

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004507/25
to the Commission
Yvan Verougstraete (Renew), Pascal Arimont (PPE)
(13 November 2025)**

Subject: Gaps in EU drone regulations regarding compulsory geofencing systems

EU legislation on unmanned aircraft systems — in particular Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 — provide only for a ‘geo-awareness’ function, which, based on the data provided by Member States, detects a potential breach of airspace limitations and alerts the remote pilots so that they can take immediate and effective action to prevent that breach.

However, the rules do not appear to require manufacturers to install geofencing systems that would actually stop entry into prohibited airspace. Repeated incidents involving drones near European airports have shown that there is a security gap.

Is the Commission aware of this gap in the legislation in force and does it intend to introduce compulsory technical geofencing requirements to improve security in European airspace?

Submitted: 13.11.2025

**Answer given by Mr Tzitzikostas on behalf of the European Commission
(27 January 2026)**

It is important to distinguish between cooperative and non-cooperative unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) traffic. For cooperative traffic, geo-awareness provides the operator with information on nearby UAS Geographical Zones, enabling them to take the necessary action to deviate and avoid breaching airspace limitations. Geofencing can serve as an additional safeguard to prevent accidental entry.

However, for malicious actors, geofencing offers limited protection, as they can disable the satellite navigation or use custom-built systems to bypass geographical restrictions.

The UAS geofencing function requirement was not included in the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 ⁽¹⁾ because stakeholder feedback indicated at the time a limited priority for this regulatory measure. As part of a 2026 progress review of the Drone Strategy 2.0 ⁽²⁾, the Commission will re-examine this topic.

In the framework of the EU project COURAGEOUS², the Commission launched a Regulatory Needs Mapping Study in March 2025, well before the recent surge in drone incidents.

This study aims to identify regulatory barriers, gaps, and needs across Member States. This study has the potential to contribute to further regulatory developments.

⁽¹⁾ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2019/945/oj/eng.

⁽²⁾ https://transport.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-11/COM_2022_652_drone_strategy_2.0.pdf.