


Irish Aviation Authority The Times Building 11-12 D'Olier Street Dublin 2, Ireland www.iaa.ie Safety Regulation Division	Údarás Eitlíochta na hÉireann Foirgneamh na hAmana 11-12 Sráid D'Olier Baile Átha Cliath 2, Éire Rannán na Rialachán Sábháilteachta	UAS ADVISORY MEMORANDUM (UAM) NO. UAM 014 ISSUE 1 DATE 28.11.2023	
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Guidance on Direct Remote ID

1. Change Record

Date	Issue	Revision Description
28.11.2023	1	Initial publication.

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;

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019R0947&from=EN>

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

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 a class identification label that are already equipped with a direct remote identification system regardless of the category of operation.

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.

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 publish a list of remote identification modules for which the manufacturer has declared compliance⁴.

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

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