

CORUS five

2nd WS – ConOps definition Societal & Economy

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Co-funded by
the European Union









Co-funded by
EUROCONTROL

Innovative & Urban Air Mobility

CORUS five

Benefits

€  Positive economic impact with creation of 90,000 jobs by 2030		 EU as a market leader with 31% of the global market (€ 4.2 bn total market size) €
 Safer mobility: lower risk to be involved in a fatal accident in an air taxi vs. road transport	 Faster mobility: 15 to 40 minutes saved on average on a standard city travel time and more than 70% time savings for emergency / medical delivery	 Cleaner mobility: no local CO2 emissions for electric propulsion
safe	fast	clean

Challenges

 Safety and security	 Noise and environmental impact	 Integration into the city and local transport network
 Affordability	 Involvement of local authorities	 Public acceptance



Objectives of CORUS five:

Obj3 - Public acceptance.

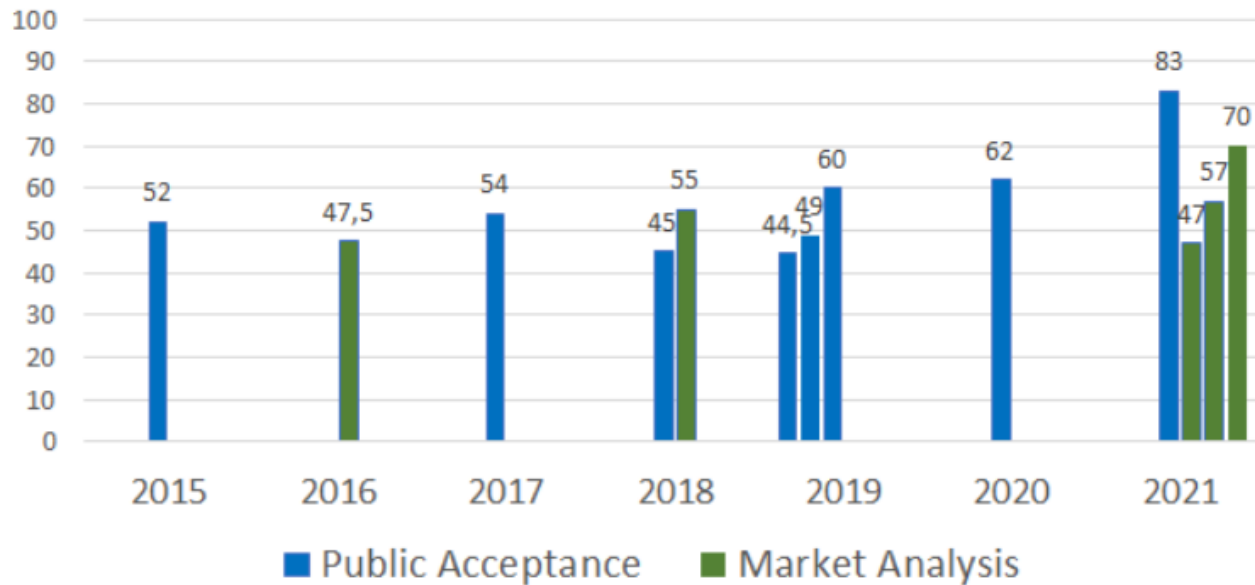
Describe an enhanced method for **evaluating public acceptance** related to U-space implementation.

Obj4 - Stakeholders acceptance: Economy !!

(...) ensure solutions and concept elements are acceptable for all stakeholders. I.e: economic aspects such as **fairness** issues, **charging** schemes, **funding** mechanisms, etc.

Surveys on acceptance

Address both: public & market



New surveys :

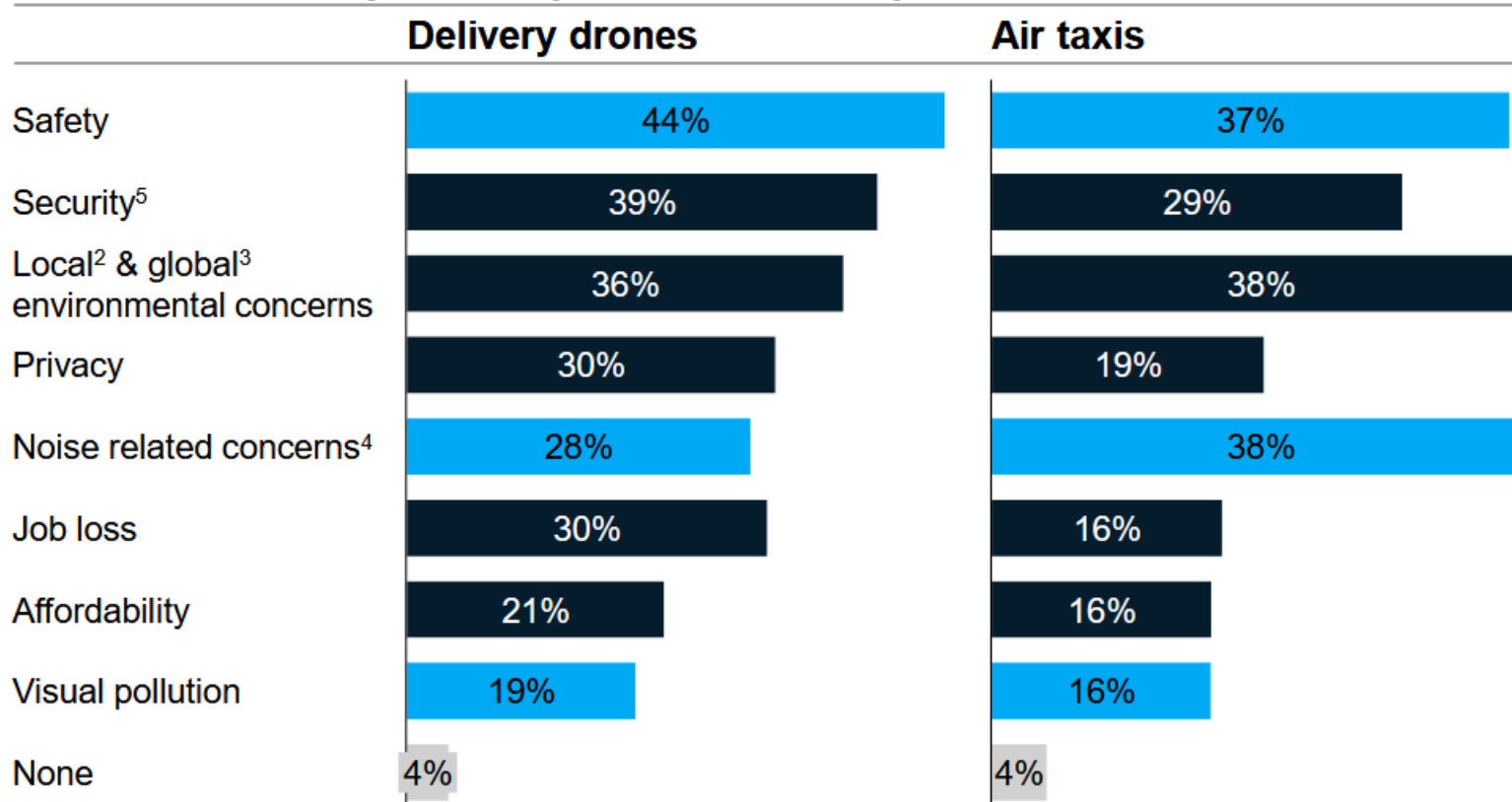
AiRMOUR'22,
TINDAIR'22,
Stolz-22,
Gohar'24,
Oksman'24,
ALG'25,
ÉALÚ-AER,
etc...

