

Counter-UAS and iConspicuity

Thomas OSTER
EASA drone project manager



23 January 2025

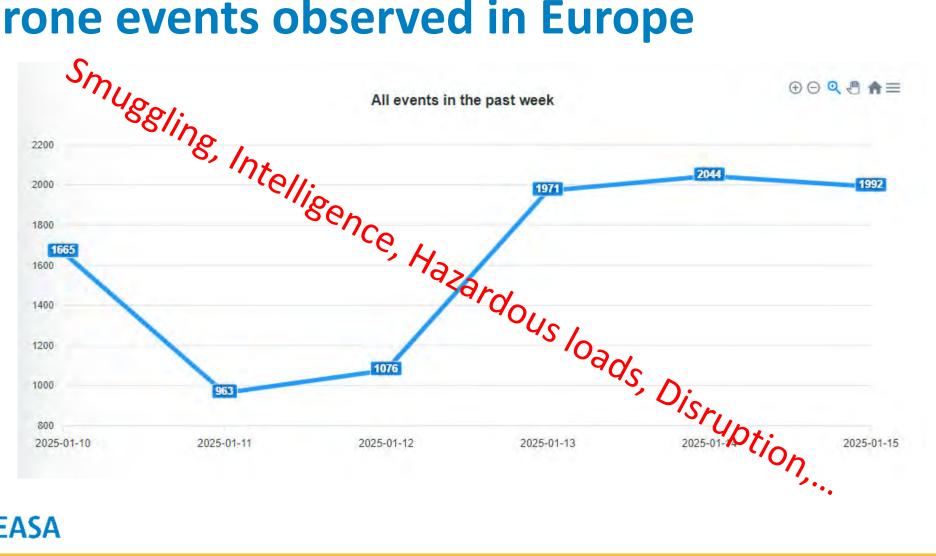


Counter-UAS

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Drone events observed in Europe





Drone incidents across the globe



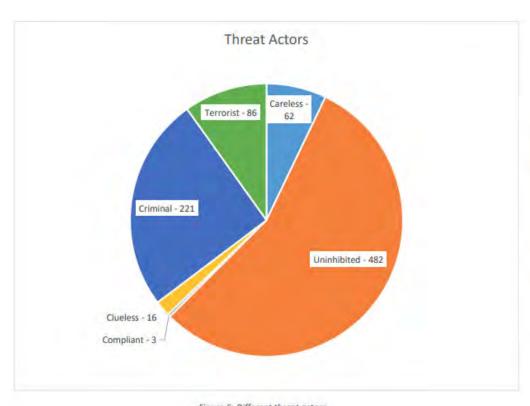


Figure 5: Different threat actors

Table 4: Types of threat actors

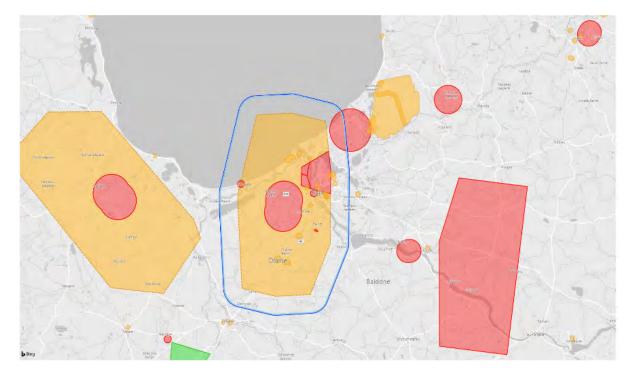
Type of Threat Actor	No of Incidents	%
Careless	62	7.1%
Uninhibited	482	55.4%
Compliant	3	0.3%
Clueless	16	1.8%
Criminal	221	25.4%
Terrorist	86	9.9%



UAS Geographical Zones

Geographical zones defined by Member States i.a. (EU) 2019/947 art 15!

