

**7<sup>th</sup> Florence Air Forum**

# REGULATING DRONES

**Creating European Regulation that is smart  
and proportionate**

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- **UAS**

- Unmanned Aircraft Systems

- **RPAS**

- Remotely Piloted Aircraft System

# Principles for regulation

- A regulatory framework that will allow for safe, secure and environmentally friendly drone operations and at the same time respect the citizens' concerns about privacy and data protection

# Concept of Operation based Regulation

- Safety is ensured by a combination of weight limits; operational scenarios; operational limitations and by rules relative to the operations, the pilot and the drone.

# Categorisation

- **Compliance with Aviation Rules**
- **Categorised based on Risk Assessment and operational use**
- **Development of EU Standards required (EUROCAE)**

# Operators / Pilots Certification

- **Hobby or Recreational use of RPAS**
  - “Know before you fly”
- **Professional use of RPAS**
  - Licensed Operator
    - Licensed pilots
      - Aeronautical test
      - Security screening

# Related areas of concern

- **Data / Privacy Protection**
- **Cyber Security**
- **Frequency Spectrum**

# Categories of operation / details

- **Hobby or Recreational use of RPAS**
  - **“Know before you fly”**
  - **ID-Chip / Registration**
    - Incident identification
    - Civil liability / Insurance
  - **Development of GPS based technology**



# Categories of operation / details

- **Civil Operations**

- **“The rules of the air apply to all aircraft”  
(ICAO)**

# Key Actors: Regulation

- **Regulatory Framework:**

- Solely the responsibility of the European Commission

- **Rulemaking:**

- A single rulemaking process under the EASA umbrella with strong stakeholder consultation

- **Safety oversight:**

- EASA supported appropriately by national authorities (NSAs)