All public surveys

# Opening the market for remotely piloted aircraft systems (RPAS or civil drones)

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

Please provide information to help us build your profile as a respondent. In accordance with Regulation 45/2001, all personal data collected through this survey will be kept securely and will ultimately be destroyed.

Please note that the questionnaire will only use your full contribution if your name, organisation (if you answer on behalf of an organisation or institution) and contact details are provided. If you choose to not provide your name, organisation and contact details, you have the option of submitting a general comment only.

If you do choose to provide us with your name, organisation and contact details, you can still opt for your answers to remain anonymous when results are published.  $^*$ 

- Yes, I will provide my name and contact details
- No, I prefer to provide a general comment only (and questionnaire ends here)

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- 1. Please specify your main field of activity or how you are mainly linked to the RPAS sector\*
  - An individual
  - Aviation professional (working in the aviation industry as a pilot, crew member, controller, etc.)
  - RPAS operator
  - Commercial Air Transport operator
  - Business Aviation operator
  - @ Recreational aviation operator
  - Aerial work operator
  - Aircraft design, manufacturing, or maintenance
  - Air navigation service provider
  - Aerodrome operator
  - National regulator
  - Oualified entity, or other organisation officially recognized by the national authority
  - Training organisation for aviation professionals
  - © EU institution/body
  - Stakeholder/industry association
  - Research organisation/university/consultancy
  - Other (please specify)
- 1a. Please specify\*

Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environnement

- 2. If you work for a company, please give an indication of its size
  - micro-enterprise (employs fewer than 10 persons and whose annual turnover and/or annual balance sheet total does not exceed EUR 2 million)
  - small enterprise (employs fewer than 50 persons and whose annual turnover and/or annual balance sheet total does not exceed EUR 10 million)
  - medium-sized enterprise (employs fewer than 250 persons and whose annual turnover does not exceed EUR 50 million or whose annual balance sheet total does not exceed EUR 43 million)
  - large enterprise
- 3. If answering as an individual, please provide your place of residence.

If answering on behalf of an organisation/institution, please provide the place of establishment of the organisation/institution.\*

Netherlands

3a. Please specify "Other"\*

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urvey						
4. First	name*					
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	pecify your main field of activity or how you are mainly linked to the RPAS sector*					
	An individual					
Ø	Aviation professional (working in the aviation industry as a pilot, crew member, cont	roller,	etc.)			
	RPAS operator					
0	Commercial Air Transport operator					
0	Business Aviation operator					
0	Recreational aviation operator					
0	Aerial work operator					
9	Air rayingtion continuous armider					
0	Air navigation service provider  Aerodrome operator					
© 5	National regulator					
5	Qualified entity, or other organisation officially recognized by the national authority					
9						
0	Training organisation for aviation professionals  EU institution/body					
0	Stakeholder/industry association					
0	Research organisation/university/consultancy					
0	Other (please specify)					
	(F					
11 Dla	ase indicate if your organisation is registered in the Transparency Register of the Euro	nean	Commiss	ion #		
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	My contribution may be published under the name indicated					
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	I do not wish any of my contributions to be published					
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The aim of this section is to obtain stakeholders' views on the expected market developments, both in terms of development and production of RPAS and of the use of RPAS to deliver services. If you are active in the development or use of RPAS you are particularly encouraged to provide more details in the free text section below. This section should give an idea of the sense of urgency for possible public intervention, including the areas for government action.

1. How do you see the givil RPAS market developing? Login About Support Download Documentation Strongly No **EUSurve**v Strongly Disagree Agree agree opinion disagree RPAS technologies are already mature enough to allow for various 0 0 0 0 civil applications in the next years There are substantial business opportunities and commercial benefits for the EU business from the development and use of 0 (F) (0) (F) (23) The EU market for RPAS applications is developing slower than in 0 0 1 0 0 other parts of the world The EU RPAS manufacturing industry is not very competitive at (0) the moment A strong, integrated EU market is an effective means to make the 0 0 (0) 0 EU RPAS industry globally competitive I see a potential in RPAS for professional activities in the next 0 6 0 (0) 0 I see a potential in RPAS for daily life activities in the next five 0 (P) (6) years The potential for RPAS applications in the EU is lower than in 0 6 Ô other parts of the world Demand for small RPAS with light weight and short flight distance Ö) (F) (6) will increase rapidly in the near future Demand for large RPAS with heavy weight and long flight distance