COLOR CODE	MEANING
	Flights are prohibited for operations in all or certain classes.
	UAS operations are limited and are subject to fulfilment of set of conditions imposed for relevant zones.
	UAS geographical zones, which facilitate operations in the "OPEN" category
	U-Space airspace





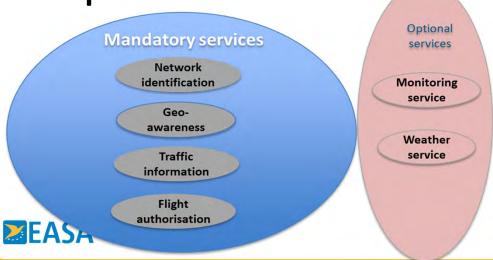
U-space regulatory framework European Union Aviation Safety Agency

 Regulations (EU) 2021/664, 2021/665& 2021/666 of 22/04/21

Applicability date 26 January 2023

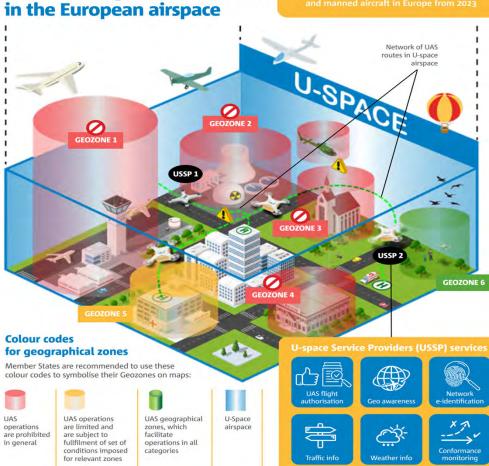
 U-space airspace where services are provided.

U-space services



Understanding how the new U-space will enable the safe integration of drones in the European airspace

- U-space is a set of services, provided in a digital and automated manner, inside a volume of airspace.
- It will enable a safe integration of drones and manned aircraft in Europe from 2023



Regulatory context: ADR Surroundings 2018/1139

Article 38

Protection of aerodrome surroundings

- 1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that aerodromes located in their territory are safeguarded against activities and developments in their surroundings which may cause unacceptable risks to aircraft using the aerodrome.
- 2. The organisations referred to in Article 37(1) shall monitor activities and developments which may cause unacceptable safety risks to aviation in the surroundings of the aerodrome for the operation of which they are responsible. They shall take the necessary measures to mitigate those risks in as far as this lies within their control and, where that is not the case, bring those risks to the attention of the competent authorities of the Member State where the aerodrome is located.
- 3. In order to ensure the uniform application of this Article, the Commission shall, on the basis of the principles set out in Article 4 and with a view to achieving the objectives set out in Article 1, adopt implementing acts laying down detailed provisions. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 127(3).



EASA Counter UAS Action Plan

- Educate the public to prevent and reduce misuse of drones around aerodromes.
 Safety promotion material / guidance for UAS-GZ
- 2. Prepare aerodromes to mitigate risks from unauthorised drones use.

 "Drone Incident Management at Aerodromes" manual
- 3. Support the assessment of the safety risk of drones to manned aircraft with scientific data.

 Research project on open cat UAS impact on manned aircraft





EASA Counter UAS Action Plan



- Ensure that C-UAS measures are swiftly considered and implemented from global safety perspective.
 Participation to activities of: DG-Home, -MOVE, Eurocae, FRONTEX, NATO, FAA,...
- Support adequate occurrence reporting
 Adaptation of legal basis (rules) and tools (ECCAIRS) to accommodate occurrences involving drones