- Common **conclusions** from surveys
 - Acceptance is good
 - Benefits : faster, cleaner, extended connectivity
 - Variables are :
 - Costs : affordable to all
 - Mission type : public, emergency
 - Demographics : young, male, tech
 - Concerns
 - Safety, Noise/Environment, Privacy/Security, Liability



- Concerns on **EASA** survey

Concerns ranked by % of respondents under top 3



Economy: Who pays for the new services? The users!

Some big numbers

by EASA(2030)

by DRONEII(2024)

<https://www.easa.europa.eu/en/newsroom-and-events/press-releases/easa-publishes-results-first-eu-study-citizens-acceptance-urban#group-easa-downloads>

<https://droneii.com/global-drone-industry-review>

UAM has the potential to create major benefits for European Citizens and EASA will enable the success of this industry
Focus on the EU or Europe


~90,000 jobs created in the Europe in 2030 ³	~4.2 bn € market size in Europe in 2030 ¹
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~31%
of global UAM market to be located in Europe in 2030¹

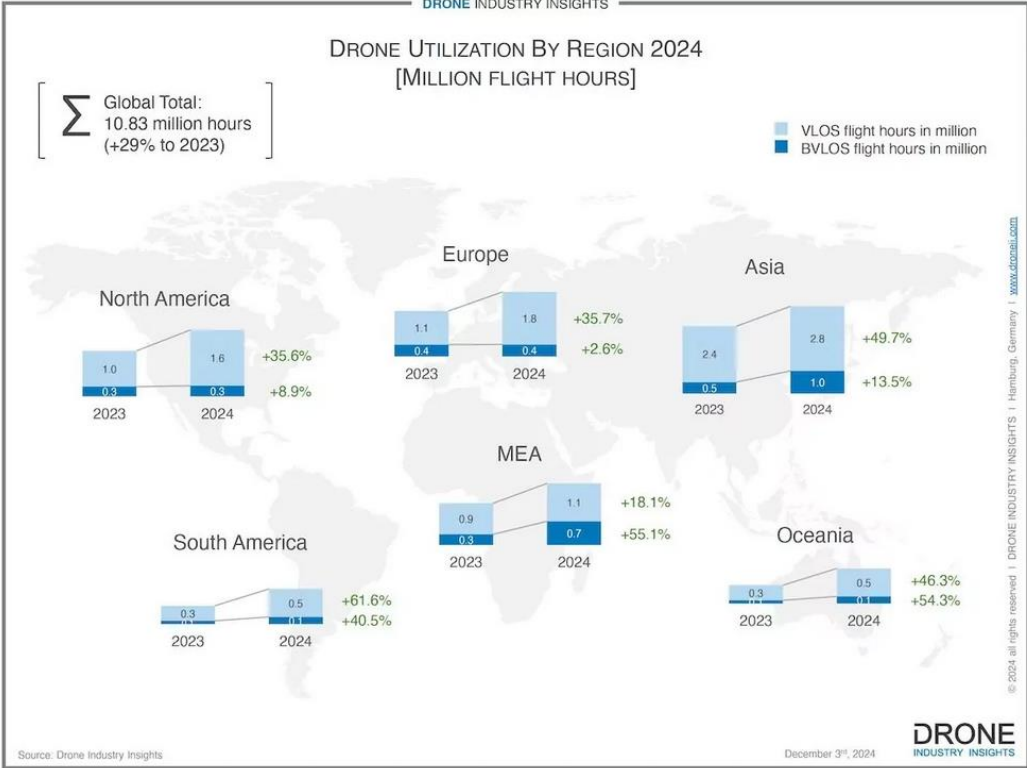
1,500 times
less likely to be involved in a fatal accident compared to road transport on a passenger kilometre basis²

2x - 4x
faster travel time by UAM for a city to airport transfer⁴

~73%
faster delivery of organs between city hospitals possible⁴



1. Based on McKinsey VTOL market model
2. Assuming same safety level as commercial air transport in the EU
3. Based on direct, indirect and induced jobs created by CAPEX and OPEX spend of UAM industry in Europe in 2030
4. Compared to a car drive on a Thursday at 5pm
Source: VTOL team, Eurostat, Google Maps



Economy: Who pays for the new services? The users!