1a.	Please	elaborate	on	your	answers	to	the	above	statements
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- @1.3 and 1.4 Because there is no good information on developments in the rest of the world and there is no single EU-market yet., it is not possible to make a valid evaluation.
- @1.7 If daily professional life is meant.

will increase rapidly in the near future

@1.10 Could be, but also requires a phased development of rules

#### C. What problems would need to be addressed?

RPAS are a new technology for which little specific regulation exists. While there is already aviation legislation in place that could be applied to RPAS as well, it may not necessarily cover all aspects and specificities of the civil RPAS market. Thus, the aim of this section is to obtain stakeholders' views on the potential regulatory and market failures affecting RPAS application.

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1. Overall, what is your opinion on the main problems affecting the development of the RPAS market?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No opinion
The fragmentation of the RPAS market in the EU create entry barriers and negatively affect the competitiveness of EU companies*	0	0	0	Ó	6
Uncertainty about the future rules governing the development and use of RPAS hinders investment decisions*	Ð	6	0	(O)	5
The use of RPAS poses a threat to safety and could lead to fatal accidents*	0	9	0	ð	•
The use of RPAS poses a threat to security because they could be used for unlawful actions*	Ð	0	(a)	0	0
The use of RPAS poses a threat to privacy or protection of personal data*	6	0	Ó	0	0
The current legislation does not provide effective protection against the safety, security and privacy risks linked to RPAS operations*	0	0	(9)	0	0
The current insurance regime does not sufficiently cover liability issues in case of accidents with RPAS*	0	0	(9)	0	0

<sup>1</sup>a. Please elaborate on your answers to the above statements

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2. What is your opinion on the following concerns related to RPAS operations?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No opinion
RPAS are dangerous and should not be allowed in the EU airspace	0	٥	0	0	0
RPAS should only fly if remotely piloted by a certified operator	Ø	8	ð	٥	0
RPAS should not be allowed to fly over city centres at low altitude	0	0	6	0	6
The potential benefits of the RPAS applications outweigh the risks and threats they might pose	ð	0	6	6	0
The widespread use of RPAS will create a threat to safety of EU citizens on the ground	0	(O)	0	0	0
The widespread use of RPAS will facilitate anonymous surveillance	0	6	(Ö)	0	0
The widespread use of RPAS will make it difficult to ensure effective protection of privacy	9	5	٥	0	0
In order to ensure security the development of RPAS operations should be prohibited	0	0	0	•	8
RPAS will become an additional source of emissions and noise	0	0	(0)	0	0
There is a substantial risk that RPAS operators are not (sufficiently) insured	6	0	0	9	6

#### 2a. Please elaborate on your answers to the above statements

@2.3 At this moment safety is not enough guaranteed. Flying with all kinds of RPAS over city centres should not be generally allowed. The light ones (<0.1 kg) should be possible at the time, a phased approach is needed.

#### D. What are the causes of the problems?

Currently, the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) can draft safety rules for unmanned aircraft with an operating mass above 150 kg. The lighter unmanned aircraft are under Member State competence. Some Member States have already adopted rules to guarantee the safety of simple operations for light RPAS, while other Member States are preparing rules. There has not been a consistent approach how to regulate them and rules differ between Member States.

Concerning aspects related to RPAS applications, the existing European or national laws on data protection, privacy, environment (noise) and insurance are also applicable to all operations carried out by RPAS, irrespective of their weight. There is, however, some uncertainty if the existing rules can be easily enforced and applied to RPAS operations.

The purpose of this section is to properly identify the causes of the problems so that they could be adequately addressed by any policy initiative.

