

Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS)

Elie El Khoury

ICAO Regional Officer ATM/SAR Middle East Office



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Outline

- ICAO RPAS Programme Team
- Background
- RPAS Panel
- UA vs RPA
- Next steps
- Regional developments



RPAS Programme Team

ICAO HQ:

- Leslie Cary, Programme Manager
- Miguel Ramos, Technical Officer
- Denis Jauvin, Technical Officer
- RPAS@icao.int

ICAO MID Regional Office:

• Elie El Khoury: ekhoury@icao.int



Background

- ICAO initiated work on unmanned aircraft systems in 2007 when the ANC decided during its 175th Session in April 2007 to establish the Unmanned Aircraft Systems Study Group (UASSG).
- The UASSG served as the ICAO focal point for all UAS related issues until it was superseded by the Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems Panel (RPASP) in 2014.
- Eighteen of the 19 Annexes will be amended to accommodate RPAS/UAS requirements. (Annex 5 Units of Measurement to be Used in Air and Ground Operations will not be affected).



Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems Panel (RPASP)

- Approved by ANC during the 196th Session in May 2014.
- Continue the work from the former UASSG.
- Manage the work programme in accordance with the job cards approved by ANC.
- Focal point and coordinator of all ICAO RPAS related work.





Objective and scope

- Develop Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs), procedures and guidance to facilitate safe, secure and efficient integration of remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) into non-segregated airspace and aerodromes
- Maintain the existing level of safety for manned aviation
- Priority is instrument flight rules (IFR) operation in controlled airspace



Structure:

- Composed by six working groups with experts in:
 - airworthiness
 - telecommunications for command and control (C2) and air traffic control
 - detect and avoid (DAA)
 - personnel licensing 2018 adoption
 - RPAS operations
 - air traffic management
- Members: 23 States and 11 international organizations
- Observers: 3 States and 5 international organizations

Interdependencies

- Other panels of the ANC are involved in RPAS/UAS topics such as accident investigation, communications, flight recorders, frequency spectrum, surveillance and safety management.
- Coordination beyond ANC:
 - ❖ Aviation Security (AVESC) Panel The Council on 15 June 2015 (C-DEC 205/4) recognized two different security-related issues, namely: one concerning the unlawful usage of RPAS; and the other related to the security threat to RPAS systems. It was understood that the former would be considered by the AVSEC Panel, while the latter would be handled by the RPAS Panel.
 - **❖** Legal Committee The Legal Committee is conducting a study on liability issues relevant to unmanned aircraft.
 - ❖ Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP) The CAEP Technical Committee is currently reviewing the status of RPA noise certification. The aim is to determine whether there is a need for work during the next CAEP cycle (2016 to 2019) in this area.



ICAO Focus

- International IFR operations
- Global interoperability
 - Priority is fundamentals to initiate international operations
 - » Certificate of airworthiness
 - » RPAS operator certificate
 - » Remote pilot license
- National Authority Focus: Domestic operations, which may differ significantly from international OPS.





Guidance material and resources





Two important points

- Unmanned Aircraft are aircraft whether remotely piloted, autonomous automatic, or somewhere in between.
- Performance-based Standards provide greatest freedom of choice, allowing the most appropriate solution to be considered; however prescriptive Standards are sometimes required (e.g. frequency spectrum).













UA versus RPA

Unmanned Aircraft include:

- Free balloons
- Fully automatic and/or autonomous aircraft
- Drones



Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA)

- Airspace/aerodrome integration
- Requires control
- Control, in real time, provided by a licensed remote pilot



Next steps

- Addition of small drones to the ICAO work programme
- RPAS workshops
 - Will demonstrate how to interact between regulator and operator using content of RPAS Manual
 - Beginning 2nd Qtr. 2016

RPAS and Remote ATS Symposium, Stockholm, Sweden, 9-10 May

2016



Regional Level

- > RPAS was addressed by the ATM SG/2 meeting and the fourth meeting of the RASG Steering Committee (RSC/4). States were encouraged to:
 - use the guidance material related to RPAS provided in the ICAO Doc 10019 and the information available on the RPAS webpage;
 - consider the developments related to RPAS, and take necessary measures for the amendment of the relevant civil aviation regulations and procedures in a timely manner, in order to ensure safe integration of the RPA into the non-segregated airspace; and
 - attend the RPAS Workshop that will be held by ICAO.
- ICAO MID Office working with all stakeholders to support States with RPAS issues.
- Taking into consideration that the work of RASG-MID is based on data driven processes, States have been urged to report any safety occurrence related to RPA operations to the ICAO MID Regional Office.





