UKAB 2021 SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

ACCEPTED PAR		RTIALLY ACCEPTED	REJECTED	OPEN	
Airprox	Recommendation		Comments		
2021057			The CAA has modified the Drone Code accordingly.		
2021121			The CAA accepts this safety recommendation from the UK Airprox Board (UKAB), and we note the Board's conclusion that "each pilot was expecting the other to give way because each was operating to a different, and incompatible, regulation." The CAA considers that common, internationally harmonised, Rules of the Air are an essential foundation for the maintenance of aviation safety. It is important to note that the provision within the Standardised European Rules of the Air (SERA) highlighted by the UKAB originates from ICAO Annex 2 'Rules of the Air', and maintains the long-standing UK position on rights-of-way that existed prior to the implementation of SERA. Moreover, the CAA agrees with the Board's analysis that SERA.3210(b) does not infer that single aircraft should give way to formations of aircraft. The CAA has determined that it would be inappropriate to step away from our internationally harmonised position. We are considering the development of guidance material advising pilots to consider that formations of aircraft may be less manoeuvrable than single aircraft, when applying the right-of-way and determining how best to avert collision.		
2021121	That the MAA and CAA review of Rules of the Air regulations with to formations of aircraft; specific Avoidance of Collisions within Na RA2307 paragraph 9 and (UK) Singht-of-way.	n respect ically, MAA	aircraft flying in formation a close formation to maintain The MAA believes that the n with the CAA to develop gui advise civil pilots to consider when applying the right-of-w	rmonization of SERA and RA 2307 may appere limited in their manoeuvrability due to the safe separation from the other aircraft in the nost appropriate resolution is to maintain SE dance material for both civil and military aircraft may be that formations of military aircraft may be vay; and to warn military pilots that civilian that their deconfliction accordingly.	e requirement for all aircraft to remain in at formation. RA and RA 2307 as they are and to work crew. This guidance material should less manoeuvrable than single aircraft,

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2021156	The CAA considers highlighting to of monitoring relevant air community frequencies to all drone operate through training syllabi or other appropriate media.	reports when no radio telephony category of ope any approachin. The CAA will recother relevant heir software; The CAA will recensure this is category. The UKAB will corespect of the UKAB.	Many GA users within uncontrolled airspace are unlikely to make use of VHF equipment to transmit position reports when not required; and that it is not reasonable to expect a recreational UAS operator to understand radio telephony phraseology without training, which in this instance would be disproportionate (in the Open category of operation) and may, in fact, distract them from the operation of the UAS, and obscure the sound of any approaching aircraft, thereby reducing their situational awareness. The CAA will recommend to providers of UAS flight control software to UAS Operators, that they incorporate other relevant hazards to UAS operators (such as microlight activity, glider sites, unlicensed airfields etc.) within their software; and The CAA will review open category training material, AMC and guidance material, and website information to ensure this is captured. The UKAB will consider the CAA's invitation to submit a recommendation to the Department for Transport in respect of the UKAB view on the right electronic conspicuity strategy for the UK in order to assist MAC avoidance within class G airspace.		
2021202	The MAA re-examines the safety implications at military airfields operating in the visual circuit on	of aircraft QFE. Airprox. The use c1990, none of not aware of an has therefore coairfields accepta The UKAB notes	e of QFE at military airfields has been the subje which have raised significant safety concerns range by other instances where operating on QFE as of concluded that the barriers of Defence regulationable. Is that some military airfields currently operate	ne aircraft operating on QNH was a factor in this ect of multiple studies and reviews dating back to egarding QFE operations. In addition, the MAA is apposed to QNH was a contributory factor. The MAA on and procedures make the use of QFE at military solely on QNH under an MAA exemption, and that A engagement across the Defence Air Environment.	
2021248	The CAA reviews whether the CAAviation Data Service (CADS) pro (Ref: UK IAIP ENR 1.10) generate publication of sufficiently details information about operations be to enable other airspace users to accurately determine where the taking place.	conditions of the MAMC(LF), to: I emphasise that information to enter the most them of the need to conditions of the most them of the need to conditions of the most them.	ne permission issued to these operators. However, highlight the location of existing information we the system should be used on all inspection flight.	ithin the IAIP to commercial operators and ghts, and; review training material and website ge with the pipeline/powerline operators to remind	