全国低空经济领域行业发展动态月报（2026 年 8 月）

2026 年 8 月 August 2026

全国低空经济行业发展动态月报

Monthly Report on National Low-Altitude Economy Industry Development Trends

一、立法方面 | I. Legislative Developments

（一）2026 年 8 月 15 日，《中华人民共和国生态环境法典》正式施行

The Ecological and Environmental Code of the People's Republic of China officially took effect on 15 August 2026

8 月 15 日，我国第二部以“法典”命名的法律——《中华人民共和国生态环境法典》正式施行。法典由十四届全国人大四次会议于 2026 年 3 月 12 日通过，国家主席习近平签署第 70 号主席令予以公布，共 5 编 1242 条，依次为总则、污染防治、生态保护、绿色低碳发展、法律责任和附则。法典施行后，环境保护法、环境影响评价法、大气污染防治法等 10 部法律同时废止，国务院对 12 部行政法规的部分条款予以修改、废止 3 部行政法规，最高人民法院发布首个配套司法解释解决新旧法律衔接适用问题。法典施行当日即成为低空领域新型生态违法案件的裁判背景，温州永嘉法院于 8 月 17 日审理的无人机“坠箭”非法狩猎案即为其施行后当地首例新型生态违法判决。

On 15 August, the Ecological and Environmental Code of the People's Republic of China — the second law in China to be named a "code" — officially took effect. Adopted by the Fourth Session of the Fourteenth National People's Congress on 12 March 2026 and promulgated by Presidential Order No. 70 signed by President Xi Jinping, the Code comprises five parts and 1,242 articles covering general provisions, pollution prevention and control, ecological conservation, green and low-carbon development, legal liability and supplementary provisions. Upon its entry into force, ten laws including the Environmental Protection Law, the Environmental Impact Assessment Law and the Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law were repealed; the State Council amended provisions of 12 administrative regulations and repealed three; and the Supreme People's Court issued its first supporting judicial interpretation to address the transition between old and new law. The Code immediately formed the adjudicative backdrop for new types of ecological violations in the low-altitude field: on 17 August, the Yongjia People's Court in Wenzhou rendered the first local judgment on drone "falling arrow" illegal hunting after the Code took effect.

（二）2026 年 8 月 11 日，中国民用航空局就《民用航空空中交通管理规则（征求意见稿）》公开征求意见，无人驾驶航空器首次在空管规章中单独设章

On 11 August 2026, the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) released the Air Traffic Management Rules of Civil Aviation (Draft for Comment) for public consultation, in which unmanned aircraft are given a dedicated chapter in air traffic management regulation for the first time

8 月 11 日，中国民用航空局发布通知，根据国内民航空管发展实际修订形成《民用航空空中交通管理规则（征求意见稿）》，向社会公开征求意见，意见反馈截止时间为 2026 年 9 月 11 日。本次修订中，无人驾驶航空器首次在空管规章体系内单独设章，被纳入受控空域的规则体系，改变了以往无人机多以指南、通告、试点方案形式存在的局面，意味着无人机管理从"运营指南"升级为责任规章，对其接入受控空域提出了接近有人机的合规要求。

On 11 August, the CAAC issued a notice releasing the revised Air Traffic Management Rules of Civil Aviation (Draft for Comment) for public consultation, with the comment period closing on 11 September 2026. For the first time, unmanned aircraft are accorded a dedicated chapter within the air traffic management regulatory framework and brought into the regulated airspace rule system. This marks a shift from the previous reliance on guidelines, circulars and pilot programmes, upgrading drone governance from "operational guidance" to binding rules and imposing compliance requirements on controlled-airspace access that approximate those applied to manned aircraft.

（三）2026 年 8 月 21 日，民航局公安局就《民用航空安全背景审查管理规定（征求意见稿）》公开征求意见，首次将无人机操控员纳入民航统一安全背景审查体系

On 21 August 2026, the Public Security Bureau of the CAAC released the Provisions on the Administration of Civil Aviation Security Background Checks (Draft for Comment), bringing drone operators into the unified civil aviation security background check system for the first time

8 月 21 日，民航局公安局发布通知，对《民用航空安全背景审查规定》（民航发〔2023〕13 号）进行修订，形成《民用航空安全背景审查管理规定（征求意见稿）》，意见反馈截止至 2026 年 9 月 4 日。征求意见稿第五条、第七条明确，将"在取得民用无人驾驶航空器运营合格证的单位从事飞行活动的操控员执照持有人"以及"民用无人驾驶航空器操控员执照申请人"纳入背景审查范围；第九条规定了遵守宪法、无犯罪记录、无涉恐涉毒违法行为、近 12 个月内未受过行政拘留处罚、未参加国家禁止的组织及其活动等五项审查标准；第十条、第十三条确立"谁运营、谁负责，谁用人、谁负责"原则，由民航生产经营单位和培训机构承担背景审查与持续背景评估的主体责任；第三十九条要求执照管理单位在颁发、换发执照前审核背景审查结论。

On 21 August, the Public Security Bureau of the CAAC issued a notice revising the Provisions on Civil Aviation Security Background Checks (CAAC Document No. 13 of 2023) and releasing the resulting draft for public comment until 4 September 2026. Articles 5 and 7 extend background checks to holders of drone operator licences who fly for holders of unmanned aircraft operating certificates and to applicants for such licences. Article 9 sets out five criteria, including compliance with the Constitution, no criminal record, no terrorism- or drug-related violations, no administrative detention within the preceding 12 months, and no membership in prohibited organisations. Articles 10 and 13 establish the principle that "whoever operates is responsible and whoever employs is responsible", placing primary responsibility for background checks and ongoing assessment on civil aviation production and business entities and on training organisations. Article 39 requires licensing authorities to review background check conclusions before issuing or renewing licences.

（四）2026 年 8 月下旬，民航局空管办全面修订形成《民用航空空中交通安全管理规定（征求意见稿）》，共 8 章 48 条

In late August 2026, the CAAC Air Traffic Management Office completed a comprehensive revision producing the Provisions on the Administration of Civil Aviation Air Traffic Safety (Draft for Comment), comprising eight chapters and 48 articles

8 月下旬，民航局空管办对《民用航空空中交通管理运行单位安全管理规则》进行全面修订，形成《民用航空空中交通安全管理规定（征求意见稿）》。文件包含总则、机构和人员、民航空管安全管理、安全生产教育和培训、安全信息和文档的管理、监督检查、法律责任、附则共 8 章 48 条，适用于从事民用航空空中交通管制服务、航空情报服务、通信导航监视服务、航空气象服务、告警和搜救服务的单位；从事规定服务的通用机场和飞行服务站可根据实际情况参照执行。意见反馈截止日期为 2026 年 9 月 27 日。

In late August, the CAAC Air Traffic Management Office conducted a comprehensive revision of the Rules on Safety Management of Civil Aviation Air Traffic Management Operating Units, producing the Provisions on the Administration of Civil Aviation Air Traffic Safety (Draft for Comment). The document comprises eight chapters and 48 articles covering general provisions, organisations and personnel, air traffic safety management, work safety education and training, safety information and document management, supervision and inspection, legal liability, and supplementary provisions. It applies to entities providing air traffic control, aeronautical information, communications, navigation and surveillance, aeronautical meteorology, and alerting and search and rescue services; general aviation airports and flight service stations providing such services may apply it by reference. The comment period closes on 27 September 2026.

