



AW DRONES

# Performance-Based Regulation: role of industrial standards & meta-standard by AW-Drones

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- Today EASA and FAA often refer to **“voluntary” industry standards** in their regulatory material
  - E.g. in “Book 2” of Certification Specifications
  - And in a huge number of FAA Technical Standard Order (TSO) or EASA European TSO (ETSO) for equipment
- All these standards are not binding, but, if used, constitute a **presumption of compliance with the rules = Acceptable Means of Compliance (AMC)**
- Several are published by **ASTM, EUROCAE, ISO, RTCA or SAE** = Standard Development Organisations (SDOs)



The philosophy: performance-based rules

➤ First layer: **political objectives** covering safety, security, privacy & data protection, environment

Legislator

JARUS/EASA/CAA

➤ Second layer: **performance-based requirements** setting safety targets and performance levels plus administrative processes, responsibilities, privileges

Standard Development Organisations (SDO)

➤ **Third layer: industry standards** = methods delivering targets & performance levels

Most prominent current example:  
Book 2 EASA CS-23 (Amdt 5)

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Metastandard

**Industry standards beyond scope of EASA Regulations**

**(e.g. Code of Conduct for Privacy; cybersecurity of operator)**

- **EU/EASA Regulations (Rules) for civil drones**
- **Performance & Risk-Based**

**Industry standards supporting (AMC) EU/EASA Regulations, Inside EU**

**Industry standards applicable globally (beyond geographical scope of EU/EASA)**

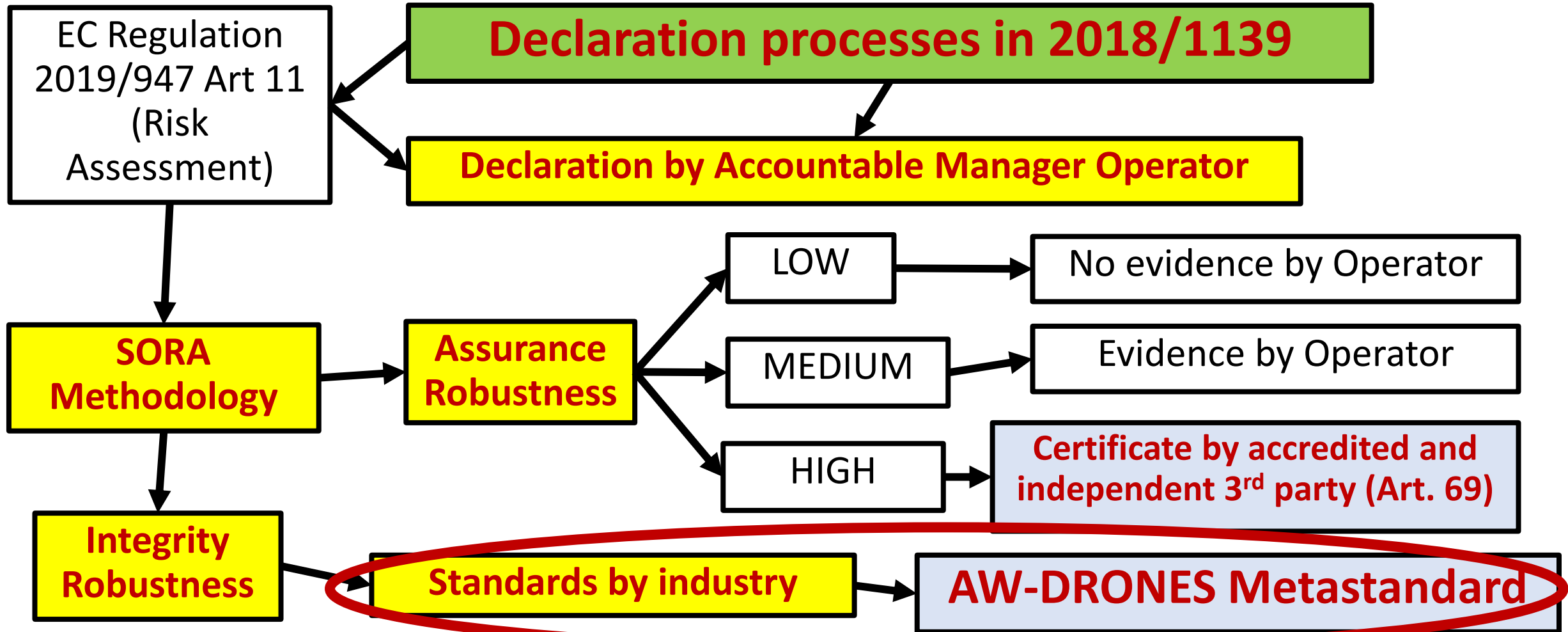
**Independent 3<sup>rd</sup> Party certification supporting SORA high level of assurance**



