

## FAQs:

Understanding the 'open' category, Open category, Drones (UAS), Regulations

### **Question:**

I fall under the 'open' category, how do I determine which subcategory I can fly under?

#### **Answer:**

The Subcategory is determined either by:

- the label showing the class identification label (0, 1, 2, 3 or 4), affixed to your drone; or
- the weight of your drone, for a privately built drone or for a drone without class identification label (called legacy drones);

Caveat: in order to facilitate the transition, drones without class identification labels may fly until 1st of January 2023 according to the requirements defined in article 22 of EU regulation 2019/947 (please refer to FAQ on flying without CE Class Markings for additional information).

Applying the instructions above, please refer to the table below to determine the subcategory you must fly under. For instance, drones with CE class 2 marks canmarks can be only be flown under subcategory A2 (close to people) or A3 (far from people).

'Open' - Subcategory	class identification label type of drone
	class identification label 0, 1
A1	Privately built drone with
Urban areas but not over crowds or outside of	MTOM < 250 g and
urban areas	Speed < 19 m/s
	Drone without class identification label with
	MTOM < 250 g incl. fuel and payload.
	As of 1 January 2023
A2 Urban areas keeping at least 5 m (or 30 m depending on the features of your drone) from people, or outside of urban areas	2
	class identification label 2, 3, 4
	Privately built drone with
A3	MTOM < 25 kg
Outside of urban areas	Speed < 19 m/s
	Drone without class identification label with
	MTOM < 25 kg incl. fuel and payload.
	As of 1 January 2023

Please consider that your state may publish geographical zones that may restrict the use of your drone.

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# Link:

https://www.easa.europa.eu/bg/faq/116451