Some small numbers

by Manna (today)

DO cost (not fees!)/flight

Current < 4€

New 5.90€

by U-ELCOM (5y, not CISP)

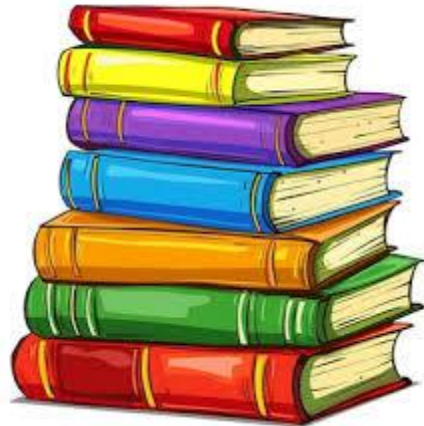
Traffic cost/flight

Low (20) +10€

High (90) 0.93€

In previous ConOps

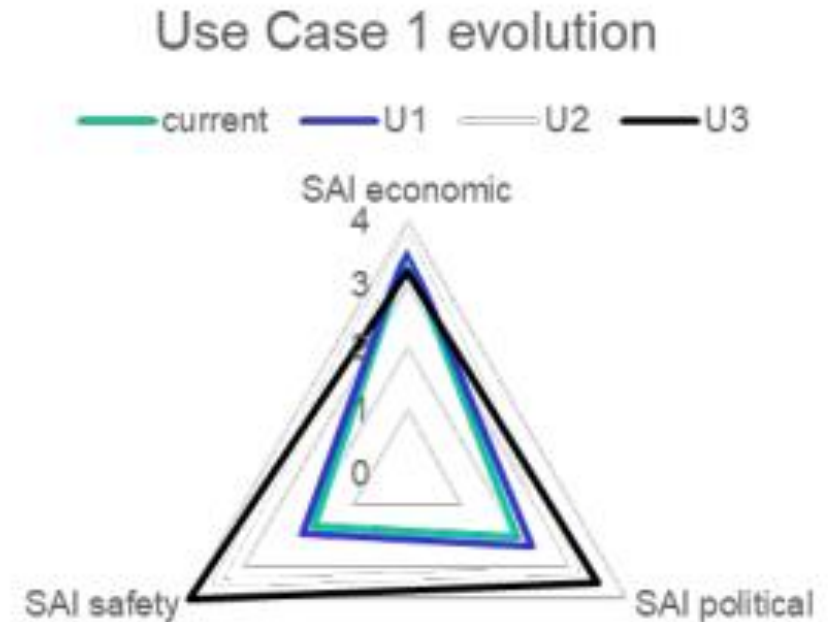
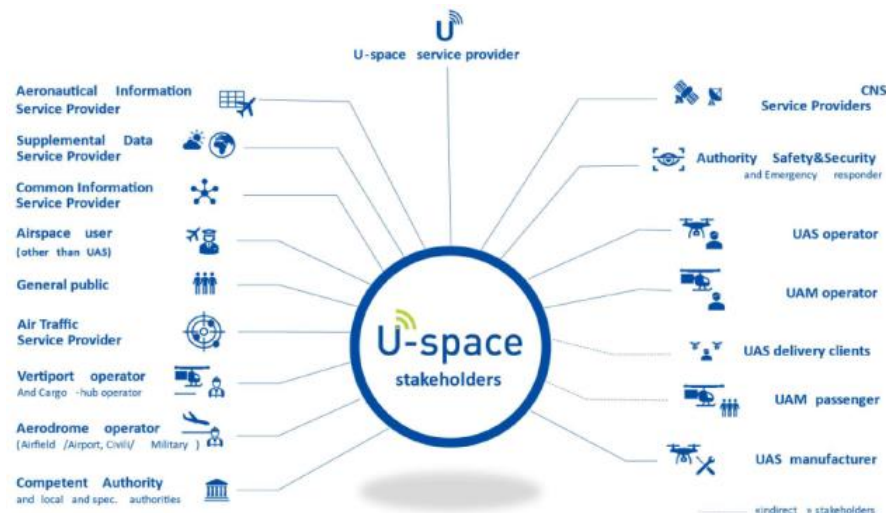
- Study of SoA for new technologies acceptance



- **Principles** for social acceptance are:
 - **Transparency**
 - Accurate and timeliness information
 - Using understandable language
 - Verifiable by law enforcement agents
 - Inclusiveness / **governance**
 - Empowerment of individuals

In previous ConOps

- **CORUS** proposed **SAIs** (Stakeholders Acceptance Indicators)
- SAIs tested by experts on Use Cases



In previous ConOps

- **CORUS-XUAM** served to collect SAs responses during demos

Access to SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE Online QUESTIONNAIRES



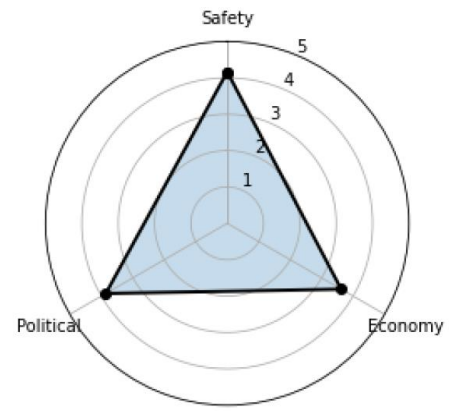
<https://forms.gle/byEjMCgU2wkLHXsg8>

Thanks for your help !!