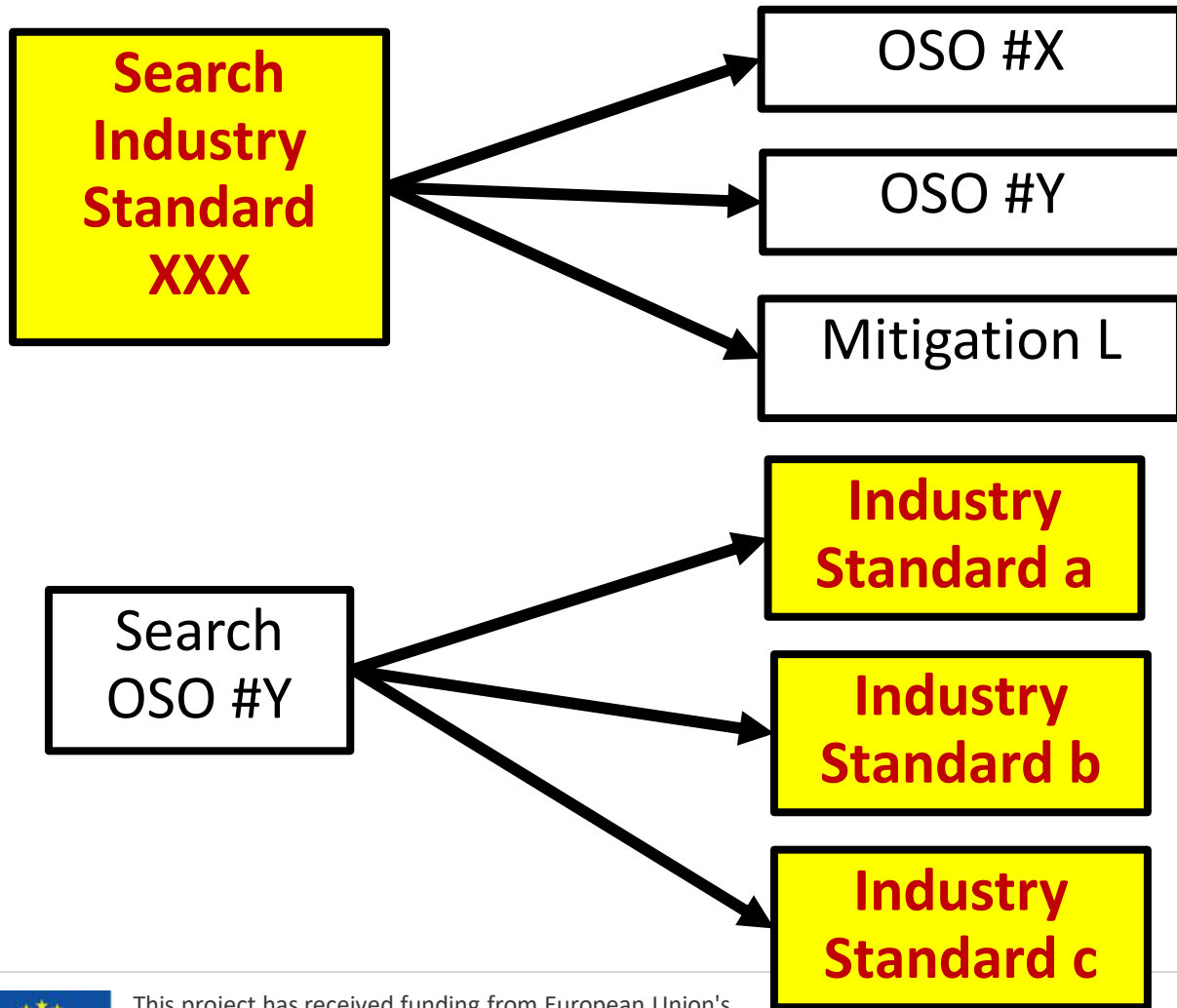
# How to find “my” standard in the jungle?