（五）2026 年 8 月，《广东省低空经济发展条例（草案送审稿）》公开征求意见，反馈截止 9 月 11 日

In August 2026, the Low-Altitude Economy Development Regulations of Guangdong Province (Draft for Review) were released for public comment, with feedback due by 11 September

8 月，广东省司法厅就《广东省低空经济发展条例（草案送审稿）》及起草说明公开征求意见，截止时间 2026 年 9 月 11 日。草案送审稿共八章，依次为总则、安全管理、基础设施、飞行服务、产业发展、场景应用、法律责任、附则，依据《中华人民共和国民用航空法》《无人驾驶航空器飞行管理暂行条例》等法律、行政法规制定。草案明确省人民政府发展改革部门牵头组织全省低空经济发展工作，并分别规定工业和信息化、公安、应急管理、市场监督管理等部门的职责分工；确立安全为要、因地制宜、创新发展、统筹融合的基本原则，将低空经济发展和安全工作纳入各级人民政府统筹领导。

In August, the Department of Justice of Guangdong Province released the Low-Altitude Economy Development Regulations of Guangdong Province (Draft for Review) together with its explanatory notes for public comment until 11 September 2026. The draft comprises eight chapters: general provisions, safety management, infrastructure, flight services, industry development, application scenarios, legal liability, and supplementary provisions. It is formulated on the basis of the Civil Aviation Law and the Interim Regulations on the Flight Management of Unmanned Aircraft. The draft designates the provincial development and reform department as the lead body for low-altitude economy development, sets out the respective responsibilities of the industry and information technology, public security, emergency management and market regulation departments, and establishes the principles of safety first, local adaptation, innovation-driven development and integrated coordination, placing low-altitude economy development and safety under the overall leadership of people's governments at all levels.

（六）2026 年 8 月 18 日，浙江省公安厅就《浙江省无人驾驶航空器公共安全管理暂行办法（征求意见稿）》公开征求意见

On 18 August 2026, the Department of Public Security of Zhejiang Province released the Interim Measures of Zhejiang Province on the Public Security Administration of Unmanned Aircraft (Draft for Comment)

8 月 18 日，浙江省公安厅发布公告，为加强和规范无人驾驶航空器公共安全管理、保障全省低空经济产业高质量发展，省公安厅、省司法厅起草形成《浙江省无人驾驶航空器公共安全管理暂行办法（征求意见稿）》，向社会公开征求意见，公开征求意见时间截止 2026 年 9 月 17 日。这是省级层面以公安公共安全管理为切入点、为低空经济发展提供制度保障的重要立法动向。

On 18 August, the Department of Public Security of Zhejiang Province issued an announcement releasing the Interim Measures of Zhejiang Province on the Public Security Administration of Unmanned Aircraft (Draft for Comment), jointly prepared with the provincial Department of Justice, for public consultation until 17 September 2026. The stated purpose is to strengthen and standardise the public security administration of unmanned aircraft and to safeguard the high-quality development of the province's low-altitude economy. It represents a notable provincial legislative development that uses public security administration as the entry point for providing institutional support to the low-altitude economy.

（七）2026 年 8 月，海南省人大常委会就《海南自由贸易港低空经济促进条例（草案）》征求意见，并赴三亚开展立法调研

In August 2026, the Standing Committee of the Hainan Provincial People's Congress solicited opinions on the Regulations of the Hainan Free Trade Port on Promoting the Low-Altitude Economy (Draft) and conducted legislative research in Sanya

8 月，海南省人大常委会就《海南自由贸易港低空经济促进条例（草案）》广泛征求社会各界意见和建议，征求意见截止时间为 2026 年 8 月 21 日。草案共七章四十五条，明确低空经济是指依托低空航空活动带动相关产业创新和场景应用形成的综合性经济形态，建立“省级统筹、市县落实、部门协同”工作机制；基础设施方面按“省级统筹、分级实施、循序渐进、集成集约”原则分类建设起降设施、完善通信导航监视气象配套、构建全省低空数据底座并统筹建设低空智能网联系统；产业发展方面依托自贸港零关税、保税政策，发展低空设备保税租赁、跨关区展示等新业态。8 月 18 日至 19 日，省人大法制委、常委会法工委调研组赴三亚就两部法规草案开展立法调研，听取发展改革、交通运输、应急管理、民航监管等部门意见，并实地考察低空文旅应用场景。

In August, the Standing Committee of the Hainan Provincial People's Congress solicited comments from all sectors on the Regulations of the Hainan Free Trade Port on Promoting the Low-Altitude Economy (Draft), with the consultation period closing on 21 August 2026. The draft comprises seven chapters and 45 articles. It defines the low-altitude economy as a comprehensive economic form driven by low-altitude aviation activities that stimulates industrial innovation and application scenarios, and establishes a working mechanism of "provincial-level coordination, city and county implementation, and inter-departmental collaboration". On infrastructure, it adopts the principles of provincial coordination, tiered implementation, gradual progress and intensive integration, providing for categorised construction of take-off and landing facilities, complete communication, navigation, surveillance and meteorological support, a province-wide low-altitude data foundation and a coordinated low-altitude intelligent connected system. On industry, it leverages the free trade port's zero-tariff and bonded policies to develop new business forms such as bonded leasing of low-

altitude equipment and cross-customs-zone exhibitions. From 18 to 19 August, a research team from the provincial people's congress conducted legislative research in Sanya on two draft regulations, hearing from development and reform, transport, emergency management and civil aviation supervision authorities and inspecting low-altitude tourism application scenarios on site.