1. What is your opinion on the factors that can negatively affect the use of RPAS?

1a. Access barriers and fragmentation of the RPAS market are the result of:

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No opinion
The need to obtain national authorisations in individual Member States	0	0	<b>a</b> )	6	6
Differences in national rules in various EU Member States	0	0	0	(6)	0
Lack of common EU rules covering all types of RPAS	0	•	9	0	(@)
Lack of mutual recognition for national certificates	0	6	ō	0	0
Gaps in the current EU legislation, which does not cover new concepts related to RPAS	6	0	ō)	6	8

1b.	Legal and technological uncertainty are a result of:		Loc	in Abou	t Support	Download Docur	mentatio
EUSurve	y	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No opinion	
	Missing key technologies that need to be validated	0	9	6	0	0	
	Emerging and fast evolving RPAS sector cannot be rigidly regulated	0	0	( <b>©</b> )	6	0	
	Lack of EU or international standards	0	0	ō	0	0	

1c. RPAS pose a serious threat to safety, security and privacy, because:

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No opinion
RPAS will increase the traffic in the EU airspace	Ð	0	10	Ô	0
RPAS are not able to communicate effectively with 'manned' air traffic	6	8	Ô	0	6
RPAS are cheap and can be misused very easily even if the operations are controlled effectively	0	6	Ö	0	0
RPAS are prone to accidents and are a danger for citizens on the ground	0	(0)	Ø	0	0
There is a lack of credible information on the magnitude of the risks	8	(Ö)	0	0	0
Everybody can potentially buy and use an RPAS, even if that person is not aware of aviation rules	0	0	0	0	0

1d. The ineffective protection against safety, security and privacy risks related to RPAS operations is a result of:

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No opinion
New threats arising from RPAS operations that cannot be easily prevented by regulations	0	6	(Q)	6	0
The absence of regulations which properly and sufficiently cover RPAS activities and related threats	0	Ð	0	Ð	0
The difficulty to actually implement and enforce current regulations	6	6	(0)	0	0

1e. Inadequate insurance regime is a result of:

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No opinion
The current rules were conceived for manned aircraft		0	0	0	0
The lack of harmonised operational rules	0	0	(0)	Ø	Ø
There is not sufficient evidence to calculate the risk and hence the cost of insurance	0	•	Ô	•	0

First we have to do research whether common rules are a solution, secondly we can make a decision

@1.c.1 Lower airspace in the beginning. Higher 'EU' airspace later.

@1.c.5 There is enough information to start legislation.

## E. Identification of the policy objectives

1. What should be the main EU policy objectives in relation to RPAS?

EUSurve	All public surveys	Strongly disagree	Login Disagree	About   8	u <b>Strongl</b> Down	opinion
	RPAS should be promoted at the EU level because they are a promising source for jobs and growth and will offer new services to citizens and businesses*	0	0	(0)	0	9
	Citizens should be protected from risks and concerns related to safety, security or privacy of RPAS*	9	0	(0)	0	0

1a. Please elaborate on your answers to the above statements

Good regulations that allow business is essential,	but development of industry sh	ould be left to
the market.		

## F. Policy options and measures

In this section, you are invited to indicate which policy options offer the greatest potential to achieve the policy objectives. There are currently four main policy options under consideration:

- 1. The first policy option is the 'no-action' option as the basic scenario to compare the impact of the other options. No new measures at the European level would be envisaged. Also the security, privacy and liability dimensions would remain untouched. This means that the RPAS market below 150 kg operating mass would be developed on basis of the national safety rules and other existing European and national rules in the other areas. The existing EU rules for aircraft above 150 kg operating mass would be applied to RPAS above 150 kg without any modification. At the same, the regulatory and standardisation effort would continue at the international level through ICAO and JARUS.
- 2. The second policy option would adapt the current EU safety rules for unmanned aircraft above 150 kg operating mass, i.e. where the EU has competence. Hence, the European market would be developed through new European rules for RPAS above 150 kg and through national rules for RPAS below 150 kg operating mass. EASA would liaise with national authorities to ensure coherence between the two market segments, but no harmonisation of rules could be enforced for the light RPAS. The division of competences between the EU and MS regarding enforcement and monitoring of the safety rules would remain unchanged. The other dimensions like security, privacy and liability dimensions would remain under the current framework, without new rules being added.
- 3. The third policy option would entail an amendment of the safety legislation to establish a level playing with common rules for all RPAS, regardless of weight. The rules would be based on a risk classification scheme to identify the actual risks associated with particular RPAS operations. The idea would be to translate the notion of risk-proportionality into the rules, where operating mass would be one of the parameters complemented by a range of other criteria. The European rules would be implemented at the local level. EASA would get an extended certification competence to allow the development of European common requirements and Member States would remain to some extent responsible for certification, especially of lighter categories of RPAS. The rules would need to be conceived in such a way that they would facilitate the application of legislation in other areas (privacy, security), where competencies would be unchanged. Existing organisations, like the data protection authorities, would remain responsible for overseeing RPAS operations.
- 4. The fourth policy option builds on option three, but would also harmonize the certification process. EASA would become competent to manage the certification process of all types of RPAS on the basis of the common rules. Member States would remain responsible only for issuing operating licences. The common rules would also be conceived in such a way as to facilitate achieving high security and privacy levels, with potential centralisation of enforcement at the EU level.