PROFILE / VLD	SPAIN	ITALY	FRANCE	SWEDEN	GE&UK	BELGIUM	TOTAL
BEFORE							
USSP	1	6	2	1	2	0	12
AS Managers	1	4	10	2	1	1	19
Drone Industry	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
Drone Operator	0	6	1	0	1	1	9
Other AS users	0	1	6	0	0	0	7
DURING							
Citizens	37	9	6	5	2	1	60
HEMS	10	0	1	0	0	1	12
Administration	5	3	1	2	0	0	11
AFTER							
USSP	2	0	0	0	1	5	8
AS Managers	10	0	1	9	3	1	24
Drone Industry	3	0	1	3	4	1	12
Drone Operator	5	0	5	0	0	0	10
Other AS users	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
TOTAL							192

Social Acceptance Indicators of all VLDs (average =3.88)



WS1 Results on Economy + regulatory

CORUS five



PRIORITY RESULTS

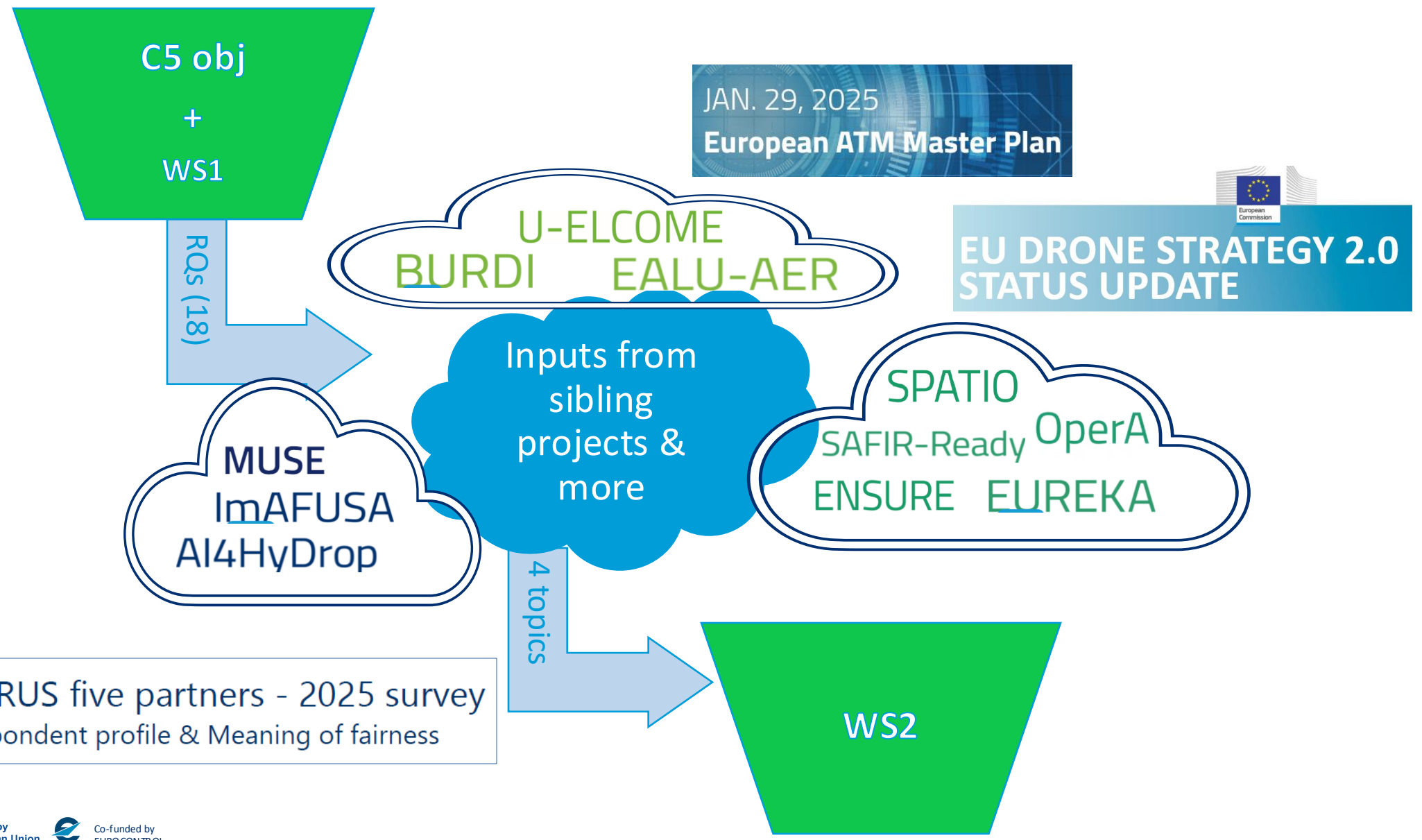
 **11 RQ**

 **17 RQ**

 **8 RQ**

Process

CORUS five



24 # responses
CORUS five partners - 2025 survey
Respondent profile & Meaning of fairness

Topic 1 Social: measure U-space implementation acceptance

- How to update the method for evaluating public acceptance related to U-space implementation
 - Answers from **new surveys, PEARL, MUSE, ImAFUSA, AI4HYDROP**
 - Transition from SAIs (**CORUS, CORUS-XUAM**)

Topic 2 Economy: funding mechanisms

- Which are the economic principles of the U-space?
-  – RQ5.20 - How should U-space services and flight operations be charged?
 - Answers from **ICAO, EU DS2, ATM MP, SPATIO**

Topic 3 Fairness



- RQ1.06 - Should CORUS five propose the principles and a way to address fairness, considering also a multi-USSP environment?
- RQ5.19 - How can U-space provide fair access to airspace?
 - Answers from **EU Drone Strategy 2.0, AI4HYDROP, SPATIO, MUSE, SoA (DLR), CORUS five**

Topic 4 Roles, Responsibilities, Best Practices



- RQ1.12 - Which roles currently identified in U-space can be evolved from human centric to **automated** systems?
- RQ5.39 - Can CORUS outline responsibilities for all actors operating in U-space?
- RQ5.34 - How can industry best practices be included in ConOps?
 - Answers from **U-ELCOME**