（八）2026 年 8 月 17 日，宁波市奉化区就《奉化区农用无人机安全监管实施细则（试行）（征求意见稿）》公开征求意见

On 17 August 2026, Fenghua District of Ningbo released the Implementing Rules of Fenghua District on the Safety Supervision of Agricultural Drones (Trial) (Draft for Comment)

8 月 17 日，宁波市奉化区农业农村局发布公告，依据《无人驾驶航空器飞行管理暂行条例》《中华人民共和国民用航空法》《中华人民共和国治安管理处罚法》《农业机械安全监督管理条例》《宁波市低空经济高质量发展实施方案（2025—2027 年）》等文件，牵头起草《奉化区农用无人机安全监管实施细则（试行）（征求意见稿）》，征求意见时间为 2026 年 8 月 17 日至 8 月 25 日。细则适用于奉化区行政区域内从事农用无人机作业、培训、销售、管理等活动的单位和个人，确立“属地管理、部门协同、源头管控、预防为主”的监管原则，是基层细化农用无人机安全监管、消除监管盲区的代表性立法探索。

On 17 August, the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau of Fenghua District, Ningbo, issued an announcement releasing the Implementing Rules of Fenghua District on the Safety Supervision of Agricultural Drones (Trial) (Draft for Comment), prepared on the basis of the Interim Regulations on the Flight Management of Unmanned Aircraft, the Civil Aviation Law, the Public Security Administration Punishments Law, the Regulations on Safety Supervision and Administration of Agricultural Machinery and the Implementation Plan of Ningbo for High-Quality Development of the Low-Altitude Economy (2025–2027). The consultation period ran from 17 to 25 August 2026. The rules apply to entities and individuals engaged in agricultural drone operations, training, sales and management within Fenghua District and establish the supervision principles of territorial management, inter-departmental coordination, source control and prevention first, representing a representative grassroots legislative effort to close regulatory gaps in agricultural drone safety supervision.

二、政策方面 | II. Policy Developments

（一）国家层面政策部署

（1） Policy Deployment at the National Level

1、8 月 7 日，中国民航局、国家发展改革委、交通运输部联合印发《民用航空发展“十五五”规划》

On 7 August, the CAAC, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Transport jointly issued the "15th Five-Year Plan" for Civil Aviation Development

8 月 7 日，中国民航局、国家发展改革委、交通运输部联合印发《民用航空发展“十五五”规划》。规划明确到 2030 年民航行业安全水平、服务能力、基础设施率先迈向国际一流，提出全力推进六大体系建设，其中在“全力构建自主可控的创新支撑体系”中明确推动低空民用航空安全发展。民航局同日发布的“一图读懂”列出七大工程，其中“低空民航能力提升工程”位列第四，是七项工程中唯一以低空冠名的一项。这意味着低空经济首次进入民航五年规划的工程序列，为后续进入年度建设计划、对接民航发展基金与地方专项债提供了抓手。

On 7 August, the CAAC, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Transport jointly issued the "15th Five-Year Plan" for Civil Aviation Development. The Plan sets the goal that by 2030 civil aviation safety, service capacity and infrastructure will be among the first to reach world-class standards, and calls for the full advancement of six major systems, including — under the "self-controllable innovation support system" — promoting the safe development of low-altitude civil aviation. In an explanatory graphic released the same day, the CAAC listed seven major projects, with the "Low-Altitude Civil Aviation Capability Enhancement Project" ranked fourth and the only one named after the low-altitude sector. This marks the first time the low-altitude economy has entered the project sequence of a civil aviation five-year plan, providing a handle for subsequent inclusion in annual construction plans and for accessing the civil aviation development fund and local special-purpose bonds.

2、8 月 5 日，国务院国资委将低空经济纳入中央企业产业焕新行动

On 5 August, the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission (SASAC) incorporated the low-altitude economy into the industrial revitalisation initiative of central state-owned enterprises

据 2026 年 8 月 5 日《经济日报》报道，在 2026 年中央企业低空经济产业发展专题推进会上，国务院国资委将低空经济纳入中央企业产业焕新行动，要求国资央企加强关键核心技术攻关、进一步开放应用场景，联合产业链上下游共同培育低空消费新业态。截至 2025 年底，我国低空经济全产业链市场规模达 1.5 万亿元，全行业注册无人机 328.7 万架，但低空飞行器核心部件整体国产化率不足 30%，高性能航空电机与电控系统等关键环节对外依存度在 70%以上，产业链韧性成为下一阶段政策发力重点。

According to Economic Daily on 5 August 2026, at the 2026 Special Conference of Central State-Owned Enterprises on Low-Altitude Economy Industry Development, SASAC incorporated the low-altitude economy into the industrial revitalisation initiative of central state-owned enterprises, requiring them to strengthen research on core technologies, further open

application scenarios and work with upstream and downstream players to cultivate new low-altitude consumption business forms. By the end of 2025, China's low-altitude economy had reached an entire-industry-chain market scale of RMB 1.5 trillion with 3.287 million registered drones, yet the overall domestic content of core components of low-altitude aircraft remained below 30 per cent, with external dependence exceeding 70 per cent for key elements such as high-performance aviation motors and electronic control systems, making supply chain resilience the focus of the next policy phase.

3、8 月 5 日，商务部发布 2026 年第 34 号公告，加强无人机相关两用物项对美国出口管制

On 5 August, the Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 34 of 2026, tightening export controls on dual-use items related to unmanned aircraft for export to the United States

8 月 5 日，商务部发布公告 2026 年第 34 号，根据《中华人民共和国出口管制法》和《中华人民共和国两用物项出口管制条例》等法律法规，为维护国家安全和利益、履行防扩散等国际义务，决定加强无人机相关两用物项对美国出口管制：对列入《中华人民共和国两用物项出口管制清单》的无人机及其关键零部件、相关技术对美国出口，逐案从严审核，不适用许可便利措施。公告自公布之日起正式实施。同日商务部还发布两项反制清单决定，对应用 DNA 科学公司等 6 家美国实体及美国合规性测试公司采取反制措施。该公告对从事无人机整机、核心零部件及相关技术对美出口的境内经营者产生直接合规影响。

On 5 August, the Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 34 of 2026. Pursuant to the Export Control Law and the Regulations on the Export Control of Dual-Use Items, and in order to safeguard national security and interests and fulfil international non-proliferation obligations, the Ministry decided to tighten export controls on dual-use items related to unmanned aircraft destined for the United States: exports to the United States of unmanned aircraft and their key components and related technologies listed in the Dual-Use Items Export Control List will be subject to strict case-by-case review and will not benefit from licensing facilitation measures. The announcement took effect on the date of publication. On the same day, the Ministry also issued two countermeasure decisions listing six US entities, including Applied DNA Sciences, Inc., and Compliance Testing LLC. The announcement has direct compliance implications for domestic operators exporting complete unmanned aircraft, core components and related technologies to the United States.