1. To what extent do you agree with the following options to address the problems affecting the EU RPAS market?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No opinion
Option 1: No additional action is needed at the EU level at this moment of time	0	0	0	6	0
Option 2: EU should regulate RPAS where it has already competences (i.e. above 150 kg) and leave smaller RPAS for Member State legislation	0	0	•	0	ō
Option 3: EU should amend the safety legislation to cover all RPAS regardless of weight, but proportional to the risk associated with the specific RPAS operations. The implementation of the common rules would mostly remain at the Member State level	0	0	6	0	٥
Option 4: EU should amend the safety legislation to cover all RPAS regardless of weight, and EASA would manage the certification of RPAS, not the national authorities	0	0	9	8	ø

<sup>1</sup>a. Please elaborate on your replies and/or suggest any additional options to be considered (including proposals for different packaging of measures in the options)

EUSurve	The Nethartalisds.ineqvise a good impact assessment on the effects of options 2-4. After that a ydecision can be made on basis of subsidiarity.	Login   About	Support	Download	Documentation

2. Please indicate which measures should be taken in order to better support the development of the RPAS market and address the related concerns?

2a. Rulemaking and division of competencies

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No opinion
The market is still not mature enough and should not be regulated yet	<b>6</b>	Ö	•	•	6
The rules should be developed at international level (i.e. by ICAO) and not by the EU	0	0	0	6	o
EU rules should reflect international developments and standards	0	0	0	0	0
Before any regulation is proposed there is a need for validation of technologies and development of recognised standards	0	0	Ó	6	0
Current EASA safety rules sufficiently cover larger RPAS (above 150kg) and do not need to be changed	0	0	0	0	0
EU should only propose safety rules for heavy RPAS (above 150kg), while small RPAS should remain under a national competence	6	0	0	<b>©</b>	٥
Safety rules should be harmonized at the EU level, but need to be implemented by national authorities	Ø	<b></b>	0	0	(6)
EASA should become the central institution for certification and implementation	0	0	6	0	٥
Too detailed rules should not be proposed as they would suffocate the newly emerging industry	0	9	10	9	0
Certification and licencing of lighter RPAS operations is best performed at local level	0	Ö	0	0	(0)
Companies should have the possibility to choose the certificating authority which may be European or national	0	0	0	6	(0)
All types of RPAS, regardless of weight, should require airworthiness certification, operator certification and (remote) pilot licensing	Ø	•	0	0	0
Certificates and licenses delivered somewhere in the EU should be recognised throughout the EU	0	0	0	6	Ō