Four topics

- Social
- Economy
- Fairness
- Roles

Three horizons

Short-term

- MUSE, ImAFUSA
- ICAO, ATM
- EASA, SoA, MUSE
- EASA, U-ELCOM

Medium-term

- PEARL
- CORUS five
- SPATIO, CORUS five

Long-term

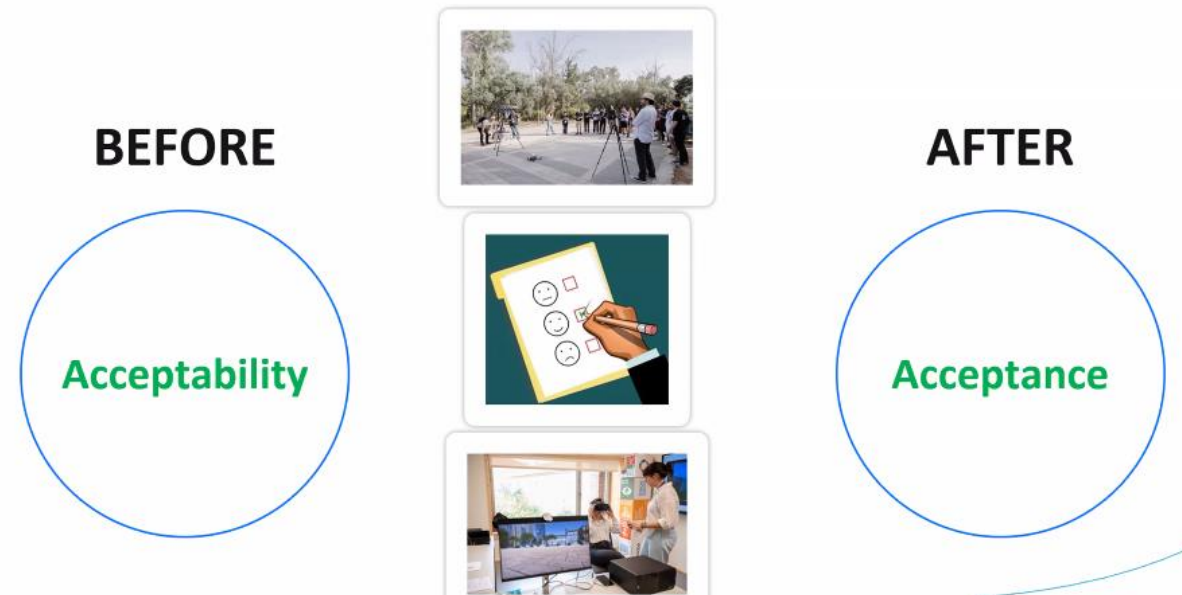
- Consolidation
- SAFIR-Ready
- AI4HYDRP

Responses to Research Questions as draft of ConOps v5

Topic 1 Social: measure U-space implementation acceptance

- How to update the method for evaluating public acceptance related to U-space implementation

ImAFUSA



CORUS: theoretical SAI => CORUS-XUAM : real SAI but few citizens

Topic 1 Social: measure U-space implementation acceptance

- How to update the method for evaluating public acceptance related to U-space implementation

ImAFUSA

- Human-in-the-loop tests(*):
 - Psycho-acoustics
 - Noticeability
 - Visual pollution limits

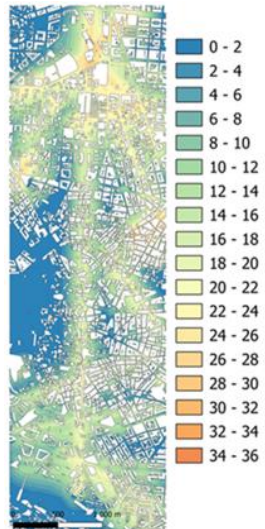


(*) Virtual reality

From subjective to OBJECTIVE by AI models to predict annoyance

MUSE

- Performance framework
 - Noise
 - Visual pollution
 - Privacy
 - Access&Equity
 - Plus 4 additional Focus areas
- Direct OBJECTIVE measures but missing real traffic & thresholds

