مجلة جامعة الشارقة للعلوم القانونية

اسم المقال: استخدام طائرات بدون طيار في مراقبة البيئة وحمايتها في التشريع الإماراتي
اسم الكاتب: خديجة جلال البلوشي، محمد عويس فاروقي
رابط ثابت: https://political-encyclopedia.org/index.php/library/9852
تاريخ الاسترداد: 2026/11/01 10:37 +03

الموسوعة السياسيّة هي مبادرة أكاديمية غير هادفة للربح، تساعد الباحثين والطلاب على الوصول واستخدام وبناء مجموعات أوسع من المحتوى العلمي العربي في مجال علم السياسة واستخدامها في الأرشيف الرقمي الموثوق به لإغناء المحتوى العربي على الإنترنت.
لمزيد من المعلومات حول الموسوعة السياسيّة – Encyclopedia Political، يرجى التواصل على info@political-encyclopedia.org

استخدامكم لأرشيف مكتبة الموسوعة السياسيّة – Encyclopedia Political يعني موافقتك على شروط وأحكام الاستخدام المتاحة على الموقع https://political-encyclopedia.org/terms-of-use

تم الحصول على هذا المقال من موقع مجلة جامعة الشارقة للعلوم القانونية ورفده في مكتبة الموسوعة السياسيّة مستوفياً شروط حقوق الملكية الفكريّة ومتطلبات رخصة المشاع الإبداعي التي ينضوي المقال تحتها.

جامعة الشارقة
UNIVERSITY OF SHARJAH

University of Sharjah Journal of Law Sciences

A Refereed Scientific journal



Vol. 22, No. 2
Dhul Hijjah1446 A.H. / June 2025 A.D.

ISSN : 2616-6526

https//:doi.org/10.36394/jls.v22.i2.13

Using Drones for Environmental Monitoring and Protection in the UAE Legislation

Khadija Jalal Alblooshi(1)

Mohammad Owais Farooqui(2)

Received on: 08-08-2024 **Accepted on: 07-11-2024**

Abstract:

The United Arab Emirates (the UAE) is actively enhancing the use of drone technology to facilitate real-time environmental data collection and mitigate environmental damage as part of its Vision 2021 initiative. This vision underscores the integration of drones for environmental goals, while the General Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA) prioritizes safety over data collection in its strategic framework. This research investigates the potential and role of drones in environmental monitoring and protection by conducting a systematic analysis of relevant regulations, strategies, and resources. The primary objective is to evaluate the UAE's legal requirements and regulations governing drone technology within environmental contexts, particularly focusing on Federal Law No. 24 (1999) and its implications.

The study utilizes secondary sources to explore drone applications in environmental protection, assessments for monitoring practices, and governmental efforts to uphold data privacy and flight authorization standards. Key regulatory documents, such as Federal Resolution No. 2 of 2015, which outlines flight restrictions, and the UAE's Civil Aviation

(1) College of Law - University of Sharjah (Sharjah - U.A.E.)
u22105785@sharjah.ac.ae

(2) College of Law - University of Sharjah (Sharjah - U.A.E.)

Regulations (CAR), which emphasize drone operation safety, are examined. However, this research identifies a notable gap within the UAE's Environmental Protection Law, which currently lacks explicit provisions for drone usage in environmental monitoring and management.

By highlighting these gaps and exploring potential areas for legislative development, the study aims to align the UAE's environmental monitoring frameworks with global best practices, ensuring drones can effectively contribute to sustainable development and environmental protection in the region.

Keywords: Drone Technology, Environmental Monitoring, Environmental Protection, UAE Legislation.

1. Introduction

In 2024, the global drone market was valued at $4.3 billion, with projections indicating a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.24% from 2024 to 2029 (Drone, 2024). This growth trend suggests an increasing adoption of drone technologies, particularly in environmental protection and monitoring. In the UAE, both public and private authorities are progressively utilizing drones for these purposes, aligning with national legislation designed to optimize the application of drone technology. The UAE government's commitment to environmental responsibility presents continuous opportunities for innovation, specifically in enhancing monitoring capabilities (Majeed, 2021).

This research explores how advanced technologies - such as sensor integration, artificial intelligence (AI), and autonomous flight capabilities - can be incorporated into drones to optimize environmental protection practices. The study further demonstrates that, under existing environmental laws like the Environmental Protection and Development Act (Federal Law No. 24 of 1999), the deployment of drone technology is justified. Such technology supports comprehensive monitoring efforts and enables effective decision-making in the context of environmental protection (UAE, 2024). Additionally, the UAE enforces strict privacy regulations under the UAE Penal Code, which restricts unauthorized photography and surveillance of private property. Ensuring compliance with these privacy laws, especially regarding collected imagery data, is crucial under the UAE's data protection regulations.

Aviation law is marked by its numerous legal provisions and complex organizational structure. Legislators have attempted to create unified

regulations for personal data privacy within the aviation sector; however, this remains a challenging endeavor. One practical issue is the lack of communication between aviation practitioners, legal professionals, and lawmakers. Industry officials argue that legislators often disregard their expertise when developing new regulations. Typically, lawmakers prioritize data protection concerns raised by authorities such as the General Inspector of Personal Data Protection (GIODO). The absence of clear guidelines for passenger data protection has led to a misconception within the industry, exemplified by sentiments like "customers don't expect it, regulators don't require it, and competitors don't do it," directly impacting the level of privacy protection afforded in aviation. Edward Hasbrouck noted that airline passengers' privacy is less protected compared to other commercial or service industries (Zadura, 2017).