- Industry standard-making bodies are developing ...  
**several hundreds of standards for drones**
- Not immediate and easy to establish relationship between these standards and
  - Applicable EU/EASA rules
  - Categories of UAS operation (open; specific; certified)
  - **Inside specific category, with SORA integrity levels**
- Information difficult to trace, “digest” and consult
- Difficult to assess whether a standard is applicable to “my” case

**SORA tells which “mitigations” UAS operator should implement ... nothing about list of applicable standards**



# Metastandard – two directions to enter

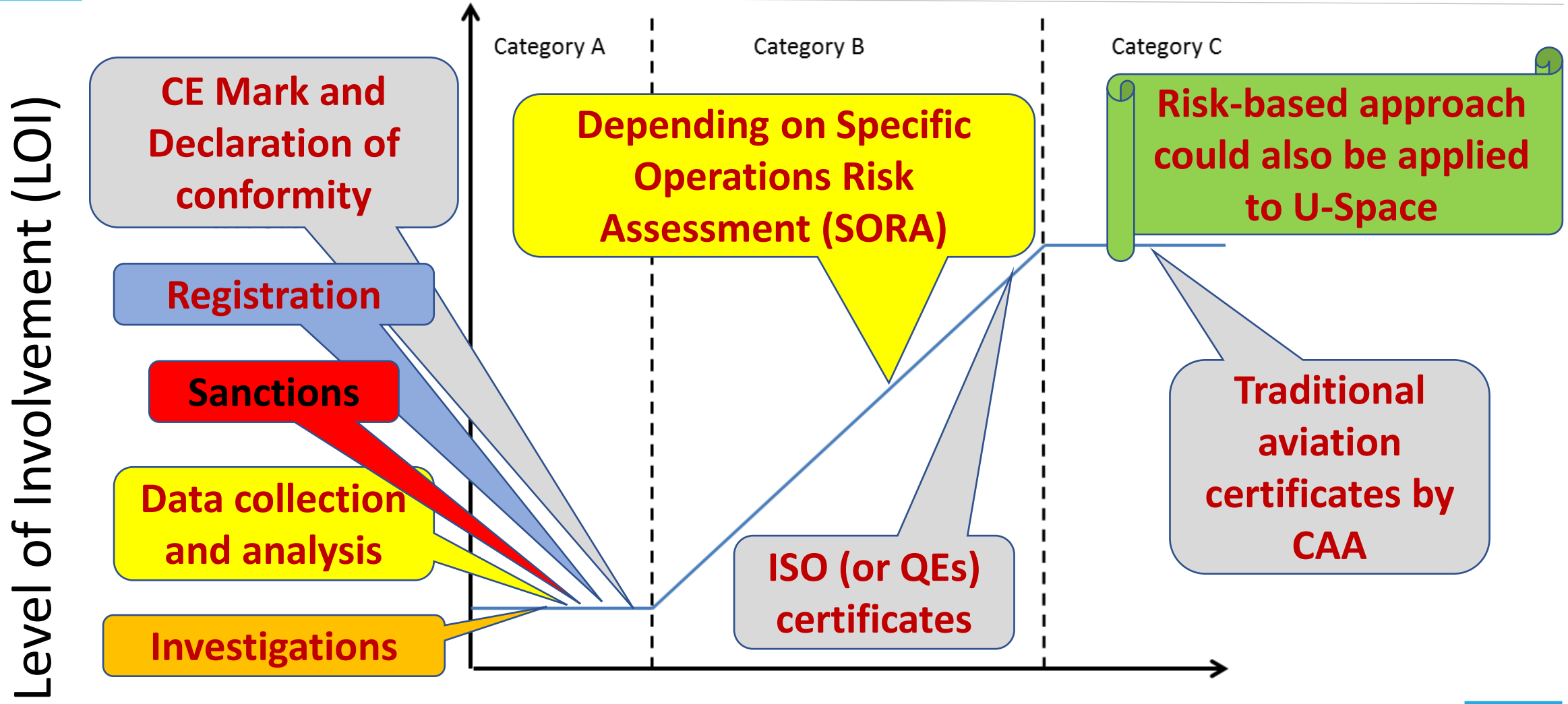


- Digital metastandard, would allow searching from “two directions”
- Searching a standard and finding to which OSOs/mitigations it may contribute (with which integrity robustness)
- Searching an OSOs/mitigation and finding which standards may contribute to it (with which integrity robustness)
- **Not limited to airworthiness = also OPS, personnel competency and all other domains covered**

- **SORA OSO 8,11,14,21: Operational procedures**
- Integrity requirements on:
  - Procedure definition
  - Complexity
  - Consideration of Potential Human Error
- Several standards potentially suitable to develop procedures compliant with SORA requirements
- A reference standard is needed for Medium/High robustness levels
- **ISO 21384-3: Operational Procedures** identified by AW-Drones as the most suitable