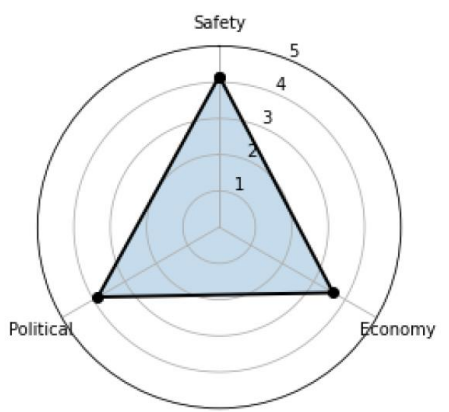


Topic 1 Social: measure U-space implementation acceptance

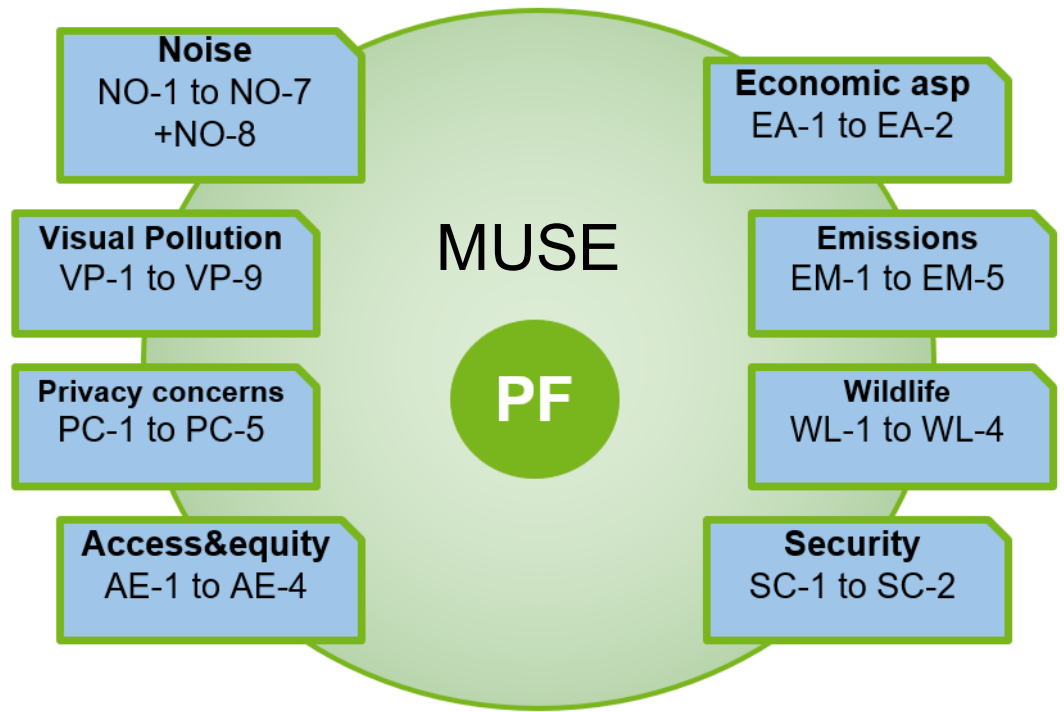
- **PROPOSAL:** Move from SAI to MUSE PF + Select a subset of 3? relevant KPIs + Set thresholds from ImAFUSA



Social Acceptance Indicators of all VLDs (average =3.88)



CORUS



ImAFUSA

Topic 2 Economy: funding mechanisms, Charging of U-space services

ICAO principles

- The users pays
- Fees shall be related with costs

Today ATM

- Fees = $UR * 100Km * SR(MTOW/2)$
- Excluded AC < 2 tons

Facts

- ATC / USSP do not work for free
- Who pays **don't want to bear all the cost**
- Cost are different across EU countries
 - UR range in ECAC [28 € - 120 €]
- Service usage proxy: distance + size

Topic 2 Economy: funding mechanisms, Charging of U-space services



Questions / Proposal

- Do we agree with exceptions ?? **medical?**
- Do we agree with proxy for IAM to use distance and size?? **NO!?**
 - What then? **4Dvol occupancy** ??
- When to charge?? – link with U-plan states
 - Once U-plan **accepted**. Fee return: **no** if withdraw & **yes** if cancel.
Adjust fee at termination
- Do we agree with flexible fees ?? **see next slide**

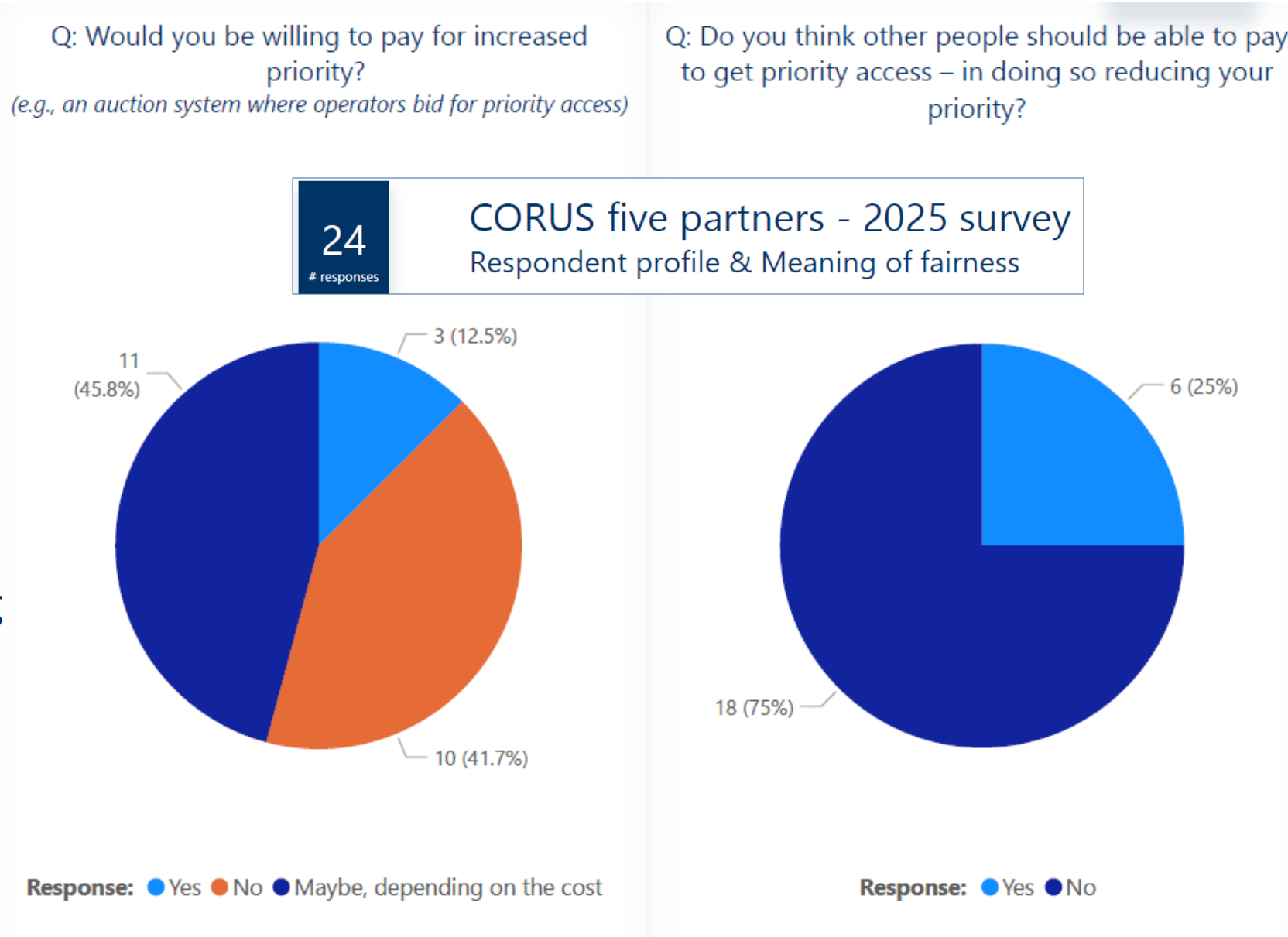
Paying for priority??