4、8 月 11 日，五部门联合印发《综合交通运输标准化发展“十五五”规划》，前瞻布局低空民用航空陆空协同标准体系

On 11 August, five departments jointly issued the "15th Five-Year Plan" for the Standardisation of Comprehensive Transport, forward-looking in laying out a land-air coordination standards system for low-altitude civil aviation

8 月 11 日，交通运输部会同市场监管总局、国家铁路局、中国民航局和国家邮政局联合印发的《综合交通运输标准化发展“十五五”规划》（交科技发〔2026〕89 号，2026 年 7 月 20 日印发）正式公布。规划部署 6 个方面 23 项重点任务，设置 7 个专栏，明确前瞻布局低空民用航空陆空协同标准体系，引领低空民用航空陆空协同、联程联运发展。专栏中写入航空应急救援标准、低空交通物流作业服务规范、陆空协同交通运输基础设施设计要求、公路及港口等交通设施无人机巡检作业技术规范、无人机交通流量调查与公路网运行监测及执法巡查标准、低空飞行器内噪声测试评价标准等一批低空经济相关标准。规划提出到 2030 年基本建立满足交通运输高质量发展要求的标准体系，新兴领域标准响应周期不超过 12 个月。

On 11 August, the "15th Five-Year Plan" for the Standardisation of Comprehensive Transport (Document No. 89 of 2026 of the Ministry of Transport, issued on 20 July 2026), jointly issued by the Ministry of Transport, the State Administration for Market Regulation, the National Railway Administration, the CAAC and the State Post Bureau, was officially published. The Plan sets out 23 key tasks across six areas and establishes seven special columns, explicitly providing for the forward-looking development of a land-air coordination standards system for low-altitude civil aviation so as to lead the development of land-air coordination and intermodal transport. The columns include aviation emergency rescue standards, service specifications for low-altitude transport and logistics operations, design requirements for land-air coordinated transport infrastructure, technical specifications for drone inspection operations at highways, ports and other transport facilities, standards for drone traffic flow surveys, road network operation monitoring and law enforcement patrols, and test and evaluation standards for interior noise of low-altitude aircraft. The Plan targets the basic establishment by 2030 of a standards system meeting the requirements of high-quality transport development, with a response cycle of no more than 12 months for standards in emerging fields.

5、8 月，市场监管总局（国家标准委）发布《民用轻小型旋翼无人机降落伞系统通用要求》等低空经济领域国家标准

In August, the State Administration for Market Regulation (Standardization Administration) issued national standards for the low-altitude economy including General Requirements for Parachute Systems of Civil Light and Small Rotorcraft Unmanned Aircraft

8 月，市场监管总局（国家标准委）发布并解读多项低空经济领域国家标准。其中 GB/T 47581—2026《民用轻小型旋翼无人机降落伞系统通用要求》规定了降落伞系统的要求以及降落伞组件、伞舱组件、弹伞装置、激活装置、接口等要求，将系统划分为降落伞、伞舱、弹伞、激活四大组件，要求具备防误启动能力并支持被动指令开伞或主动自主开伞，规定最低开伞高度、弹射载荷、最大开伞载荷，明确稳降速度条件下无人机动能一般不大

于 290 焦耳，适用于民用轻小型旋翼无人机应急降落伞系统的论证与研制。GB/T 47818—2026《民用轻小型多旋翼无人机机巢系统试验方法》适用于最大起飞质量不大于 25kg 的民用多旋翼无人机机巢系统试验，将试验项目划分为物理特性检验、功能试验、性能试验、环境适应性试验、电磁兼容性试验和安全性试验六大类别共 37 项具体试验项目。两项标准分别填补了无人机降落伞系统与机巢系统试验方法国家标准空白。

In August, the State Administration for Market Regulation (Standardization Administration) issued and published explanatory materials for several national standards in the low-altitude economy field. GB/T 47581-2026, General Requirements for Parachute Systems of Civil Light and Small Rotorcraft Unmanned Aircraft, specifies requirements for parachute systems and for the parachute assembly, parachute bay assembly, ejection device, activation device and interfaces. It divides the system into four major components, requires anti-inadvertent-activation capability and support for either passive command deployment or active autonomous deployment, sets minimum deployment altitude, ejection load and maximum deployment load, and provides that the kinetic energy of the unmanned aircraft under steady descent conditions should generally not exceed 290 joules. It applies to the demonstration and development of emergency parachute systems for civil light and small rotorcraft unmanned aircraft. GB/T 47818-2026, Test Methods for Nest Systems of Civil Light and Small Multi-Rotor Unmanned Aircraft, applies to nest systems for civil multi-rotor unmanned aircraft with a maximum take-off mass not exceeding 25 kg, and divides testing into six categories comprising 37 specific test items: physical characteristic inspection, functional testing, performance testing, environmental adaptability testing, electromagnetic compatibility testing and safety testing. The two standards respectively fill gaps in national standards for drone parachute systems and for nest system test methods.

（二）地方层面政策部署

(2) Policy Deployment at the Local Level

1、8 月 7 日，上海公布 2026 版微型、轻型、小型无人驾驶航空器适飞空域范围，适飞空域覆盖陆域面积由 46%提升至 57%

On 7 August, Shanghai published the 2026 version of its suitable-flight airspace for micro, light and small unmanned aircraft, raising coverage of the municipality's land area from 46 per cent to 57 per cent

8 月 7 日，上海市人民政府公布《上海市人民政府关于公布微型轻型小型无人驾驶航空器适飞空域范围的通告》（沪府发〔2026〕12 号，2026 年 7 月 29 日印发），2025 年 12 月印发的沪府发〔2025〕14 号通告同时废止。适飞空域范围为《上海市微型轻型小型无人驾驶航空器适飞空域范围（2026 版）》绿色区域的真高 120 米以下空域，可通过国家

无人驾驶航空器一体化综合监管服务平台和上海市低空飞行综合监管服务平台查询。本次优化后的适飞空域覆盖本市陆域面积从 2023 年版的 46%提升至 57%，新增区域主要来自金山区、松江区等区由管制空域调整而来的空域。微、轻、小型无人驾驶航空器在适飞空域内飞行无需向空中交通管理机构提出飞行活动申请。

On 7 August, the Shanghai Municipal People's Government published the Notice on the Publication of the Suitable-Flight Airspace for Micro, Light and Small Unmanned Aircraft (Hu Fu Fa [2026] No. 12, issued on 29 July 2026), repealing the corresponding notice Hu Fu Fa [2025] No. 14 issued in December 2025. The suitable-flight airspace comprises the airspace below a true altitude of 120 metres in the green zones shown on the 2026 version of the map of Shanghai suitable-flight airspace for micro, light and small unmanned aircraft, and can be queried through the national integrated supervision and service platform for unmanned aircraft and the Shanghai low-altitude flight integrated supervision and service platform. Following this optimisation, coverage of the municipality's land area by suitable-flight airspace increased from 46 per cent in the 2023 version to 57 per cent, with the additional areas mainly coming from airspace in Jinshan and Songjiang districts reclassified from controlled airspace. Flights by micro, light and small unmanned aircraft within suitable-flight airspace do not require an application to the air traffic management authority.

