



The ICAO APAC UAS RPAS/2 Webinar 2024

Introduction to UAS/RAPS Regulatory Frameworks

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Introduction

- UAS/RPAS: Safe Integration and Global Standards
 - Overview of ICAO and Regional Approaches to Regulation
 - ✓ Different regulatory needs for recreational drones vs. commercial UAS operations





Introduction

- UA vs. UAS: What's the Difference?
 - Unmanned Aircraft (UA): The Aircraft Only
 - ✓ Any aircraft without onboard pilot.
 - ✓ Operates remotely or autonomously.
 - ✓ Example: Aerial photography drones.
 - Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS): The Complete System
 - ✓ Includes UA and operational components.
 - ✓ Control Station + Communication Links.
 - ✓ Operates as an integrated package.





Introduction

Defining RPAS and How It Fits

- Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS)
 - ✓ Always piloted remotely by a human.
 - ✓ Real-time flight control by an operator.
 - ✓ Operates like manned aircraft.

UAS VS. RPAS

- ✓ All RPAS are UAS, but not all UAS are RPAS
- ✓ UAS includes fully autonomous systems.
- ✓ RPAS requires active human involvement.

Components of RPAS

✓ RPA (Aircraft), Remote Pilot Station (RPS), Command and Control (C2) Link.



ICAO's Key UAS Classifications

- Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA)
 - > For high-risk operations, requiring certification under IFR
 - ✓ International cargo delivery using remotely piloted aircraft
- Small UAS (Drones)
 - Lightweight, low-risk operations, often recreational
 - ✓ Photography drones or delivery drones for local transport
- Non-Powered Unmanned Free Balloons
 - > Lightweight, used for scientific purposes
 - ✓ Weather balloons for meteorological data collection



Operational Concepts in ICAO's Framework

- ICAO Operational Concepts: VLOS vs. BVLOS
 - Structuring safe operations within and beyond visual line-of-sight
 - ✓ BVLOS allows remote surveillance while VLOS is suited for recreational flights





ICAO's Regulatory Framework for UAS and RPAS

ICAO Framework: Ensuring Safety and Integration

- Safety and Operational Standards
 - Annex 2: Rules of the Air.
 - Annex 8: Airworthiness standards for RPAS.
 - Annex 6: RPAS Operator Certificate (ROC).
 - Annex 1: Pilot licensing and competency.
 - Annex 19: Safety management through SSP and SMS.

> Key Documents

- Doc 10019: ICAO Manual on RPAS.
- Focus on safety, State Safety Programs (SSP), and risk mitigation.





Safety and Certification Standards

- ICAO Safety Standards for UAS/RPAS
 - Structuring safe operations within and beyond visual line-of-sight
 - ✓ Compliance through Annexes for airworthiness, operations, and personnel
 - ❖ Remote pilots must be licensed (Annex 1); airworthiness ensured via Annex 8



Critical Components of RPAS

Ensuring Airworthiness in RPAS Operations

- Remote Pilot Station (RPS)
 - ✓ Central control hub for flight management.
 - ✓ Subject to airworthiness certification (Annex 8).
 - ✓ Supports real-time operator control.
- Command and Control (C2) Link
 - ✓ Communication link between RPS and RPA.
 - ✓ Reliability essential for safe operation.
 - ✓ Integral to Annex 8 airworthiness standards.
- > Key Compliance Areas
 - ✓ RPS + C2 Link = Seamless remote operations.
 - ✓ Certification ensures safety and operational integrity.



- Role of ICAO's RPAS Panel
 - > Purpose: Developing a regulatory framework for RPAS integration.
 - > Focus Areas:
 - ✓ Enabling international IFR operations.
 - ✓ Ensuring compatibility with controlled airspace and aerodromes.
 - ✓ Achieving global interoperability.



ICAO's Regulatory Milestones

Remote Pilot Licence (RPL):

- ✓ Ensures remote pilot competency and safety.
- ✓ Adopted: March 2018, Applicable: November 2026.
- ✓ Linked to Annex 1 (Amendments 175 & 177).

Certificate of Airworthiness (CofA):

- ✓ Validates RPAS safety and operational standards.
- ✓ Adopted: Q1 2021, Applicable: November 2026.
- ✓ Linked to Annex 8 (Amendment 108).