- not an acceptable

Even at??

- Peak hours
- To lower other's charges
- To get fix schedule

... or may be, depending on fee



Topic 3 Fairness

Synonyms: free from bias, dishonesty, or injustice; correctly or properly done according to the rules; pleasing in appearance;...

State of the Art

- **Verma et al. 2018:** Provide 20 definitions of 3 types of fairness: statistical, similarity-based, causal reasoning. Same decision can be fair and unfair under those definitions!
- **Saxena et al. 2019:** There are 3 types of fairness: calibrated fairness is better accepted by citizens. Request are granted as a function of the self merit vs. sum of everyone's merits

EASA GM 2021/664 GM7 Article 3(4)(b)

“to ensure efficiency as well as fairness (...) Member States **may** constrain (...) the maximum time a flight authorisation request may be sent in advance to ensure the effective implementation of the ‘first in, first serve’ principle (...).”

Topic 3 Fairness

MUSE: Access&Equity focus area: KPI calculates as the deviation bias

SPATIO: Fairness manager service

Q1 accepted NxDP

Q2 waiting spare capacity

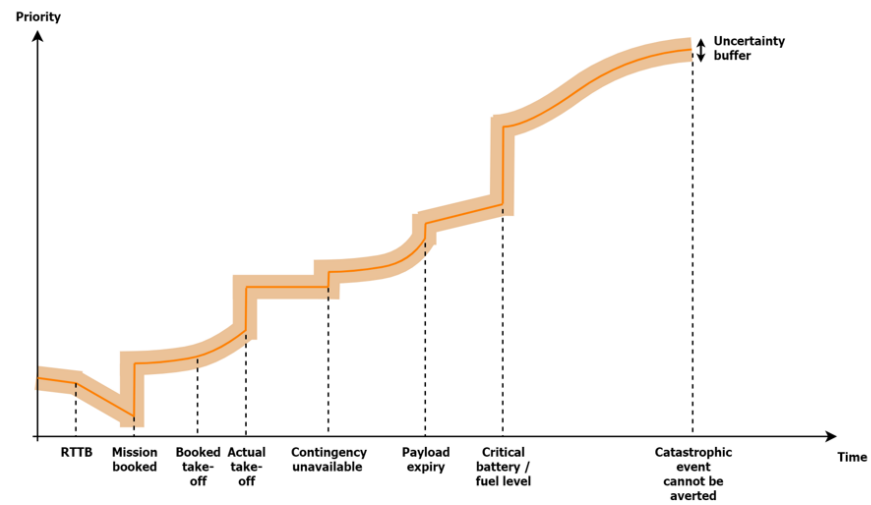
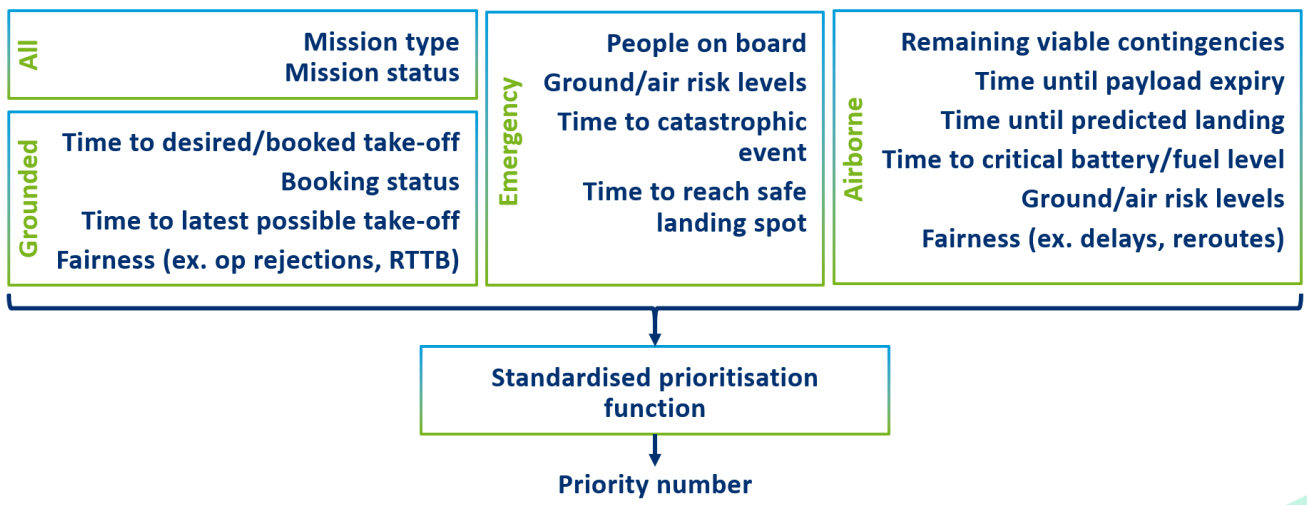
Topic 3 Fairness

