



Department of Aircraft Airworthiness Certification, CAAC

Management Procedures

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Regulations on Real-name Registration of Civil Unmanned Aircraft Systems

*This is a translation of the Chinese Regulations.
In case of divergence of interpretation, the Chinese version shall prevail.*

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Regulations on Real-name Registration of Civil Unmanned Aircraft Systems

1. General Provisions

1.1 Objective

In order to strengthen the management of civil unmanned aircraft systems (hereinafter referred to as civil UASs), CAAC developed the Regulations contained herein on the real-name registration of civil UAS owners.

1.2 Scope of application

The Regulations are applicable to civil UASs with a maximum takeoff weight exceeding 250 grams (inclusive) operating in the territory of the People's Republic of China.

1.3 Requirements for registration

As of June 1, 2017, civil UAS owners shall make real-name registrations in accordance with the Regulations.

Starting August 31, 2017, civil UAS owners failing to make real-name registrations and stick the registration marks on their UASs in accordance with the Regulations will be regarded as violating the law and will be subject to limitations with respect to the use of UASs, and regulatory authorities will impose punishment pursuant to relevant regulations.

1.4 Definitions

1.4.1 Civil UAS

A civil UAS is an aircraft without a pilot on board but equipped with a flight control system, which is not used in military, police and customs services. Civil UASs do not include model aeroplanes, unmanned free balloons or tethered balloons.

1.4.2 Owners of civil UASs

Owners of civil UASs are those who own civil UASs, including individuals and legal persons of enterprises, institutions, and government units or other organizations, established according to the laws of the People's Republic of China.

1.4.3 Maximum takeoff weight of civil UAS

The maximum takeoff weight of civil UAS is the maximum weight at which the UAS is allowed to take off, due to the design or operation limits of the UAS.

1.4.4 Empty weight of civil UAS

The empty weight of civil UAS is the basic weight provided by the UAS manufacturer. It refers to the total weight of an operable UAS, including the standard battery weight and the maximum fuel weight, but excluding the payload.

2. Responsibilities

2.1 The Department of Aircraft Airworthiness Certification of CAAC is responsible for:

- (1) developing relevant policies on real-name registration of civil UASs; and

(2) managing “CAAC Civil UAS Real-name Registration Information System”(hereinafter referred to as UAS real-name registration system).

2.2 Manufacturers of civil UASs shall:

(1) submit such information as the names, models, maximum takeoff weights, empty weights, and types of their products, as well as the names and mobile phone numbers of UAS purchasers, which will be filled in the “UAS real-name registration system”;

(2) in clearly visible places on product packaging and in product descriptions, remind owners to make real-name registration in the “UAS real-name registration system”, and warn them about the consequences of operating their UASs without real-name registration; and

(3) provide self-adhesive printing paper along with products for owners to print out the UAS registration marks.

2.3 Owners of civil UASs shall:

(1) make real-name registration in the “UAS real-name registration system” in accordance with Article 3.2 of the Regulations;

(2) stick registration marks on the UASs that they own in accordance with Article 3.4 of the Regulations; and

(3) update UAS information in the “UAS real-name registration system” according to Article 3.5 of the Regulations.

3. Requirements for Real-name Registration of Civil UASs

3.1 Procedures for real-name registration:

(1) Civil UAS manufacturers and owners apply for accounts in the “UAS real-name registration system” (<https://uas.caac.gov.cn>);

(2) Civil UAS manufacturers submit and fill information of all their products in the system; and

(3) Civil UAS owners register information of the products they own in the system using their real names, and stick the registration marks provided by the system on their UASs.

3.2 Information that needs to be registered using real name

3.2.1 Information to be registered by civil UAS manufacturers

Civil UAS manufacturers shall fill in the “UAS real-name registration system” using the following information:

(1) name, registered address and contact information of the manufacturer;

(2) name and model of the product;

(3) empty weight and maximum takeoff weight;

(4) type of the product; and

(5) purchaser’s name and mobile phone number.

3.2.2 Information to be registered by individual owners of civil UASs

Individual owners of civil UASs shall register the following information in the “UAS real-name registration system”:

- (1) name of the individual;
- (2) number of valid documentation (such as identification card and passport);
- (3) mobile phone number and E-mail address;
- (4) model and serial number of the product; and
- (5) purpose of use.

3.2.3 Information to be registered by corporate owners of civil UASs

Information to be registered by corporate owners of civil UASs in the “UAS real-name registration system” includes:

- (1) name of the corporation;
- (2) uniform social credit code or organization code, etc.;
- (3) mobile phone number and E-mail address;
- (4) model and serial number of the product; and
- (5) purpose of use.

3.3 Registration marks for civil UASs:

(1) The registration mark for a civil UAS includes a registration number and a QR code. After a civil UAS owner fills in the “UAS real-name registration system”, the system will automatically produce a registration mark picture which includes a registration number and a QR code, and send it to the registered E-mail address.

(2) The registration number is used for differentiating UASs. Registration numbers are different for civil UASs with different serial numbers (S/N). Civil UAS registration number is comprised of 11 characters, including two parts. The first three characters are UAS. The last eight characters are Arabic numerals in serial order ranging from 00000001 to 99999999. An example can be UAS00000003.

(3) The registration QR code for civil UAS includes such information as UAS manufacturer, product model, product name, product serial number, registration time, and name of individual or corporate owner and its contact information.

3.4 Requirements for civil UAS marks:

(1) A civil UAS owner, upon receiving a picture which is produced by the system and contains a registration number and a QR code, shall print it into a self-adhesive sticker, 2 cm × 2cm in size at least.

(2) The civil UAS owner shall stick the registration mark picture, in a durable way, on the UAS in a way that makes it clearly visible, easy to read and less likely to be damaged. To make it easy to read, the mark shall be attached to a place where it can easily be seen without the assistance of any tools.

(3) The civil UAS owner must ensure that the registration mark is attached to the UAS during each flight operation.

(4) The civil UAS registration number and QR code must not be altered, forged or transferred.

3.5 Update of registration information:

(1) In cases of civil UASs being sold, transferred, damaged, scrapped, lost or stolen, the owners shall de-register the UASs’ information in the “UAS real-name registration system”.

(2) Once a civil UAS's ownership is transferred, the new owner shall register the UAS information using his real name in accordance with the Regulations.

4. Supplementary Provisions

4.1 Interpretation of the Regulations is the responsibility of the Department of Aircraft Airworthiness Certification, CAAC.

4.2 The Regulations shall enter into force as of May 16, 2017.

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