

Overview of Direct Remote ID Standard Establishment

1. Background

Japan amended its Civil Aeronautics Act in June 2020 and intends to make registration of unmanned aircraft mandatory by June 2022. In addition, in line with the implementation of the registration rule, the government plans to require, in principle, that unmanned aircraft be equipped with Remote ID, a function that allows them to be identified remotely.

In order to ensure accurate remote identification by Remote ID, it is necessary to specify the requirements to be followed in the manufacture and development of Remote ID equipments. Therefore, this document is newly established as Direct Remote ID Standard.

2. Outline of Direct Remote ID Standard

The following requirements shall be specified as requirements to be followed in the manufacture and development of Remote ID equipments.

- The communication method must be either Bluetooth 5.x Bluetooth LE Long Range, Wi-Fi Neighbor Awareness Networking or WiFi Beacon.
- Remote ID signal to be transmitted generally conforming to ASTM International F3411-19, and as mandatory must include the registration ID, serial number, location and vector information of the unmanned aircraft, and authentication information to prevent tampering, as specified by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- Remote ID signal must be transmitted at least once per second.
- Remote ID equipments must be able to write registration ID and information necessary to generate authentication information.
- When developed Remote ID equipments, a notification must be made to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. etc,

3. Proposed Schedule

Proposed date of adoption: September 2021

Proposed date of entry into force: (Proposed application date) June 2022

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