to mobilise an investment in Galicia close to 203 million euros.

DUAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME IN  
AEROSPACE, SECURITY, AND DEFENCE.





## 07

## Governance

The Governance of the 25-30 Aerospace, Security, and Defence Strategic Initiative includes the following actions regarding its governance:

- **Annual technical forum and expert group:** sharing the technical knowledge accumulated by companies and centres, partly thanks to the collaboration instruments of the Xunta itself, is considered a key aspect to maximise the results, effects, and impacts of the Initiative. Therefore, the Xunta de Galicia will annually organise a technical forum where the results of the funded projects will be presented and shared, as well as other technical results that companies and centres wish to communicate. Additionally, a working group of industry experts, public administration, and knowledge centres will be created to guide key decision-making by the Xunta de Galicia, as well as to discuss new approaches that can be implemented to keep the strategy continuously evolving.



The governance of the Initiative will be based on the participation of private entities and the collaboration of experts in the field. In addition to a Strategic Dialogue with the industry, **the Xunta will create an Observatory for the aerospace, security, and defence sector, which will enable data-driven decision-making through monitoring the context and conducting specific studies and evaluations.**

- **Observatory of the aerospace, security, and defence sector, monitoring and dissemination:** the Xunta will maintain multidisciplinary research activity on the aerospace, security, and defence sector in Galicia, in relation to the national and international context. To this end, it will finance specific studies that allow for data-driven decision-making. An intermediate and final evaluation of the results, effects, and impacts of the Strategy will be conducted. These evaluations will be specific operations based on both existing data (such as observatory studies) and data obtained through field operations of the evaluation itself.



Various experts will advise the Xunta on the implementation of these actions through an Annual Technical Forum for these sectors and the creation of a working group comprising professionals from the sector, public administrations, and knowledge centres. All of this with the aim of consolidating Galicia as a regional benchmark in supporting the aerospace, security, and defence sectors in Europe.



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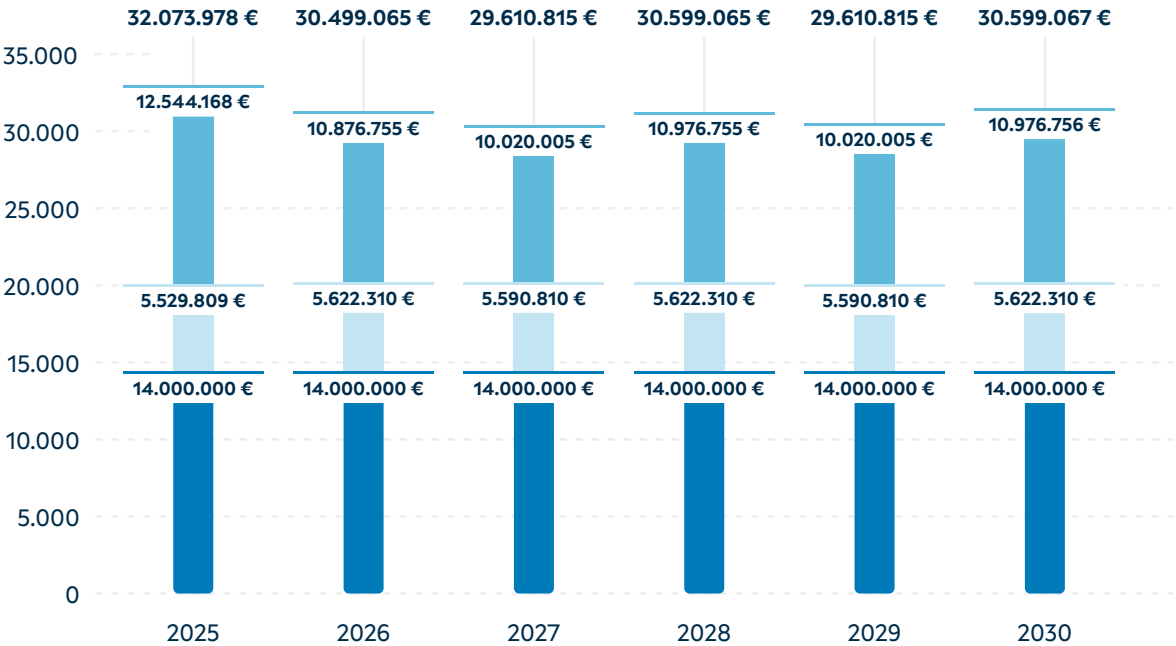
# Budget 2025-2030

The total confirmed budget for the expenditure items included in the 2025-2030 period of the Aerospace, Security, and Defence Strategic Initiative is 183 million euros.

The following table shows the estimated budget amounts allocated to actions that involve costs, in each of the programmes of the Strategy.



- 84 M€ Ecosystem
- 34 M€ Support for incorporation and consolidation
- 65 M€ Dual investments in aerospace, security and defence



With this investment, the aim is to mobilise investments from other public entities and the private sector to reach a total investment close to 900 million euros in Galicia. That is to say, for every euro of investment from the Xunta, it aims to mobilise 3.9 euros of investment from other public and private actors.

## Budget by entity

General Directorate of  
Industrial Strategy and  
Business Land



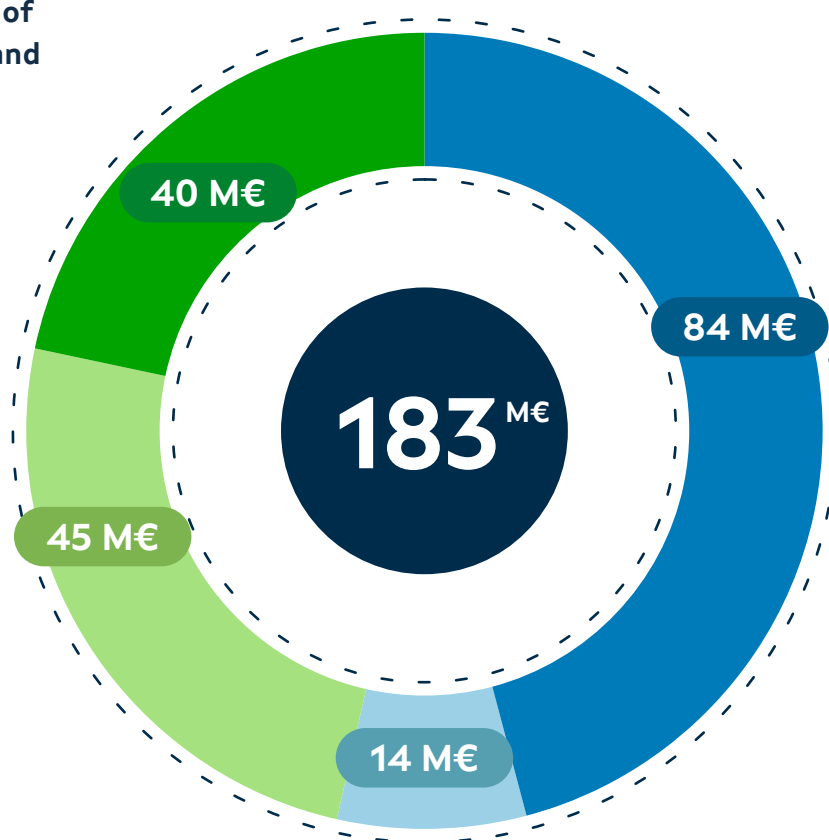
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# Strategic Aerospace, Security and Defence Initiative 2025-2030



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E INDUSTRIA