CIVIL AVIATION – REMOTE PILOT AIRCRAFT OPERATION REGULATIONS

SCAA – Progress through collective solutions
BACKGROUND

• Rapid growth globally in the development and use of unmanned aircraft such as Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA).

• Large number of drones now available commercially/more drone users

• No legislation in place that regulates the operation of Remotely Piloted Aircraft.
• States obliged to protect civil aircraft from all “pilotless” aircraft, through regulatory enforcement action regarding drone activity at international aerodromes.

• If States do not currently have effective regulations in this regard, efforts to establish such regulations should be taken as a matter of urgency.
REMOTE PILOT AIRCRAFT (RPA)

UAV'S
SMUAV’S
DRONES
RPA USES

- firefighting,
- search and rescue,
- disaster relief,
- border patrol,
- weather monitoring,
- hurricane tracking,
- law enforcement,
- warfare
- Surveillance
- WiFi platform
INTRODUCING REGULATIONS

Why regulate?

• Safety risks, particularly around airports, and over populated areas.

• Incidents involving drones more frequent.

• Privacy implications

• Prevention of incidents/accidents
WHO WILL REGULATIONS APPLY TO?

- Remote Pilot Aircraft operations conducted in the Republic of Seychelles and within the Seychelles Flight Information Region.
REGISTRATION OF RPA

• Name and address of owner
• Contact
• Make
• Model
• Serial number
• Color
APPLICATION OF ROCKET AIRCRAFT

A person may operate a Remote Pilot Aircraft only:

1. Indoors at a private residence;

2. Indoors at an experimental site in connection with the construction or testing of that Remote Pilot Aircraft; or

3. Outdoors at a height below 50 metres within a private property belonging to the owner of the Remote Pilot Aircraft.

4. Within designated areas where notified

5. Outside 15km of public use aerodrome below a height of 2000 feet
OPERATION IN THE AREA AROUND AERODROMES (Airports)
FLYING OF REMOTE PILOT AIRCRAFT

1. Only if Pilot is satisfied that flight can safely be made.

2. **Shall not be flown at night** unless special permission or exemption from SCAA

3. Flight check to ensure aircraft is not damaged and individual components working in accordance with the Supplier’s Manual done **before each flight**
4. Operate aircraft according to Supplier’s Instructions with due regard to cautions and warnings.

5. Not cause or permit an article or animal, whether or not attached to a parachute, to be dropped from a Drone so as to endanger persons or property.

6. **Maintain direct, unaided visual contact** with the aircraft to monitor its flight path in relation to other aircraft, persons, vehicles, vessels and structures to avoid collisions.
OPERATION IN THE AREA AROUND AERODROMES

Drones not permitted in the following areas around aerodromes:

a) in controlled airspace unless the permission of SCAA and the appropriate air traffic control unit has been obtained;

b) within an aerodrome traffic zone in respect of any other aerodrome notified by SCAA;

c) at a height of more than 500 feet above the surface unless it is in accordance with a special permission or exemption from SCAA;

d) within 15 km of a Public Use Aerodrome unless it is within an area specifically designated and published for the purpose by SCAA.

e) Within a 5km radius of a public use aerodrome unless special circumstances (e.g. national events/aerodrome survey by the aerodrome operator)
OPERATION IN PUBLIC AREAS

The person in charge of Remote Pilot Aircraft, shall not fly the aircraft in the following public areas-

a) over or within 150 metres of any congested area;

b) over or within 150 metres of an organized open-air assembly of more than 1,000 persons;
OPERATION IN PUBLIC AREAS (cont...)

c) within 300 meters of any vessel, vehicle or structure which is not under the control of the person in charge of the Drone;

d) subject to paragraph (e), within 50 meters of any person; or

e) during take-off or landing of the drone, within 30 meters of any person other than the Drone Pilot or a person under the control of the person in charge of the aircraft.
OPERATIONS IN NOTIFIED AREAS

1. SCAA may notify an area as prohibited, restricted or danger area for the purpose of flying Drones.

2. Drone pilots shall not fly the aircraft within the boundaries of a prohibited, restricted or danger area notified by SCAA.
OPERATION WITHIN PRIVATE PROPERTIES

Subject to ‘Operations of Remote Pilot Aircraft’ and ‘Operation in public areas’, drone pilots shall not fly the aircraft over or within 300 meters of a private residence without the agreement of the owner.
APPLICATION TO OPERATE A REMOTE PILOT AIRCRAFT

1. Written application to SCAA must be made at least **seven working days prior** to the date of intended operation.

2. Applications should be made to SCAA in the form set out in the Schedule to the regulations.

3. A person who launches an application shall be liable to a fee.
4. SCAA may upon evaluation of the application-
   a) grant the application; or
   b) refuse the application if it determines that the Drone may be operated in a manner contrary to these Regulations.

5. Where SCAA refuses an application, it shall provide the applicant with the reasons for the refusal
OFFENCE AND PENALTIES

1. A person who breaches these Regulations, commits an offence, and is on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding SCR25,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

2. Notwithstanding a penalty imposed under sub regulation 1, SCAA may, in consultation with the Commissioner of Police, order that a drone flown in contravention of Regulations in respect of: operations of RPA, flying RPA, operations around aerodromes, operation in public areas, and operations in notified areas be shot down.
DRONE INCIDENT
QUESTIONS?

Thank You!