2b. Mitigation of safety risks

· All public surveys	Strongly disagree	Login Disagree	About Agree	S <b>டிர்ச்பாதிy</b> Dowr agree	opinion
RPAS should only be allowed to fly when separated from manned air traffic (i.e. in segregated airspace)	0	( <b>O</b> )	0	0	0
The risk of an operation depends besides the weight also on the speed of the aircraft	0	0	0	0	Ø
The risk of an operation depends besides the weight of the aircraft also on the reliability of the system	0	6	٥	0	0
The risk of an operation depends besides the weight of the aircraft also on the place where operations take place	0	0	0	0	6
The risk of an operation depends besides the weight of the aircraft also on the type of operation	0	6	0	·Ø	0
The risk of an operation depends besides the weight of the aircraft also on the quality of the RPAS operator	0	0	0	ó	0
The focus of safety rules, at least for lighter RPAS below 150 kg, should lie upon the operator and to a lesser extent the aircraft	0	0	ō	٥	0
A strong safety management system of the operator should be introduced as the most effective tool to guarantee safety	3	0	ō	٥	Ø
RPAS operations should be authorised at a local level, taking into account local circumstances.	0	0	ō	0	0
The level of regulatory control of RPAS vehicles and operations should be proportionate to risk	0	0	0	0	0
EASA should develop a common risk classification scheme	0	0	0	0	0

## 2c. Mitigation of security risks

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No opinion
Security can be effectively enforced under the current rules	0	0	0	9	0
Eliminating gaps in the safety regulation will also allow better control of security risks and no additional security specific changes would be needed	0	0	<b>©</b>	0	0
EASA should integrate security considerations in its rules on RPAS	0	0	0	Ð	Ö

## 2d. Mitigation of privacy risks

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No opinion
The experience with Google Street View demonstrates that the existing data protection legislation should sufficiently protect data, derived from RPAS operations	6	Ð	o	0	ච
New specific measures are necessary to ensure privacy protection in the case of commercial use of RPAS	0	6	o	Ø	0
New specific measures are necessary to ensure privacy protection in the case of use of RPAS by police or security forces	6	0	0	Ø	0
Data protection legislation needs to be strengthened at the EU level if civil use of RPAS is allowed	6	න	0	0	0
National data protection authorities should identify privacy threats related to the applications of RPAS and develop adequate protection measures where necessary	<b>©</b>	0	0	6	o
National civil aviation authorities should share information with data protection authorities in order to ensure privacy protection	0	Ð	Ó	0	0
The ability to identify an operator of an RPAS is a key aspect of ensuring privacy protection	0	0	Ø.	0	0

2e. Liability and insurance

EUSurve	All public surveys Y	Strongly disagree	Login Disagree	About   Agree	Stoppigly Dow agree	opinion
	RPAS operations should be treated as other aviation as regards liability and insurance	Ð	0	( <b>©</b> )	6	0
	Further work is needed to gather evidence on risks from RPAS in order to inform premium setting	0	(8)	Ó	0	(0)

2f. Would you like to comment or add any other measure that could improve the current regulatory system for RPAS?

@2a all, 2c.3, 2d.4 The Netherlands require a good impact assessment on the effects of options 2-4. After that a decision can be made on basis of subsidiarity.

@2b.1 In a phased approach, it will be an option in the future to fly in the manned air space, but only on strict rules.

@2b.8 A sms should be introduced, but should be related to the complexity of the operation. So it will be more a 'light" than a "strong" sms. Competence based training of the operator and the pilot will be as important as a sms.

G. Impacts of policy options

The selection of a preferred option should take into account the economic, social and environmental impacts. This section should help in identifying what are the main benefits and shortcomings of the four policy options

1. How do you assess the possible impacts of the first policy option (no new actions)?

	No impact	Negative impact	Mixed impact	Positive impact	No opinion
Compliance and administrative costs for EU businesses	0	0	0	Ð	0
Compliance and administrative costs for national administrations	0	•	0	0	(O)
Compliance and administrative costs for EASA	6	<b>3</b>	6	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	6
RPAS market growth	0	0	9	9	9
Competitiveness of the EU RPAS operators globally	0	0	•	0	0
Competitiveness of the EU RPAS manufacturers globally	0	0	0	0	0
Innovation in the RPAS sector	0	0	0	0	٥
Security of the EU airspace	8	0	0	<b>(</b> 1)	9
Safety in the EU airspace	0	9	6	0	0
Safety of citizens on the ground	0	0	0	0	Ō
Privacy protection	6	0	0	<b>.</b>	0
Citizens' trust in RPAS operations	<b></b>	6	0	0	0
Natural environment	0	0	0	0	0

