	Operational authorisation for the 'specific' category	**NAA logo**

1. Authority that issues the authorisation		
1.1 Issuing authority		
1.2 Point of contact **Name** **Telephone** **Email**		
2. UAS operator data		
2.1 UAS operator registration number		
2.2 UAS operator name		
2.3 Operational point of contact **Name** **Telephone** **Email**		
3. Authorised operation		
3.1 Authorised location(s)		
3.2 Extent of the adjacent area		____ km
3.3 Risk assessment reference and revision		☐ SORA version __ ☐ PDRA # __-__ ☐ other _____
3.4 Level of assurance and integrity		
3.5 Type of operation		☐ VLOS ☐ BVLOS
3.6 Transport of dangerous goods		☐ Yes ☐ No
3.7 Ground risk characterisation	**3.7.1 Operational area**	
	3.7.2 Adjacent area	
3.8 Ground risk mitigations	**3.8.1 Strategic mitigations**	☐ No ☐ Yes, low ☐ Yes, medium ☐ Yes, high
	3.8.2 ERP	☐ No ☐ Yes, low ☐ Yes, medium ☐ Yes, high
3.9 Height limit of the operational volume		_____ m (_____ ft)
3.10 Residual air risk level	**3.10.1 Operational volume**	☐ ARC-a ☐ ARC-b ☐ ARC-c ☐ ARC-d
	3.10.2. Adjacent volume	☐ ARC-a ☐ ARC-b ☐ ARC-c ☐ ARC-d
3.11 Air risk mitigations	**3.11.1 Strategic mitigations**	☐ No ☐ Yes If yes, please describe _____
	3.11.2 Tactical mitigation methods	
3.12 Achieved level of containment		☐ Basic ☐ Enhanced
3.13 Remote pilot competency		
3.14 Competency of staff, other than the remote pilot, essential for the safety of the operation		

3.15 Type of events to be reported to the competent authority (in addition to those required by Regulation (EU) No 376/2014)	
3.16 Insurance	☐No ☐Yes
3.17 Operations manual reference	
3.18 Compliance evidence file reference	
3.19 Remarks / additional limitations	

4. Data of authorised UAS			
4.1 Manufacturer		**4.2 Model**	
4.3 Type of UAS	☐Aeroplane ☐Helicopter ☐Multirotor ☐Hybrid/VTOL ☐Lighter than air / other	**4.4 Maximum characteristic dimensions**	_____ m
4.5 Take-off mass	_____ kg	**4.6 Maximum speed**	_____ m/s (_____ kt)
4.7 Additional technical requirements			
4.8 Serial number or, if applicable, UA registration mark			
4.9 Number of type certificate (TC) or design verification report, if required			
4.10 Number of the certificate of airworthiness (CofA), if required			
4.11 Number of the noise certificate, if required			
4.12 Mitigation to reduce effect of ground impact	☐No ☐Yes, low ☐Yes, medium ☐Yes, high Required to reduce the ground risk ☐Yes ☐No		
4.13 Technical requirements for containment	☐ Basic ☐ Enhanced		

5. Remarks

6. Operational authorisation
_____ (UAS operator name) is authorised to conduct UAS operations with the UAS(s) defined in Section 4 and according to the conditions and limitations defined in Section 3, for as long as it complies with this operational authorisation, with Regulation (EU) 2019/947, and with any applicable Union and national regulations related to privacy, data protection, liability, insurance, security, and environmental protection. **QR Code**

6.1 Operational authorisation number	
6.2 Expiry date	
Date DD/MM/YYYY	**Signature and stamp**

Instructions for filling in the operational authorisation form

1.1 Name of the competent authority that issues the operational authorisation, including the name of the State.

1.2 Contact details of the competent authority staff responsible for the file.

2.1 UAS operator registration number in accordance with Article 14 of the UAS Regulation.

2.2 UAS operator's name, as registered in the UAS operator registration database.

2.3 Contact details of the person responsible for the UAS operation, in charge to answer possible operational questions raised by the competent authority.

3.1 Location(s) where the UAS operator is authorised to operate. The identification of the location(s) should contain the full operational volume and ground risk buffer (the red line in Figure 2). Depending on the initial ground and air risk and on the application of mitigation measures, the location(s) may be 'generic' or 'precise' (refer to GM2 UAS.SPEC.030(2)). When the UAS operation is conducted in a MS other than the State of registration, the competent authority of the MS of registration should specify the location(s) only after receiving confirmation from the State of operation, according to Article 13 of the UAS Regulation.

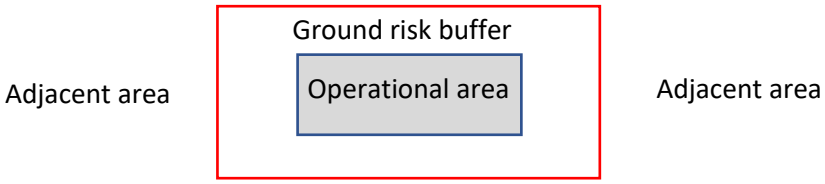

Figure 2 — Operational area and ground risk buffer

3.2 Provide the maximum distance in km to be considered for the adjacent area, starting from the limits of the ground risk buffer.

