

China's Private Space Industry Must Not Be Underestimated

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Screenshot

China's private space industry barely existed a decade ago. Today, more than 400 commercial space companies are operating in the country, developing reusable rockets, satellite constellations, space-tourism ventures, and even asteroid-mining projects. While most Western attention remains focused on SpaceX and Elon Musk, a new generation of Chinese entrepreneurs is quietly transforming China's role in the global space economy.

This development is often overlooked because many Western observers continue to see China's space program as a purely state-run enterprise. That perception is increasingly outdated. While state-owned organizations remain powerful, private companies have become an important source of innovation and competition.

Until 2014, virtually all space activity in China was conducted by government organizations and state-owned enterprises. Then a series of reforms opened the door to private investment. One of the most important catalysts for this change was the rise of SpaceX.

Initially, Chinese policymakers did not take Elon Musk's company particularly seriously. But as Falcon 9 dramatically lowered launch costs through reusability and SpaceX began dominating global launch markets, the attitude changed. Chinese leaders recognized that they could not rely solely on large state-owned organizations if they hoped to remain competitive in one of the world's most strategically important industries.

As a result, hundreds of commercial space companies emerged. Many were founded by engineers who previously worked for state-owned aerospace organizations but became frustrated with bureaucracy and slow decision-making. By 2022, China had approximately 430 private space companies. By 2024, the combined value of the country's 100 largest space firms was estimated at roughly \$100 billion.

The influence of SpaceX on China's commercial space industry is difficult to overstate. According to leading China space expert Blaine Curcio, virtually every Starship launch, every Starlink deployment, and almost every public statement by Musk receives close attention in China. Chinese companies have studied SpaceX's achievements in extraordinary detail, and many of their strategic priorities reflect lessons learned from the American company.

This should not be surprising. China has a long history of learning from successful international examples. Throughout its economic modernization, the country has repeatedly demonstrated an ability to absorb foreign innovations, improve upon them, and eventually become a global competitor.

Several Chinese space startups have already achieved noteworthy milestones.

LandSpace, founded in 2015, became the first company in the world to successfully place a methane-powered rocket into orbit when its Zhuque-2 rocket succeeded in 2023. Ironically, SpaceX's Starship and Relativity Space's Terran 1 both failed in their attempts that same year. Methane is widely regarded as one of the most promising fuels for reusable rockets and future interplanetary missions.

Another prominent company, i-Space, became the first Chinese private firm to launch a rocket into orbit in 2019. Galactic Energy has emerged as one of China's most successful launch providers and is developing reusable rockets while exploring future opportunities in asteroid mining. CAS Space is developing launch vehicles and preparing commercial space-tourism missions. Deep Blue Aerospace plans to offer suborbital tourist flights beginning in 2027, using a business model strikingly similar to the one pioneered by Jeff Bezos' Blue Origin. China is also making progress in rocket reusability, the technological breakthrough that transformed launch economics in the United States.

The growth of China's private space sector extends beyond launch services. Increasing numbers of companies are developing satellites, satellite communications systems, Earth-observation technologies, navigation services, and components for the broader space economy.

One particularly interesting example is Geely, China's largest privately owned automobile manufacturer. In 2018, Geely founded a subsidiary called Geespace to develop a low-Earth-orbit satellite constellation. By late 2025, Geespace had already deployed 64 satellites and plans to expand that number to 240. The company's goal is to integrate satellite communications, navigation, and Earth-observation capabilities into future generations of autonomous vehicles. Geespace has already established partnerships with telecommunications operators in more than 20 countries.

The relationship between China's private space companies and the government remains complicated. Unlike their American counterparts, Chinese firms often benefit from subsidies, tax incentives, access to launch facilities, and investments from provincial governments. Yet these advantages come with costs. Dependence on government support can limit operational flexibility and expose companies to changing political priorities.

This highlights one of the key differences between China and the United States. The Chinese government is unlikely to tolerate a figure as independent and influential as Elon Musk. The experience of Jack Ma, the founder of Alibaba, illustrates the limits imposed on entrepreneurs who become too powerful or politically outspoken. After publicly criticizing Chinese financial regulators in 2020, Ma saw the record-breaking IPO of Ant Group canceled and subsequently lost much of his influence over his business empire.

This constraint could prove important. Space exploration is an industry that rewards extraordinary risk-taking. Companies such as SpaceX succeeded partly because entrepreneurs like Musk were willing to risk billions of dollars on projects that many experts considered unrealistic. Whether Chinese investors and entrepreneurs will demonstrate a similar willingness to take enormous risks remains an open question.

Yet it would be a mistake to underestimate China's private space sector. Contrary to the broader trend under Xi Jinping toward a larger role for the state in the economy, private space companies have emerged and continued to grow during his leadership.

The United States still enjoys a significant advantage. If one compares the most advanced Chinese commercial space company with SpaceX, the gap remains substantial. But that comparison can be misleading. China has built remarkable depth across the entire industry. In launch services, satellites, communications

technologies, and space manufacturing, dozens of Chinese companies are now competing simultaneously.

The history of Chinese industry reveals a familiar pattern: first imitation, then improvement, and finally innovation. This evolution has already occurred in sectors such as automobiles, batteries, telecommunications, and consumer electronics. There is little reason to assume that space will be different.

[“New Space Capitalism.”](#)

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