Command and Control (C2) Link Standards:

- ✓ Maintains safe communication between RPA and remote pilot station.
- ✓ Adopted: Q1 2021, Applicable: November 2026.
- ✓ Linked to Annex 10 (Volume VI, Amendment 90).

> RPAS Operator Certificate (ROC):

- ✓ Authorizes organizations for international RPAS operations.
- ✓ Delivered: Q1 2021, Applicable: November 2026.
- ✓ Linked to Annex 6, Part IV.





ICAO RPAS Panel Activities & Key Focus Areas

- > Airworthiness Standards (Annex 8):
 - ✓ Ensures RPAS meet safety requirements like manned aircraft.
 - ✓ Applicable: November 2026.
- > Command and Control (C2) Link Standards:
 - ✓ Phase I: Standards adopted in Annex 10 (Vol. 5 & 6). Applicable: November 2026.
 - ✓ Phase II: Refinements due Q4 2025 (Annex 10, Vol. 6).
- Detect and Avoid (DAA) Systems:
 - ✓ Standards for RPAS to avoid collisions.
 - ✓ Delivery: **Q4 2025** (Annex 10, Vol. 4).
- ➤ Licensing Requirements (Annex 1 & 2):
 - ✓ Ensures trained and competent remote pilots.
 - ✓ Applicable: November 2022.





- RPAS Operational Frameworks & Future Developments
 - > Operational Standards (Annex 6, Part 4):
 - ✓ Guidelines for international RPAS operations.
 - ✓ Applicable: November 2026.
 - > ATM Integration:
 - ✓ Updates in Annexes 2 & 11 and PANS-ATM.
 - ✓ Delivery: Q4 2025.
 - > Hazard & Incident Tracking Systems (HITS):
 - ✓ Updates in RPAS Manual (Doc 10019).
 - ✓ Enhances incident response.
 - > Joint Task Forces:
 - ✓ Safety Management (Annex 19): Applicable: November 2026.





Key Timelines for ICAO RPAS Regulations

- Structured Roadmap for RPAS Integration & Key Areas
 - **➤ Licensing (2022):**
 - ✓ Standards for trained and competent remote pilots.
 - ✓ Aligned with manned aviation pilot requirements.
 - **→ Airworthiness (2021-2026):**
 - ✓ Ensures RPAS meet stringent safety standards.
 - ✓ Effective: 2021, Mandatory: 2026.
 - > Command and Control (C2) Link (2021-2028):
 - ✓ General Standards: Effective 2021, Applicable 2026.
 - ✓ **Technical Standards:** Effective 2025, Applicable 2028.





Key Timelines for ICAO RPAS Regulations

- Operational and Safety Milestones
 - > Operational Standards (2024-2026):
 - ✓ Focused on international airspace procedures.
 - **➤** Safety Management (2021-2026):
 - ✓ Risk mitigation for shared airspace operations.
 - > Detect and Avoid (DAA) Systems (2025-2028):
 - ✓ Ensures RPAS avoid collisions.
 - ➤ Air Traffic Management (ATM) and Aerodrome Standards (2025-2028):
 - ✓ Integration into existing systems and ground operations.





ICAO's Advanced Air Mobility (AAM) Initiative

Addressing Emerging Aviation Technologies

Call for Action:

- ✓ ICAO 41st Assembly (2022): Resolution A41-9 mandates AAM focus.
- ✓ Expansion beyond RPAS to include non-RPAS UAS and AAM concepts like Urban Air Mobility (UAM).

> Formation of AAM Study Group (AAM SG):

- ✓ Created November 2022 by ICAO Air Navigation Commission (ANC).
- ✓ Tasked with shaping global AAM strategy...





Objectives and Vision of the AAM Study Group

- Building a Harmonized Global Ecosystem
 - > Global Harmonization:
 - ✓ Ensures interoperability and regulatory consistency worldwide.
 - **Ecosystem Assessment:**
 - ✓ Focus on UAM, UTM, AI, autonomy, and data management.
 - > Gap Analysis:
 - ✓ Identifies discrepancies in current aviation practices for AAM integration.
 - > Guidance and Framework Development:
 - ✓ Drafts global AAM framework and safety guidance.
 - > Strategic Recommendations:
 - ✓ Proposes ICAO's roadmap for the AAM future.



NO COUNTRY LEFT BEHIND