3.3 Select one of the three options. If the SORA is used, indicate the version. In case a PDRA is used, indicate the number and its revision. In case a risk assessment methodology is used other than the SORA, provide its reference. In this last case, the UAS operator should demonstrate that the methodology complies with Article 11 of the UAS Regulation.

3.4 If the risk methodology used is the SORA, indicate the final SAIL of the operation, otherwise the equivalent information provided by the risk assessment methodology used.

3.5 Select one of the two options.

3.6 Select one of the two options.

3.7 Characterise the ground risk (i.e. density of overflown population density, expressed in persons per km^2, if available, or 'controlled ground area', 'sparsely populated area', 'populated area', 'gatherings of people') for both the operational and the adjacent area.

3.8.1 Select one of the four options. In case the risk assessment is based on the SORA, this consists in M1 mitigation.

3.8.2 Select one of the four options. In case the risk assessment is based on the SORA, this consists in M3 mitigation.

3.9. Insert the maximum flight altitude, expressed in metres and feet in parentheses, of the approved operational volume (adding the air risk buffer, if applicable) using the AGL reference when the upper limit is below 150 m (492 ft), or use the MSL reference when the upper limit is above 150 m (492 ft).

3.10 Select one of the four options.

3.11.1 Select one of the two options.

3.11.2 Describe the tactical mitigation methods to be applied by the UAS operator.

3.12 Select one of the two options.

3.13 Specify the type of the remote pilot certificate, if required; otherwise, indicate 'Declared'.

3.14 Specify the type of the certificate for the staff, other than the remote pilot, essential for the safety of the operation, if required; otherwise, indicate 'Declared'.

3.15 List the type of events that the UAS operator should report to the competent authority, in addition to those required by Regulation (EU) No 376/2014, if applicable.

3.16 Select one of the two options.

3.17 Indicate the OM's identification and revision number.

3.18 Indicate the compliance evidence file identification and revision number.

3.19 Additional limitations defined by the competent authority.

4. Only the UAS features/characteristics required to be used for the operation should be identified in the form (e.g. in case the UAS qualifies for enhanced containment but the operation requires a basic containment, and the operator developed consistent procedures, then the basic containment should be ticked).

4.1 Name of the manufacturer of the UAS.

4.2 Model of the UAS as defined by the manufacturer.

4.3 Select one of the five options.

4.4 Indicate the maximum dimensions of the UA in metres (e.g. for aeroplanes: the length of the wingspan; for helicopters: the diameter of the propellers; for multirotors: the maximum distance between the tips of two opposite propellers) as used in the risk assessment to identify the ground risk.

4.5 Indicate the maximum value, expressed in kg, of the UA take-off mass (TOM), at which the UAS operation may be operated. All flights should then be operated not exceeding that TOM. The TOM maybe be different from (however, not higher than) the MTOM defined by the UAS manufacturer.

4.6 Maximum cruise airspeed, expressed in m/s and kt in parentheses, as defined in the manufacturer's instructions.

4.7 List any additional technical requirements established by the competent authority.

4.8 Unique serial number (SN) of the UA defined by the manufacturer according to standard ANSI/CTA-2063-A-2019, *Small Unmanned Aerial Systems Serial Numbers*, 2019, or the UA registration mark if the UA is registered. In case of privately built UAS or UAS not equipped with a unique SN, insert the unique SN of the remote identification system.

4.9 Include the EASA TC number, or the UAS design verification report number issued by EASA, as required by the competent authority.

4.10 If a UAS with an EASA TC is required, the UAS should have a certificate of airworthiness (CofA) and the competent authority should require compliance with the continuing airworthiness rules.

4.11 If a UAS with an EASA TC is required, the UAS should have a noise certificate.

4.12 Select one of the four options of the first row. In case the risk assessment is based on the SORA, this consists in M2 mitigation. Even if the UAS may be equipped with such system, this mitigation may not be

required in the operation to reduce the ground risk. In this case, in the second row select 'NO'. If the mitigation is instead used to reduce the ground risk, select 'YES' and the operator is required to include in the OM the related procedures.

4.13 Select one of the two options.

5 Free-text field for the addition of any relevant remark.

6.1 Reference number of the operational authorisation, as issued by the competent authority. The number should have the following format:

NNN-OAT-xxxxx/yyy

Where:

— 'NNN' is the ISO 3166 Alpha-3 code of the Member State that issues the operational authorisation;

— 'OAT' is a fixed field meaning 'operational authorisation';

— 'xxxxx' are up to 12 alphanumeric characters defining the operational authorisation number; and

— 'yyy' are 3 alphanumeric characters defining the revision number of the operational authorisation; each amendment of the operational authorisation will determine a new revision number.

6.2 The duration of the operational authorisation may be unlimited; in this case, indicate 'Unlimited'. The authorisation will be valid for as long as the UAS operator complies with the relevant requirements of the UAS Regulation and with the conditions defined in the operational authorisation.

Note 1: In section 4, more than one UAS may be listed. If needed, the fields may be duplicated.

Note 2: The signature and stamp may be provided in electronic form. The quick response (QR) code should provide the link to the national database where the operational authorisation is stored.