

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-001073/26
to the Commission
Fabio De Masi (NI)
(16 March 2026)**

Subject: Import ban on drone manufacturers

The US has imposed an import ban on Chinese drone manufacturer DJI. This came as a result of security concerns related to the deactivation of geofencing over critical security architecture. DJI has since brought an action against this decision in the US. The company has a market share of around 85% in the US civilian sector.

1. Has an import ban on DJI drones been discussed at EU level?
2. Are there plans to impose import bans on other drone suppliers?

Submitted: 16.3.2026

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen on behalf of the European Commission
(27 May 2026)**

Secure use of drones and the security of drones placed in the internal market are a priority of the Commission. The action plan on Drone and Counter-Drone Security ⁽¹⁾ ('Action Plan') envisages measures including a Drone Security Package to adapt the regulatory framework to new threats.

In this context, the Commission will work also on establishing an EU Trusted Drone Label to further enhance trust in civil drones. The label would rely on independent third-party verification and define additional product-level trust and resilience criteria without duplicating existing EU cybersecurity legislation.

The Commission has not been involved in discussion on an import ban against specific drone manufacturers, including DJI.

All drones placed in the internal market must comply with the applicable regulatory framework, including Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 ⁽²⁾ and relevant delegated and implementing acts, such as Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 ⁽³⁾ and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 ⁽⁴⁾. Based on the Cyber Resilience Act ⁽⁵⁾, a large majority of drones placed on the EU market will also be subject to mandatory cybersecurity requirements.

Moreover, the proposal for revision of the Cybersecurity Act ⁽⁶⁾ sets out an objective and risk-based framework to address non-technical cybersecurity risks in information and communications technologies (ICT) supply chains in the EU, which may also occur in relation to drones and counter-drone systems.

As part of the action plan, the Commission proposed to initiate work with Member States on a coordinated risk assessment on drones and counter drone capacities. This could be followed by a Drone and Counter-Drone Security Toolbox proposing proportionate security mitigation measures.

⁽¹⁾ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: Action Plan on Drone and Counter Drone Security. COM(2026)81 final. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52026DC0081>.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2018 on common rules in the field of civil aviation and establishing a European Union Aviation Safety Agency, and amending Regulations (EC) No 2111/2005, (EC) No 1008/2008, (EU) No 996/2010, (EU) No 376/2014 and Directives 2014/30/EU and 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 552/2004 and (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EEC) No 3922/91. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1139/oj/eng>.

⁽³⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 of 12 March 2019 on unmanned aircraft systems and on third-country operators of unmanned aircraft systems. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2019/945/oj/eng.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 of 24 May 2019 on the rules and procedures for the operation of unmanned aircraft. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/947/oj/eng.

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) 2024/2847 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2024 on horizontal cybersecurity requirements for products with digital elements and amending Regulations (EU) No 168/2013 and (EU) 2019/1020 and Directive (EU) 2020/1828 (Cyber Resilience Act). <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/2847/oj/eng>.

⁽⁶⁾ Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA), the European cybersecurity certification framework, and ICT supply chain security and repealing Regulation (EU) 2019/881. COM(2026)11 final.