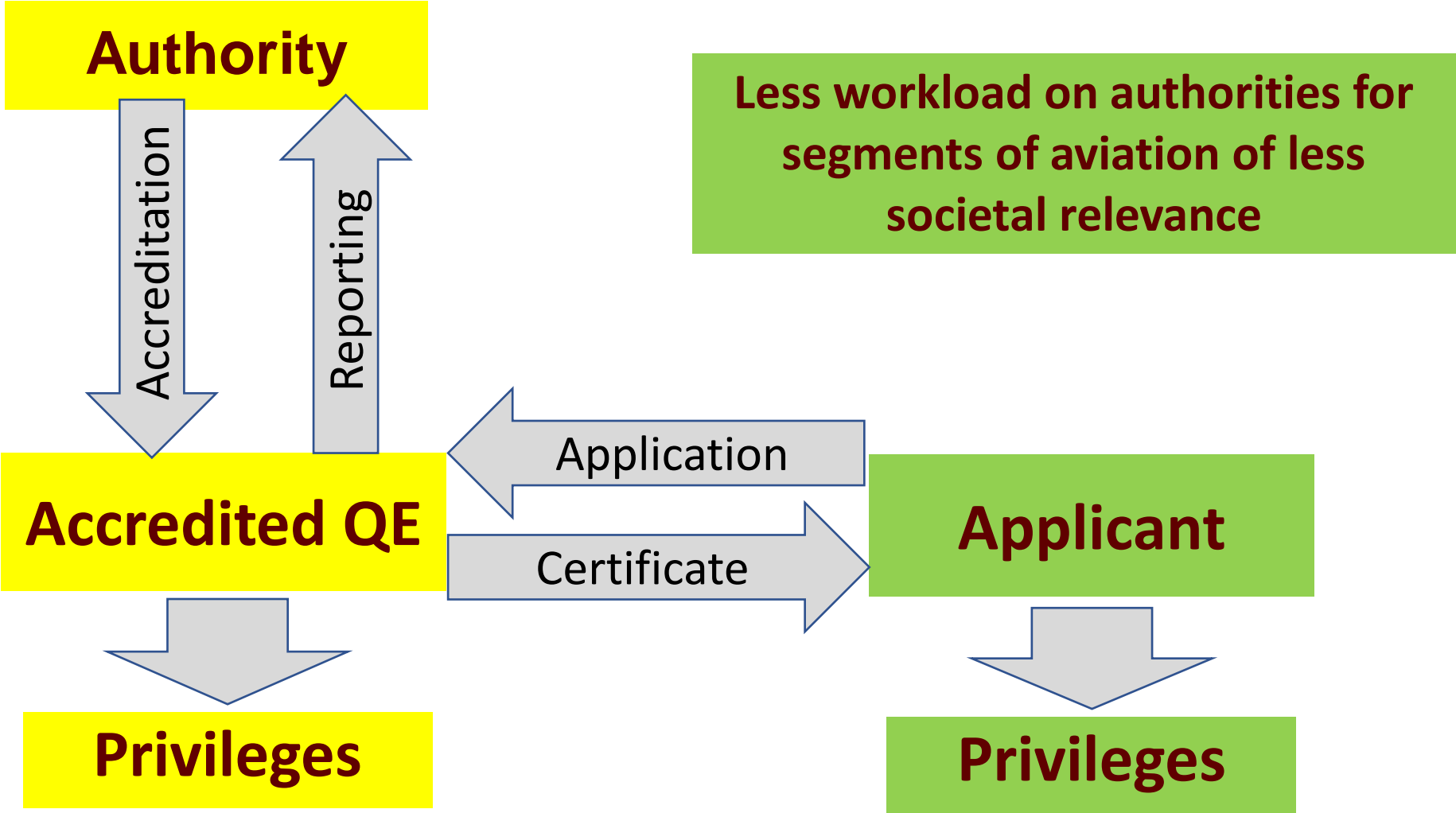


# Risk-based Regulation



- Annex E to SORA, in case of high assurance robustness, often requires attestation of conformity issued by a “competent 3<sup>rd</sup> party”
- In EU legislation these 3<sup>rd</sup> parties need also to be:
  - Independent from manufacturers, operators, maintenance org., etc.
  - Accredited by a public authority
- Current EU Regulations establish **only** two types of such parties:
  - **Conformity Assessment bodies** (alias Notified bodies), accredited by market surveillance authorities, based on Reg. 765/2008 = ISO certifying bodies
  - **Qualified Entities** accredited by aviation authorities (Art. 69 2018/1139) ... however no common detailed rules yet available

- Regulation (EC) 1139/2018 – EASA Basic Regulation:
  - Art. 3 (Definitions)  
‘qualified entity’: body which may be allocated specific certification task(s) by a national aviation authority or by EASA
  - Art. 69 (Qualified Entities)
    - (1) Aviation authority shall ensure that such entity complies with criteria laid down in Annex VI = **independency from operator, manufacturers, service providers**
    - (3) Authority may grant a privilege to issue, renew, amend, limit, suspend and revoke certificates, on behalf of the authority





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Thanks for your attention !



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