2、8 月 26 日，上海印发《上海市战略性新兴产业发展“十五五”规划》等规划，低空经济列入 12 个新兴支柱产业细分赛道

On 26 August, Shanghai issued the "15th Five-Year Plan" for the Development of Strategic Emerging Industries, listing the low-altitude economy among 12 emerging pillar industry sub-tracks

8 月 26 日，上海市人民政府办公厅印发《上海市战略性新兴产业发展“十五五”规划》（沪府办发〔2026〕19 号）。规划提出到 2030 年上海战略性新兴产业增加值达 2.1 万亿元，工业战略性新兴产业总产值占规模以上工业总产值比重达 50%以上，并圈定新型智能终端、区块链、工业软件、智能网联新能源汽车、智能机器人、民用航空、商业航天和卫星互联网、低空经济、船舶海工、新型储能及能源装备、高端科学仪器、先进材料共 12 个新兴支柱产业细分赛道。低空经济方面明确有序开展应用示范场景培育和推广，拓展低空生产作业和公共治理应用，丰富文旅运动等消费业态，逐步释放低空物流潜力，稳慎发展低空交通出行；重点发展先进低空飞行器、低空装备关键部件、低空基础设施三大方向，包括研发大载重长航时新型垂直起降航空器、支持复合翼与倾转旋翼等新构型、突破高能量密度航空动力电池与高功率密度电机及高可靠飞行控制等核心技术、有序推进低空公共航路划设并加快建设低空智能网联系统。同期上海还印发《上海市加快推进新型工业化构建现代化产业体系“十五五”规划》，提出适时布局低空信息基础设施、构建低空智联网。

On 26 August, the General Office of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government issued the "15th Five-Year Plan" for the Development of Strategic Emerging Industries in Shanghai (Hu Fu Ban Fa [2026] No. 19). The Plan sets the targets that by 2030 Shanghai's value added of strategic emerging industries will reach RMB 2.1 trillion and the output value of industrial strategic emerging industries will account for more than 50 per cent of the total output value of industrial enterprises above the designated size. It identifies 12 emerging pillar industry sub-tracks, including new intelligent terminals, blockchain, industrial software, intelligent connected new energy vehicles, intelligent robots, civil aviation, commercial space and satellite internet, the low-altitude economy, shipbuilding and marine engineering, new energy storage and energy equipment, high-end scientific instruments and advanced materials. For the low-altitude economy, it calls for the orderly cultivation and promotion of application demonstration scenarios, expansion of low-altitude production operations and public governance applications, enrichment of cultural tourism and sports consumption formats, gradual release of low-altitude logistics potential and prudent development of low-altitude mobility. It prioritises advanced low-altitude aircraft, key components of low-altitude equipment and low-altitude infrastructure, including the development of new heavy-payload and long-endurance vertical take-off and landing aircraft, support for new configurations such as compound-wing and tilt-rotor designs, breakthroughs in high-energy-density aviation power batteries, high-power-density motors and highly reliable flight control, orderly planning of low-altitude public air routes and accelerated construction of low-altitude intelligent connected systems. Shanghai also issued the "15th Five-Year Plan" for Accelerating New Industrialisation and Building a Modern Industrial System, which proposes the timely deployment of low-altitude information infrastructure and the construction of a low-altitude intelligent network.

3、8 月 14 日，深圳前海印发《金融赋能低空经济产业高质量发展的十二条措施》，自 9 月 1 日起实施

On 14 August, Qianhai in Shenzhen issued Twelve Measures for Empowering the High-Quality Development of the Low-Altitude Economy Industry through Finance, effective from 1 September

8 月 14 日，深圳市前海深港现代服务业合作区管理局印发《前海深港现代服务业合作区金融赋能低空经济产业高质量发展的十二条措施》（深前海规〔2026〕8 号），自 2026 年 9 月 1 日起实施，有效期至 2028 年 12 月 31 日。措施从构建全生命周期保障体系、赋能强链补链、培育市场主体、鼓励创新应用场景、助力拓展海外市场、打造生态服务体系六个方面推出十二条举措，包括：鼓励保险机构围绕 eVTOL、工业级无人机及关键核心零部件开发推广研发类、财产类、产品类、责任类、人才类保险；设立低空经济产业共保体资金池，对赔付率超 100%的保险机构按超出部分的 50%给予风险损失补偿；对经备案的低

空经济信贷产品不良贷款净损失给予 50%补偿、每家银行每年最高 50 万元；在深圳前海股权交易中心设立“前海低空经济专区”并推出“入板即贷”服务；对承保前海“首次飞行”“首次运营”的保险项目每个奖励 20 万元，对承保前海跨境“首条航线”的项目每个奖励 30 万元；对投保出口信用保险的低空经济企业按实际缴纳保费的 50%补贴、每家企业每年最高 20 万元。

On 14 August, the Authority of the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone issued the Twelve Measures for Empowering the High-Quality Development of the Low-Altitude Economy Industry through Finance in the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone (Shen Qian Hai Gui [2026] No. 8), effective from 1 September 2026 until 31 December 2028. The twelve measures span six areas: building a full life-cycle protection system, empowering supply chain strengthening, cultivating market entities, encouraging innovative application scenarios, supporting overseas market expansion and building an ecosystem service system. They include encouraging insurers to develop and promote research, property, product, liability and talent insurance for eVTOL aircraft, industrial-grade drones and their key core components; establishing a low-altitude economy co-insurance pool under which insurers whose loss ratio exceeds 100 per cent receive compensation equal to 50 per cent of the excess; compensating 50 per cent of net losses on bad loans from registered low-altitude economy credit products, capped at RMB 500,000 per bank per year; establishing a "Qianhai Low-Altitude Economy Zone" on the Shenzhen Qianhai Equity Exchange with "loan upon admission" services; granting RMB 200,000 per project to insurers underwriting Qianhai "first flights" or "first operations" and RMB 300,000 per project for cross-border "first routes" within the Greater Bay Area; and subsidising 50 per cent of premiums actually paid by low-altitude economy enterprises for export credit insurance, capped at RMB 200,000 per enterprise per year.

4、8 月 4 日，西安市人民政府公布微型、轻型、小型无人驾驶航空器适飞空域范围

On 4 August, the Xi'an Municipal People's Government published the suitable-flight airspace for micro, light and small unmanned aircraft

据 8 月 4 日西安市政府网站消息，西安市人民政府于 2026 年 7 月 31 日发布《西安市人民政府关于公布微型、轻型、小型无人驾驶航空器适飞空域范围的通告》，根据《无人驾驶航空器飞行管理暂行条例》有关规定公布西安市微型、轻型、小型无人驾驶航空器适飞空域范围。适飞空域范围为《西安市适飞空域范围图》中绿色区域真高 120 米以下空域，具体可在民用无人驾驶航空器综合管理平台“运行管理—空域信息查询”模块查询。此举与上海同步推进，反映地方政府落实中央空管办新一轮适飞空域优化调整成果、扩大无人机适飞空间的共同取向。

According to information on the Xi'an municipal government website on 4 August, the Xi'an Municipal People's Government issued on 31 July 2026 the Notice on the Publication of the Suitable-Flight Airspace for Micro, Light and Small Unmanned Aircraft, publishing the scope of such airspace pursuant to the Interim Regulations on the Flight Management of Unmanned Aircraft. The suitable-flight airspace comprises airspace below a true altitude of 120 metres in the green zones shown on the Map of Xi'an Suitable-Flight Airspace, and details can be queried through the "Operation Management — Airspace Information Query" module of the integrated management platform for civil unmanned aircraft. Moving in step with Shanghai, this reflects a shared local government approach to implementing the latest round of suitable-flight airspace optimisation by the central air traffic management office and to expanding the space available for drone flight.

