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Guidance on Direct Remote ID

1. Change Record

Date	Issue	Revision Description
28.11.2023	1	Initial publication.
06.03.2024	2	Amendment of Section 4. and 5.1

2. References

- Regulation (EU) 2019/947, on the rules and procedures for the operation of unmanned aircraft.¹
- ASD-STAN prEN 4709-002²

3. Purpose

The purpose of this guidance document is to outline the requirements for direct remote identification.

4. Definitions

For the purposes of this guidance document, the definitions in Regulation (EU) 2019/947, Irish Aviation Authority Act, 1993 and S.I. No. 24 of 2023 apply.

'direct remote identification' means a system that ensures the local broadcast of information about a unmanned aircraft in operation, including the marking of the unmanned aircraft, so that this information can be obtained without physical access to the unmanned aircraft;

'legacy drones' mean UAS which:

- do not comply with Regulation (EU) 2019/945,
- have no class identification label (CIL),

² https://asd-stan.org/downloads/asd-stan-pren-4709-002-p1/

- are not privately-built,
- weigh less than 25 kg, and
- have been placed on the market before 1 January 2024.

'placing on the market' means any supply of a product for distribution, consumption or use in the Union market in the course of a commercial activity <u>for the first time</u>, whether in exchange of payment or free of charge.

5. Direct Remote Identification

5.1. Applicability

From 01st January 2024, the following UAS need to be equipped with a direct remote identification system:

- All UAS used in the specific category,
- UAS with C1, C2, C3, C5 or C6 class identification label (CIL) regardless of the category of operation. In case of these UAS the manufacturer is responsible to equip the UAS with direct remote identification prior to placing on the market.

Legacy drones may be exempt from the application of direct remote identification if they are operated according to Art. 20 of Regulation (EU) 2019/947 taking into consideration their maximum take-off weight respectively.

5.2. Specification

ASD-STAN prEN 4709-002³

5.3. Operator Requirements

UAS operators must upload the UAS registration number, including the three (3) 'secret digits' into the remote identification system of the UAS. Where an operator owns multiple drones, the same UAS operator registration number must be uploaded onto each.

5.4. Information Broadcast

A direct remote ID system ensures in real time during the whole duration of the flight, the direct periodic broadcast from the UA, in a way that it can be received directly by existing mobile devices within the broadcasting range, data including:

- the UAS operator registration number and verification code,
- the time stamp,
- the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point,
- the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA, and
- the geographical position of the remote pilot or, if not available, the take-off point.

³ https://asd-stan.org/downloads/asd-stan-pren-4709-002-p1/

5.5. Detection

All citizens may detect the remote identification information through a dedicated app on smartphones. However, only the enforcement authorities will be able to interrogate the IAA database and associate the UAS operator registration number with a name.

5.6. Availability

If your drone does not have a direct remote identification system you can purchase an add-on module. EASA published a list of remote identification modules for which the manufacturer has declared compliance⁴.

⁴ https://www.easa.europa.eu/en/domains/civil-drones-rpas/specific-category-civil-drones