Fictitious example

SAFIR-Ready: Dynamic non-binary prio

Dynamic Non-binary Prioritisation Scheme

Priority number calculation



Topic 3 Fairness

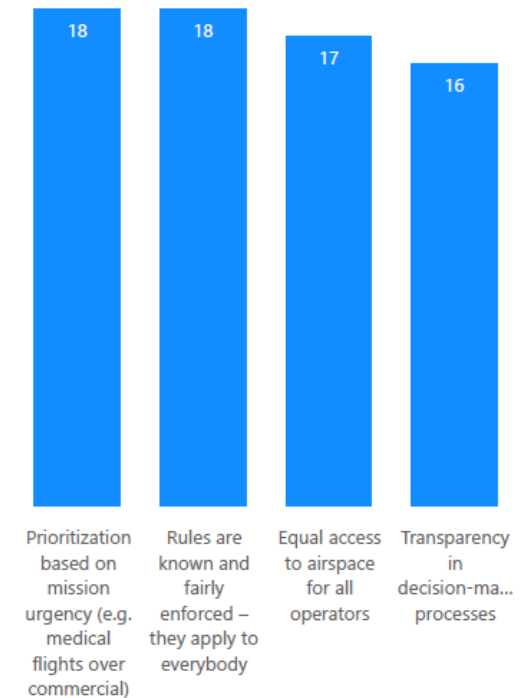
CORUS-5 questionnaire

24
responses

CORUS five partners - 2025 survey
Respondent profile & Meaning of fairness

Q: In the context of U-space, what does "fairness" mean to you?

- Prio to urgent/medical
- Rules known and enforced
- Equal access
- Transparent decisions



Topic 3 Fairness

CORUS-5 questionnaire

24

responses

CORUS five partners - 2025 survey
Respondent profile & Meaning of fairness

Q: Fairness challenges

- Ensuring the primacy of public interest
- Never prioritizing commercial over high-risk emergency flights
- Big players abuse little players
- Access to airspace for all users, including manned aviation
- The compatibility of different UAS mission with equal access
- Access rights during peak hours
- Early or excessive volumes reservation for "ghost flights"
- Receiving no slot if you cannot pay enough
- Defining and using a fairness score
- Avoiding overly complex, unenforceable and prone to cheating prioritizing system
- Including dialogue between players
- Differentiate operational fairness vs economic fairness

Topic 3 Fairness



Questions / Proposal

- Fairness shall give priority always to state/emergency?? **yes**
- FCFS, now in place, is a good start ?? able to feed metrics?? **yes**
- Do we agree to extend to more queues ?? all FCFS?? **yes**
- Do we agree to reserve capacity per operator ?? **NO!?** Shall operators agree on the split?? ...
- Do you agree on separating queues per type of business? **Yes?**
How to split capacity between them?? ...
- Do we agree establish deep hierarchy of priorities?? **NO!?**

Topic 4 Roles, Responsibilities, Best Practices

- RQ1.12 - Which roles currently identified in U-space can be evolved from human centric to **automated** systems?
- RQ5.39 - Can CORUS outline responsibilities for all actors operating in U-space?
- RQ5.34 - How can industry best practices be included in ConOps?
 - Answers from **U-ELCOM**

- **Roles:** from human centric to automated systems

What humans are involved? What they do? How many HMIs?

- **Drone Operator**

- **Drone Pilot:** final accountable for the flight decision
- **Flight planner:** provides the optimised route

- **USSP operator:**

- Monitor status & emergency response personnel ??
- human contact for DO?? for contingency??
- Geofence manager

- **Vertiport manager:** ??

- **More:** AS Designers, Programmers...



Topic 4 Responsibilities: USSP

- Provide the services certificated to their users not exceeding the latency requirements described in REG 2021/664
- Provide to their clients the necessary training in the use of their platform
- Provide to their clients the program (API) for the integration of their services in the UAS Operator GCS, or the list of tracker devices compatible with the USSP system
- Define and provide to their clients with recommendations to do during emergencies occurred in U-space during their operations, complementing their operations manual (the final decision and responsibilities related are from UAS Operators in this case)
- Record all U-space operations data necessary according REG 2021/664
- Report to the Spanish NSA the incidents occurred during their operations

* USSPs will not be responsible of any incident occurred in U-space although it happens due to a lack of U-space service provision → The NSA investigation will determine the detonator of the incident and the entity responsible



Topic 4 Roles, Responsibilities: CISP

- Provide the services certificated to the USSP not exceeding the latency requirements described in REG 2021/664
- Provide to the USSP the Interface Control Document necessary for the integration of both CISP/USSP systems
- Report to the Spanish NSA the incidents occurred during their operations
- Record all U-space operations data necessary according REG 2021/664



Topic 4 Roles, Responsibilities: Drone Operator






- Have the necessary training and courses completed related with the U-space operations (under definition)
- Ensure the transmission of Network Id to their USSP during all UAS operations in U-space
- Operate in U-space according to the training received and following the rules and regulations applicable (REG 664, 945, 947...) and their Operations Manual and Emergency Plan
- Have all the necessary airspace coordinations made related with each UAS operation
- Report to the Spanish NSA the incidents occurred during their operations

Topic 4 Roles, Responsibilities: Communications Operator (IXM)



- Provide the service of communication exchange to the USSPs certified not exceeding the latency requirements described in REG 2021/664
- Provide to the USSP the Interface Control Document necessary for the integration of both IXM/USSP systems
- Not affect or modify in any aspect the data transmitted from one USSP to the others, the data integrity must be total
- Report to the Spanish NSA the incidents occurred during their operations
- Record all U-space operations data necessary according REG 2021/664

- **Best practices by U-ELCOM**

Subsection	 Lessons learnt	 Recommendations	 Best Practices
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Best practice: “A working method or set of working methods that is officially accepted as being the best to use in a particular business or industry, usually described formally and in detail.”

Lesson learnt: “Experience drawn from past activities that should be actively taken into account in future actions and behaviours.”

Recommendation: “Advice about what is the best thing to have or do”. Recommendations are those pieces of advice that are not solid or consensual enough to be considered a best practice.

- **Types:** Standardization / Regulation / Authorities / ARA / Certification / Systems/ Services / CNN

=> U-ELCOM experience detected **gaps**

Consortium

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