5、8 月 10 日，南京五部门联合印发《南京市加快场景培育和开放的政策措施》，在低空经济领域率先试点“监管沙盒”

On 10 August, five Nanjing departments jointly issued the Policy Measures of Nanjing on Accelerating the Cultivation and Opening of Application Scenarios, piloting a "regulatory sandbox" in the low-altitude economy

2026 年 8 月 10 日，南京市发展和改革委员会、市科学技术局、市工业和信息化局、市国有资产监督管理委员会、市数据局联合印发《南京市加快场景培育和开放的政策措施》，探索构建全领域培育、全主体开放、全要素支持的“三全”场景工作体系，围绕四大方面推出 15 条政策举措。政策明确聚焦人工智能、工业软件、智能网联新能源汽车、低空经济（航空航天）、智能电网等新兴产业布局前瞻性创新应用场景；对纳入国家、省级标志性重大应用场景项目开通审批绿色通道，在土地、林地、能耗、环境容量等方面优先保障；探索构建“场景基金”“场景贷”“场景保”等多元金融产品矩阵，鼓励保险机构开发无人机“保驾险”等场景创新险种；在优化场景监管机制方面，探索适配场景创新发展的新型监管模式，实行包容审慎监管和柔性执法，探索在自动驾驶、低空经济等领域率先试点推广“监管沙盒”机制，确保场景创新在预设可控边界内安全有序开展。

On 10 August 2026, the Nanjing Municipal Development and Reform Commission, the Municipal Science and Technology Bureau, the Municipal Industry and Information Technology Bureau, the Municipal State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission and the Municipal Data Bureau jointly issued the Policy Measures of Nanjing on Accelerating the Cultivation and Opening of Application Scenarios, exploring a "three-all" scenario system featuring all-field cultivation, all-entity opening and all-factor support, with 15 policy measures across four areas. The measures focus on forward-looking innovative application scenarios in emerging industries including artificial intelligence, industrial software, intelligent connected new energy vehicles, the low-altitude economy (aerospace) and smart grids; open fast-track

approval channels for projects designated as national or provincial landmark major application scenarios with priority guarantees for land, forest land, energy consumption and environmental capacity; explore a diversified financial product matrix of "scenario funds", "scenario loans" and "scenario insurance", encouraging insurers to develop innovative products such as drone protection insurance; and, in optimising scenario regulation, adopt a new supervision model suited to scenario innovation featuring inclusive and prudent regulation and flexible law enforcement, piloting a "regulatory sandbox" mechanism first in autonomous driving and the low-altitude economy to ensure that scenario innovation proceeds safely and orderly within preset controllable boundaries.

三、行业重要会议 | III. Key Industry Conferences

（一）8 月 19 日，第二届长三角低空经济发展大会在杭州国际博览中心 3D 会议区举办

On August 19, the 2nd Yangtze River Delta Low-Altitude Economy Development Conference was held in the 3D Conference Area of the Hangzhou International Expo Center.

CEE2026 第二届长三角低空经济发展大会定于 2026 年 8 月 19 日在杭州国际博览中心 3D 会议区举办。大会以“聚焦低空经济、赋能全产业链”为主题，汇聚政府主管部门、行业协会、科研院所、龙头企业、投资机构多方代表，打造集政策解读、技术研讨、成果展示、供需对接于一体的专业化高端交流平台。本次大会围绕低空核心技术攻关、基础设施布局、商业化场景落地、空域安全治理建设四大核心议题展开深度交流，结合杭州数字经济与低空产业融合落地实践研判行业趋势。当前我国低空经济已步入体系化、规模化发展快车道，成为培育新质生产力的新兴支柱产业。本次大会通过凝聚上下游协同合力，推动低空产业规范化、规模化、高质量前行，助力国内打造具有全球竞争力的低空经济创新高地，激活低空领域经济发展全新赛道，也为杭州建设全国低空经济标杆领军城市持续赋能。

The 2nd Yangtze River Delta Low-Altitude Economy Development Conference (CEE2026) is scheduled to be held on August 19, 2026, in the 3D Conference Area of Hangzhou International Expo Center. Under the theme “Focusing on the Low-Altitude Economy, Empowering the Entire Industry Chain,” the conference will bring together representatives from government authorities, industry associations, research institutes, leading enterprises, and investment institutions to create a professional, high-end exchange platform that integrates policy interpretation, technical seminars, achievement showcases, and supply-demand matchmaking. The conference will feature in-depth discussions around four core topics: breakthroughs in core low-altitude technologies, infrastructure deployment, commercial scenario implementation, and airspace safety governance. Drawing on Hangzhou’s practical experience in integrating the digital economy with the low-altitude industry, the event will also assess prevailing industry trends. As

China's low-altitude economy has entered a fast track of systematic and large-scale development, it has become an emerging pillar industry for cultivating new quality productive forces. By pooling collaborative efforts across the upstream and downstream value chain, the conference aims to promote the standardized, scaled, and high-quality advancement of the low-altitude sector, support the creation of a globally competitive low-altitude economy innovation hub in China, and unlock new growth trajectories for the low-altitude domain. At the same time, it will continue to empower Hangzhou in its pursuit of becoming a national benchmark leading city in the low-altitude economy.

（二）8 月 25 日，2026 世界数字城市大会暨 2026 世界无人机大会•无人机出海高峰论坛在中国香港举办

On 25 August, the 2026 World Digital City Conference and the 2026 World Drone Conference · Drone Global Expansion Summit Forum were held in Hong Kong, China

8 月 25 日，由世界数字城市大会组委会、世界无人机大会组委会、世界数字城市联合会、世界无人机联合会、亚洲太平洋安保协会联合主办，GIS 战略合作的"2026 世界数字城市大会"和"2026 世界无人机大会·无人机出海高峰论坛"在中国香港亚洲国际博览馆举办，时间为 9:00 至 17:30，地点为亚洲国际博览馆 5 号及 7 号馆。两大盛会围绕全产业链供需对接、数字化转型研讨、跨境经贸洽谈等维度展开交流，推动我国同世界各国在数字城市与低空经济领域的合作走深走实。同期举办的 2026 第二届 GIS 全球创新展暨全球创新峰会于 8 月 25 日至 27 日在亚洲国际博览馆举行，聚焦人工智能与具身机器人、无人机与低空经济、新能源与汽车科技等八大领域。

On 25 August, the 2026 World Digital City Conference and the 2026 World Drone Conference · Drone Global Expansion Summit Forum, jointly organised by the organising committees of the World Digital City Conference and the World Drone Conference, the World Digital City Federation, the World Drone Federation and the Asia-Pacific Security Association, with GIS as strategic partner, were held at the AsiaWorld-Expo in Hong Kong, China, from 9:00 to 17:30 in Halls 5 and 7. The two events facilitated exchanges on whole-industry-chain supply-demand matching, digital transformation seminars and cross-border economic and trade negotiations, deepening China's cooperation with other countries in digital cities and the low-altitude economy. Held concurrently, the 2nd GIS Global Innovation Exhibition and Global Innovation Summit took place at AsiaWorld-Expo from 25 to 27 August, focusing on eight fields including artificial intelligence and embodied robotics, drones and the low-altitude economy, and new energy and automotive technology.

