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Answer given by Mr Tzitzikostas
on behalf of the European Commission
(3.9.2026)

The EU regulatory framework for Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) is based on an operation-centric and risk-based approach, allowing operations to be authorised according to their level of risk. This framework already enables UAS beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS) operations, including medical logistics use cases, to the extent these operations are not excluded from European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) Basic Regulation coverage (Regulation (EU) 2018/1139¹) and its implementing rules as provided by Article 2(3)(a).

The need for separate authorisation procedures in each Member State is largely due to the diverging approaches used to assess and mitigate air risk. As part of the continuous regulatory monitoring and review process, EASA has proposed an amendment to the U-space framework that aims to establish common procedures to address the lack of mutual recognition of operational authorisations among the different Member States.

The Commission will continue to assess whether further action is needed in the context of the implementation of the EU drone framework, the roll-out of the U-space framework, and the follow-up to the Drone Strategy 2.0. As regards a uniform application procedure or mutual recognition of national authorisations, the Commission will continue, with EASA and Member States, to encourage convergence in administrative practices, facilitate the exchange of lessons learned including EU funded projects and to identify whether additional measures could further simplify cross-border procedures, while preserving safety oversight, responsibilities and sovereignty of national competent authorities.

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1139/oj/eng>.