Proposal being discussed with the commission





iConspicuity

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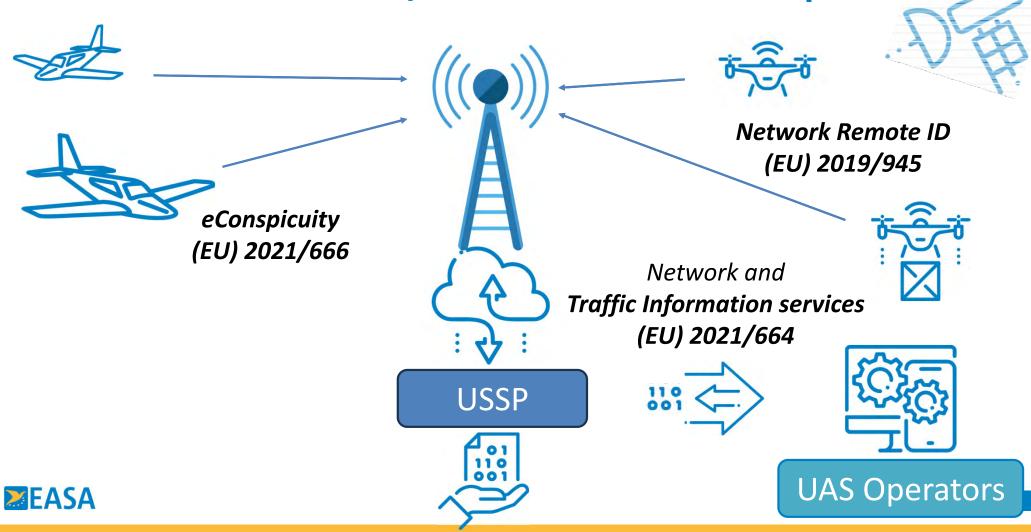
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Safety and spacing with manned aircraft in U-space