2. How do you assess the possible impacts of the second policy option (adopting EU safety rules above 150 kg)?

Mixel | About | Support | Downsted | Documentation All public surveys No Negative EUSurvey opinion impact impact impact impact Compliance and administrative costs for EU 0 0 (2) 0 0 Compliance and administrative costs for national 3 0 0 0 0 administrations Compliance and administrative costs for EASA 0 (8) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 RPAS market growth 0 0 0 0 Competitiveness of the EU RPAS operators globally 0 0 0 0 Competitiveness of the EU RPAS manufacturers 0 0 0 0 globally Innovation in the RPAS sector 0 0 0 Security of the EU airspace 0 3 0 0 0 Safety in the EU airspace 0 0 0 o. Safety of citizens on the ground 0 8 (6) Privacy protection 0 0 8 0 0 Citizens' trust in RPAS operations 0 0 0 Natural environment (6) 6

3. How do you assess the possible impacts of the third policy option (adopting EU safety rules for all RPAS)?

	No impact	Negative impact	Mixed impact	Positive impact	No opinion
Compliance and administrative costs for EU pusinesses	0	6	6	0	٥
Compliance and administrative costs for national administrations	9	ð	0	6	٥
compliance and administrative costs for EASA	0	0	ð	0	0
mployment	Ø	0	<u></u>	0	8
RPAS market growth	9	0		0	0
ompetitiveness of the EU RPAS operators globally	<b></b>	0	8	0	10
ompetitiveness of the EU RPAS manufacturers lobally	Ð	6	0	0	6
nnovation in the RPAS sector	0	0	0	0	0
ecurity of the EU airspace	6	6	0	0	0
afety in the EU airspace	0	•	<b>6</b>	0	0
afety of citizens on the ground	<b>©</b>	0	0	0	©
rivacy protection	0	6	9	0	0
itizens' trust in RPAS operations	0	0	0	0	0
latural environment	6	0	6	<b>6</b>	o

<sup>4.</sup> How do you assess the possible impacts of the fourth policy option (adopting EU safety rules for all RPAS, giving new certification competences to EASA and central oversight)?

EUSurve	All public surveys	No impact	Negative impact	Miggig Abou	t   Signer   Down	nNed Documentation opinion
	Compliance and administrative costs for EU businesses	Ð	0	0	0	Ö
	Compliance and administrative costs for national administrations	0	•	8	0	٥
	Compliance and administrative costs for EASA	Ð	0	0	0	(6)
	Employment	0	6	ð	©	•
	RPAS market growth	9	0	0	0	<b>(</b> 0)
	Competitiveness of the EU RPAS operators globally	0	6	0	0	<b>©</b>
	Competitiveness of the EU RPAS manufacturers globally	0	0	0	6	( <b>Q</b> )
	Innovation in the RPAS sector	ච	0	0	0	(0)
	Security of the EU airspace	0	6	Ð	0	( <b>9</b> )
	Safety in the EU airspace	0	0	0	Ô	٥
1	Safety of citizens on the ground	Ð	0	8	0	<b>(b)</b>
	Privacy protection	6	0	0	Ø	( <u>0</u> )
	Citizens' trust in RPAS operations	0	0	6	8	6
	Natural environment	8	0	6	Ø .	Ó

<ol><li>Please describe in more details any of</li></ol>	the identified	impacts and/or	indicate any o	other impacts of	the policy	options or	their
measures.							

Please provide your assessment of these impacts.

The Netherlands agree that the aspects mentioned in the questions are relevant in deciding the best way forward. However we want to form an opion on that question on a solid impact assessment, and not on opinions that are not scientificly based.

#### H. Other questions

1. Are there any other issues you would like to highlight in relation to this initiative?

The Netherlands agree that the aspects mentioned in the questions regarding future EUregulations are relevant in deciding the best way forward. However we want to form an opinion on that question on a solid impact assessment, and not on opinions that are not scientificly based.

2. Please give reference to any studies or documents that you think are of relevance for this consultation, with links for online download where possible

A lot of information is available at ICAO and JARUS. They are not mentioned here, because this information is known by the Commission.

3. You may also upload any document relevant for this consultation

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User guide (pdf) | Support

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