（三）8 月 25 日，2026 年加快建设交通强国大会在湖北武汉召开，交通运输部发布 12 项交通强国建设试点典型案例

On 25 August, the 2026 Conference on Accelerating the Building of a Strong Transportation Nation was held in Wuhan, Hubei, where the Ministry of Transport released 12 typical pilot cases

8 月 25 日，2026 年加快建设交通强国大会在湖北武汉召开，交通运输部会上发布 12 项交通强国建设试点典型案例。试点典型案例聚焦现代化高质量综合立体交通网建设、一体化融合、安全化提升、数智化升级、绿色化转型和深化体制机制改革 6 个方向，从 200 余项已完成验收的试点任务中，经试点指导单位推荐、行业专家两轮评审、部加快建设交通强国领导小组审定后确定。其中多项案例与低空经济相关：江苏“AI+智慧路网”部署无人机巡查构建立体感知矩阵，已在 30 余条高速公路推广；海事局构建长三角“陆海空天”一体化海事监管体系，常态化开展跨辖区空中巡航搜救；浙江打造全域统计核查体系，将向低空经济等新兴赛道延伸统计监测制度。

On 25 August, the 2026 Conference on Accelerating the Building of a Strong Transportation Nation was held in Wuhan, Hubei, where the Ministry of Transport released 12 typical pilot cases for building a strong transportation nation. The cases focus on six directions — building a modernised, high-quality and comprehensive three-dimensional transport network, integrated convergence, safety enhancement, digital and intelligent upgrading, green transformation and deepening institutional reform — and were selected from more than 200 completed pilot tasks through recommendation by pilot guidance units, two rounds of expert review and approval by the Ministry's leading group. Several cases relate to the low-altitude economy: Jiangsu's "AI plus smart road network" deploys drone inspections to build a three-dimensional sensing matrix, already promoted on more than 30 expressways; the Maritime Safety Administration has built an integrated "land-sea-air-space" maritime supervision system for the Yangtze River Delta with regular cross-jurisdictional aerial patrols and search and rescue; and Zhejiang has built a comprehensive statistical verification system that will extend statistical monitoring to emerging tracks such as the low-altitude economy.

四、法律实务动态 | IV. Legal Practice Updates

（一）上海闵行：无人机“职业刷机人”破解禁飞限制案巡回审判，以提供侵入计算机信息系统程序罪获刑

Shanghai Minhang: a circuit court hearing was held in the case of a professional drone "flasher" who circumvented no-fly restrictions, convicted of providing programmes for intruding into computer information systems

8 月 6 日，上海市闵行区人民法院将巡回法庭开进梅陇镇文化体育中心社区报告厅，公开审理闵行区人民检察院提起公诉的薛某某提供侵入计算机信息系统程序案，并当庭宣判。经查，2025 年 5 月起，薛某某在某网购平台开设网店，为他人提供某品牌无人机维修、

破解服务，通过境外网站购买对应机型的解禁证书程序后，以线上远程操控方式将程序刷写导入他人无人机固件，使无人机突破原厂计算机系统设置的安全保护措施，飞行时不受禁飞区、高度限制，共收取钱款 1.7 万余元，违法所得 9000 余元。法院认定其行为触犯《中华人民共和国刑法》第二百八十五条第三款，以提供侵入计算机信息系统程序罪判处有期徒刑六个月、缓刑一年，并处罚金 2000 元。检察机关指出，无人机具备自动处理数据功能，属于刑法意义上的计算机信息系统，绕过设备安全机制违反国家关于计算机信息系统安全保护的法律法规；提醒智能设备研发制造企业完善产品安全防护体系，网络平台企业建立有效审核机制防范阻断非法破解服务的传播与交易。

On 6 August, the Minhang District People's Court in Shanghai held a circuit court hearing in the community lecture hall of the Meilong Town Culture and Sports Centre to hear the case of Xue, prosecuted by the Minhang District People's Procuratorate for providing programmes for intruding into computer information systems, and delivered judgment in court. The investigation found that from May 2025 Xue operated an online shop offering repair and "unlocking" services for a certain brand of drone, purchasing unlocking certificate programmes for the corresponding models from overseas websites and remotely flashing them into customers' drone firmware, thereby defeating the manufacturer's built-in security protections so that the drones were no longer subject to no-fly zones or altitude limits. He received more than RMB 17,000 in total and derived illegal gains of more than RMB 9,000. The court held that his conduct violated Article 285(3) of the Criminal Law and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment suspended for one year, together with a fine of RMB 2,000, for the crime of providing programmes for intruding into computer information systems. The procuratorate noted that drones capable of automatic data processing constitute computer information systems within the meaning of the Criminal Law, and that circumventing device security mechanisms violates national laws and regulations on computer information system security; it also reminded smart device manufacturers to improve product security protection systems and platform operators to establish effective review mechanisms to prevent and block the dissemination and trading of illegal unlocking services.

（二）四川隆昌：农用无人机作业致 8 岁儿童十级伤残侵权责任纠纷案，作业方三方连带赔偿 8.9 万余元

Sichuan Longchang: in a tort liability dispute in which an agricultural drone operation caused level-10 disability to an eight-year-old child, three operating parties were held jointly liable for over RMB 89,000

近日，四川省隆昌市人民法院黄家人民法庭审结一起因农用无人机作业致人损伤的侵权责任纠纷案。2025 年 9 月 14 日，无人机操作手陈某、现场安全员陈某建进行化肥喷洒作业，无人机降落地面填装肥料、螺旋桨仍在旋转时，8 岁的梁某某为捡拾玩具车从安全员

身后突然冲出，撞上尚未停稳的无人机，被高速旋转叶片割伤左腿，住院 44 天、花费医疗费 5.6 万余元，经司法鉴定左膝部损伤构成十级伤残。法院审理认为，无人机作业属高风险活动，起降阶段操作方负有极高的安全注意义务；本案中起降点选在居民通行路旁、距生活区过近，未按行业技术规程设置围栏和警戒线，现场安保仅以口头喊话方式处理、未能有效阻止未成年人进入危险半径，存在重大疏漏，认定作业方承担主要责任；某家庭农场作为无人机所有方和作业合作方承担连带赔偿责任；某农业服务公司未实际参与作业不承担责任；同时认定监护人未尽到看管义务，应负次要责任。经抵扣陈某垫付的 5.8 万余元费用，判决某家庭农场、陈某及陈某建连带赔偿原告 8.9 万余元。本案明确：持证、备案解决的是“能不能飞”的准入问题，现场安全隔离解决的是“飞的时候会不会伤人”的问题，持证并非免责事由。