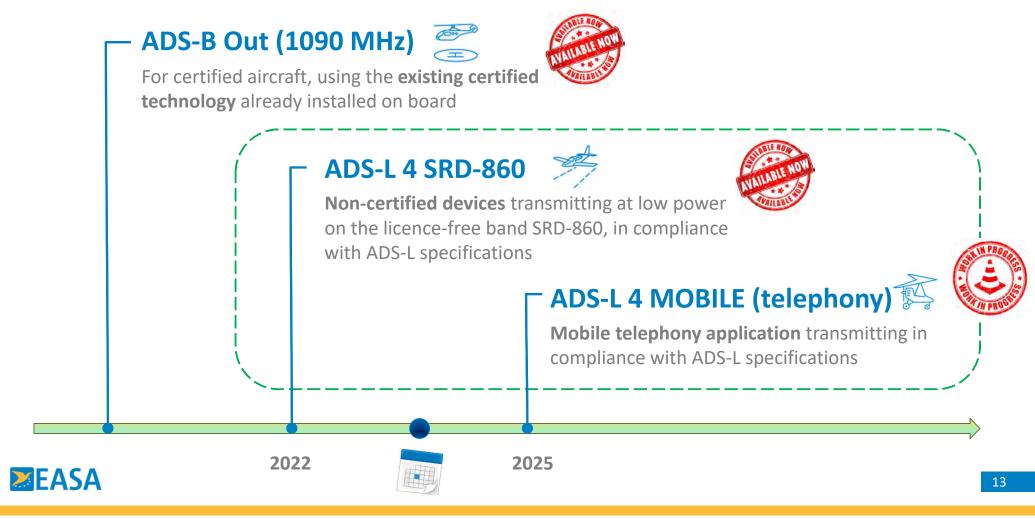




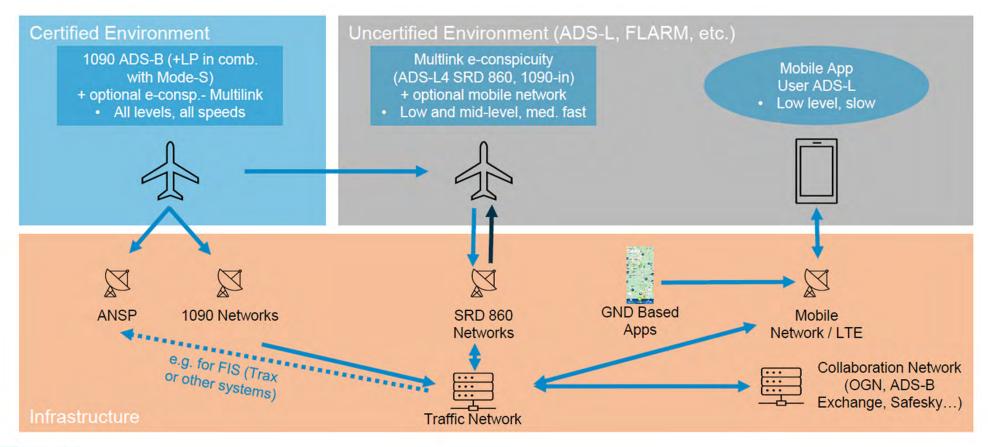
Detection of unmanned/manned aircraft in U-space



To be seen in U-space - SERA.6005(c)



Future i Conspicuity according to RES.0031*





^{*} Outcome of the ¡Conspicuity interoperability research (EASA.2022.HVP.12)





Simple

System design that ensures interoperability and affordability for end users



One Language

To ensure interoperability.

ADS-B and ADS-L are good candidates for common language(s)



One Link

Air-Ground transmission for U-space A direct radio Air-Air link for pilot awareness

A second link for other purposes





Approach



Consider

Key criteria

U-space mandate **Voluntary** elsewhere **Different** needs (IFR vs glider) Dual use cases (e.g. ADS-B for ATC and U-space)



Communicate

Throughout the process

A clear strategy and communication campaign to get stakeholders to implement the right solutions



Use Cases

Pilots' situational awareness. Europe-wide at all altitudes

U-space conspicuity, initially geographically limited & low altitude







Assess

Candidate technologies

'One link' based on a comparison of options considering assessment of ground-based operations and the business case for all users (airborne and on the ground).



Timeline & Implementation Milestones

Q1 2025

'One language' proposal considering previous and ongoing developments

2025

Comparative assessment of options

2026

Consolidation of 'one link' proposal including transitional arrangements

2027+

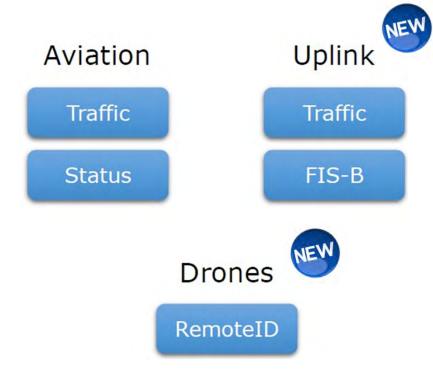
Community awareness and endorsement of the concept



Work in Progress



4 SRD860
Issue 2*





Implementations

South-Eastern Finland

Two ground stations for reception of position data from various systems (ADS-B, ADS-L, UAT, MLAT, FLARM, RemoteID) and UAT retransmissions of nearby traffic, weather, NOTAMS to GA aircraft



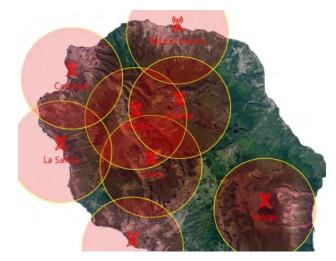
Norway (Oslo)

Five transceivers (ADS-B, ADS-L, UAT, MLAT, FLARM, RemoteID) allow drone pilots to receive alerts from nearby GA aircraft (including helicopters and paragliders) and vice versa



France (La Réunion)

The network of eight transceivers (ADS-B / ADS-L / FLARM / OGN / RemoteID) has doubled the number of conspicuous aircraft in the mountains and in the vicinity of airports









Your safety is our mission.

An Agency of the European Union

