



Unmanned Aircraft Systems

PIL-2023-002

Military Airworthiness Authority



About the MAA

The **Military Airworthiness Authority (MAA)** was established in 2020 and issues **UAE Military Airworthiness Regulations (UAEMAR)** to assure that military aircraft, including unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), are in a condition for safe flight.

The MAA is a part of the Safety, Environment, and Worthiness Executive Directorate of the UAE Ministry of Defence.

Within the scope of responsibilities assigned to the State, it is the role of the MAA to:

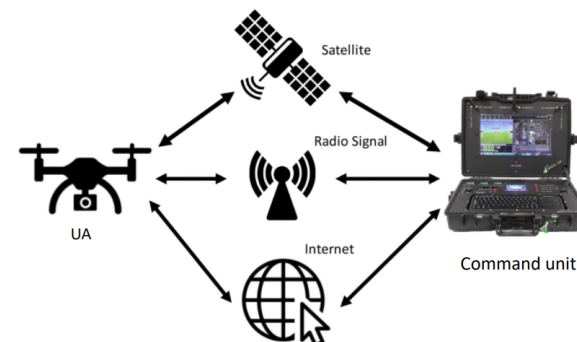
- Issue Airworthiness Regulations.
- Certify Equipment and Products.
- Issue Organisational Approvals.
- Establish International relations and undertake recognition activities with other military and civil Authorities.
- Liaise with military operators and the Defence Industry.



Introduction

Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) are a relatively new capability and is an evolutionary component of military aviation. It is one of the fastest-growing sectors of the aviation industry.

The UAS generally comprise of an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), ground station, data links and essential personnel.



The principal objective of the military regulatory framework is to achieve and maintain the highest level of safety taking into account military needs. In the case of UAS, this means ensuring the safety of any other airspace user as well as the safety of the people and property on the ground.

The objective of UAS regulation is to provide a proportionate approach to the risk of the operation, so these systems are as safe as reasonably practicable to those of military manned aircraft.

Contact information:

Military Airworthiness Authority

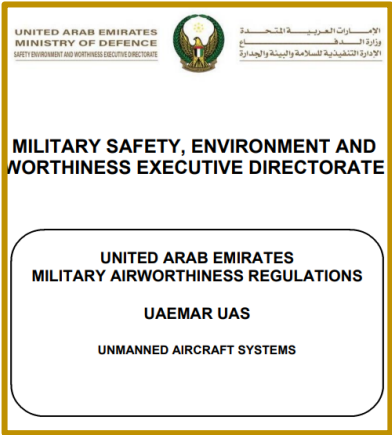
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The **UAEMAR Basic Regulations (BR)** establishes a framework for the definition and implementation of common safety requirements and administrative procedures in the field of UAE Military Airworthiness. It is applicable to manned and unmanned aircraft.

As part of the UAEMAR regulations, the **UAEMAR UAS**, published on the 28th of July 2022, contains the applicable requirements for all military UAS operators, including guidance material and acceptable means of compliance.

UAEMAR UAS will become effective for all legacy UAS in November 2023.






All UAEMAR regulations, including the latest edition of UAEMAR UAS, are published on the MAA web page: <https://mod.gov.ae/regulations/>

02 Principles of UAEMAR UAS & Categories

In accordance with UAEMAR UAS, all military UAS must:

- Be registered in the Ministry of Defence;
- Operate in accordance with the requirements and limitations for the respective categories.

Open Category	
	<u>Low-risk</u> , no prior MAA authorisation required after registration, operating in Visual Line of Sight (VLOS), a max. weight of 25 kg, and non-weaponised.
Specific Category	
	<u>Low to high risk</u> , a Statement of Operating Intent and Usage (SOIU) and Operational risk assessment to be issued to MAA, type A requires MAA authorisation, and type B user declaration.
Certified Category	
	<u>High-risk</u> , requiring UAEMAR 21 compliance, remote pilot qualification, may be weaponized, and carry people or payloads.

03 Operational Risk Assessment

An **operational risk assessment** is required by the UAS Operator in order to obtain an MAA authorisation to conduct UAS operation under the Specific category.

- Such operational risk assessment:
- a) describes the characteristics of the UAS operation;
 - b) proposes adequate operational safety objectives;
 - c) identifies the risks on the ground and in the air;
 - d) identifies a range of possible risk-mitigating measures;