Recently, the Huangjia People's Tribunal of the Longchang City People's Court in Sichuan concluded a tort liability dispute arising from injury caused by an agricultural drone operation. On 14 September 2025, drone operator Chen and on-site safety officer Chen Jian were conducting fertiliser spraying. As the drone landed to reload fertiliser with its rotors still spinning, eight-year-old Liang suddenly ran out from behind the safety officer to retrieve a toy car and collided with the not-yet-stationary drone, suffering a severe laceration to the left leg from the high-speed rotating blades. He was hospitalised for 44 days at a medical cost of more than RMB 56,000, and forensic appraisal determined that the left knee injury constituted level-10 disability. The court held that drone operations are high-risk activities and that operators bear a very high duty of care during take-off and landing. In this case the landing point was chosen beside a residential access road and too close to living areas, with no fences or warning lines installed in accordance with industry technical specifications; on-site safety measures were limited to verbal warnings and failed to prevent a minor from entering the danger radius, constituting a significant lapse. The operating side was found primarily liable; the family farm that owned the drone and cooperated in the operation was held jointly and severally liable; the agricultural service company that did not actually participate was not liable. The court also found that the guardian had failed in the duty of supervision and bore secondary responsibility. After deducting the RMB 58,000-odd advanced by Chen, the court ordered the family farm, Chen and Chen Jian to pay the plaintiff more than RMB 89,000 jointly and severally. The case makes clear that holding a licence and filing for record address the threshold question of whether one may fly, whereas on-site safety isolation addresses whether the flight will injure anyone; a licence is not a defence to liability.

（三）安徽泾县：无人机作业撞断高压线财产损害赔偿纠纷案，保险公司被判在第三者责任险限额内赔付

Anhui Jingxian: in a property damage compensation dispute arising from a drone striking and severing a high-voltage line, the insurer was ordered to pay within the third-party liability insurance limit

近日，安徽省泾县人民法院审结一起因无人机“闯祸”引发的财产损害赔偿纠纷案。2025 年 8 月，李某操作农业无人机施肥作业期间，无人机突发失控撞断高压线，导致变电站设备跳闸、片区大面积停电，供电公司紧急抢修近五小时，累计产生线路抢修费、材料损耗费及电量损失共计 4 万余元。供电公司起诉要求李某承担赔偿责任、保险公司在保险范围内承担责任。保险公司以未及时报案、李某未按规定检查设备和评估作业空域环境、违规操作属保险免责情形，且电量损失属间接损失为由拒赔。法院认为，李某作业期间未尽安全注意义务致损、过错明确，系直接侵权人；供电公司提交的调度日志、抢修单据、现场勘验记录等证据足以证明事故及损失情况，保险公司未能举证反驳且放弃申请评估鉴定，对其拒赔抗辩不予采信；电量损失系事故直接引发的经济损失，不属于间接损失。据此判决李某赔偿供电公司损失 200 元，保险公司在第三方财产责任险限额内赔付 41721.81 元。

Recently, the Jingxian County People's Court in Anhui concluded a property damage compensation dispute arising from a drone accident. In August 2025, while Li was operating an agricultural drone for fertiliser application, the drone suddenly lost control and struck and severed a high-voltage line, causing substation equipment to trip and a large-scale power outage in the area. The power supply company carried out emergency repairs lasting nearly five hours, incurring line repair costs, material losses and electricity losses totalling more than RMB 40,000. The power company sued, seeking damages from Li and payment from the insurer within the scope of the policy. The insurer refused to pay on the grounds that no timely report had been made, that Li had failed to inspect the equipment and assess the operating airspace environment as required, that the non-compliant operation fell within policy exclusions, and that the electricity loss was an indirect loss. The court held that Li had failed to exercise the duty of care during operations, was clearly at fault and was the direct tortfeasor; that the dispatch logs, repair invoices and site inspection records submitted by the power company were sufficient to prove the accident and the losses; and that the insurer had failed to produce contrary evidence and had waived its right to apply for appraisal, so its defence was rejected. The court further held that the electricity loss was an economic loss directly caused by the accident and not an indirect loss. It therefore ordered Li to pay RMB 200 to the power company and the insurer to pay RMB 41,721.81 within the third-party property liability insurance limit.

（四）云南禄丰：查处首例农用无人机无证违规飞行案，填补楚雄州农业安全生产执法案例空白

Yunnan Lufeng: the first case of unlicensed and non-compliant agricultural drone flight was punished, filling a gap in agricultural work safety enforcement cases in Chuxiong Prefecture

近日，云南省楚雄州禄丰市农业综合执法大队查处禄丰市首例农用无人机无证违规飞行案。经查，一名农户在未取得农用无人驾驶航空器正规操作资质的情况下，私自改装农用无人机设备、违规加装吊运装置，在高压输电线路保护区范围内开展危险吊运作业；因操作不规范、作业区域选择不当，无人机在作业过程中与高压电线发生缠绕，引发电力线路故障、设备损毁事故，造成公共设施受损。禄丰市农业综合执法大队介入调查取证后，严格依照《无人驾驶航空器飞行管理暂行条例》相关规定对当事人违法违规行为作出处罚。据通报，该案查处办理在全省尚属首例，有效震慑了农用无人机违规飞行行为，填补了楚雄州此类农业安全生产执法案例空白。执法部门同时提示：农用无人机飞行作业绝非"自由飞行"，各类违规操作不仅会造成公共财产损失、承担民事赔偿责任，情节严重、造成重大安全事故的，还将依法追究刑事责任；飞手和农户应做到持证上岗、实名登记、合规飞行、投保到位。

Recently, the Agricultural Comprehensive Law Enforcement Brigade of Lufeng City, Chuxiong Prefecture, Yunnan Province, investigated and punished the city's first case of unlicensed and non-compliant agricultural drone flight. The investigation found that a farmer, without holding the proper operating qualification for agricultural unmanned aircraft, privately modified an agricultural drone by illegally installing a lifting device and carried out dangerous lifting operations within the protection zone of a high-voltage transmission line. Owing to non-standard operation and improper selection of the operating area, the drone became entangled with the high-voltage line during operations, causing a power line fault and equipment damage and resulting in damage to public facilities. After intervening to investigate and collect evidence, the brigade imposed a penalty on the person concerned strictly in accordance with the Interim Regulations on the Flight Management of Unmanned Aircraft. According to the official notice, this is the first such case handled in the province, effectively deterring non-compliant agricultural drone flights and filling a gap in agricultural work safety enforcement cases in Chuxiong Prefecture. The enforcement authority also warned that agricultural drone operations are by no means "free flight", that non-compliant operations may cause loss of public property and give rise to civil liability, and that serious cases causing major safety accidents will entail criminal liability; operators and farmers should hold proper qualifications, complete real-name registration, fly in compliance and obtain adequate insurance.

万商天勤低空经济法律专业委员会