This research focuses on the legal aspects of using drones for environmental monitoring and protection under UAE law. Drones are applicable across various environmental monitoring domains, such as wildlife tracking, forest management, water quality assessments, land management, agriculture monitoring, and disaster response (Asadzadeh, de Oliveira, & de Souza Filho, 2022). The UAE's legal framework, including regulations established by the General Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA) and the Dubai Civil Aviation Authority (DCAA), requires that drones be registered and that operators obtain permission from relevant government agencies.

Modern drone technology, often referred to as flying robots, operates through "software-controlled flight plans" and can be managed remotely or flown autonomously (Emimi, Khaleel, & Alkrash, 2023). These drones are predominantly used in high-traffic areas, cargo transport, agriculture,

environmental monitoring, security, and surveillance. Their adaptability allows for customizable solutions, balancing speed and practicality. In the UAE, drones are instrumental in conducting aerial surveys, tracking animal populations, monitoring behavior, and observing migration patterns with minimal disturbance to wildlife (Bollard & Doshi, 2022). In the context of disaster management, drones play a vital role in the early detection of natural hazards such as floods, wildfires, and hurricanes, thanks to advanced sensors. Post-disaster, drones assist environmental protection and disaster management agencies in assessing damage and prioritizing recovery efforts (Bollard & Doshi, 2022).

The deployment of drones in industries like construction presents legal and regulatory challenges, compounded by specialists' lack of knowledge and expertise, as well as budget constraints. For example, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in the United States imposes restrictions on drone usage, including commercial applications, necessitating registration, pilot certification, and adherence to operating criteria. Many construction specialists lack the necessary skills to operate drones and interpret the collected data. Additionally, financial constraints may discourage construction companies from investing in drone technology. Despite these challenges, drones offer numerous benefits, including enhanced safety, quality control, environmental protection, and economic sustainability. AI-equipped drones have the potential to revolutionize construction project management by providing real-time data, aerial surveys, and precise monitoring capabilities, allowing for informed decision-making and improved project outcomes. However, this optimistic outlook is tempered by challenges such as technological constraints, privacy concerns, regulatory limitations, economic sustainability, and organizational reluctance to adapt (Waqar, 2023).

The core issue addressed in this study is the legal framework surrounding drone usage for environmental monitoring and protection in the UAE. The research identifies key aspects such as regulatory compliance, licensing, approvals, environmental protection, and legal challenges. These factors form the foundation of the study, which aims to evaluate the UAE's regulatory framework to ensure safe and effective drone usage in environmental protection while safeguarding legal rights and privacy. According to the DCAA, drones must operate within designated areas, known as "green zones," and adhere to height restrictions, typically not exceeding 400 feet above ground level. Employees involved in drone operations must be well-versed in regulations governing flight and data capture to make informed decisions regarding environmental assessments (DCAA, 2024).

The research objectives are as follows:

- To describe the technological algorithms utilized in drone technology for environmental monitoring and protection.
- To explore the ways in which drones can be applied in environmental monitoring and protection.
- To analyze the legal aspects and relevant UAE laws governing drone usage in environmental contexts.
- To provide recommendations for maximizing the effectiveness of drones in environmental monitoring and protection within the UAE.

The research questions that align with these objectives include:

1. What algorithms in drone technology improve monitoring and protection?

2. How can drone technology be applied effectively in environmental monitoring and protection?

3. What legal aspects and UAE regulations must be followed to ensure compliance in environmental monitoring and protection?

4. In what ways can authorities maximize the use of drones for environmental monitoring and protection in the UAE?

The rapid advancement of drone technology and automation systems has led to significant progress in environmental protection. Drones facilitate aerial surveys without imposing pressure on natural habitats or stakeholders and ensure data accuracy through advanced sensors. This capability supports effective decision-making in environmental protection, disaster management, and wildlife conservation.

This paper explores the legal aspects of using drones for environmental protection and monitoring under UAE law, covering topics such as drone registration, regulatory approvals, data protection, and compliance with the UAE Penal Code. The study also examines drone technology applications in environmental protection and provides recommendations to enhance the regulatory framework, ensuring the effective and compliant use of drones.

2. Research Methodology

This research employs a document analysis approach, systematically reviewing existing UAE legislation, policies, and secondary sources related to the application of drone technology in environmental monitoring and protection. The methodology focuses on an in-depth analysis of legal texts, governmental reports, and academic studies to evaluate the regulatory framework governing the use of drones for environmental purposes in

the UAE. The primary objective of this methodology is to ensure that all relevant legal frameworks, including Federal Law No. 24 (1999) and other critical regulations, are thoroughly considered to draw valid conclusions and provide actionable recommendations for optimizing drone technology in environmental contexts.

The choice of methodology is integral to academic research, as it allows the researcher to select the appropriate tools and strategies necessary for conducting a study that fulfills the research objectives (Bloomfield & Fisher, 2019). A systematic approach is essential for analyzing and understanding the legal and regulatory aspects of drone technology. This research utilizes a document analysis framework to systematically identify, evaluate, and interpret the laws and policies impacting drone operations within the UAE's environmental framework.

The methodology involves a detailed examination of multiple sources, such as official legal texts, including Federal Law No. 24 (1999), Federal Resolution No. 2 (2015), Civil Aviation Regulations (CARs), and additional policies released by the General Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA) and the Dubai Civil Aviation Authority (DCAA). Additionally, secondary sources, including academic journal articles, governmental publications, and international comparative studies, are analyzed to provide a broader perspective on how drone technology is integrated into environmental monitoring practices globally and within the UAE.

To ensure that the research findings are comprehensive, the methodology integrates both primary and secondary data sources to evaluate how drone regulations are structured and their effectiveness in practice. The systematic analysis of these documents and policies aims to identify potential gaps

or inconsistencies within the UAE's legal framework and to highlight opportunities for regulatory improvement. For example, this approach helps to determine whether current legislation sufficiently addresses privacy concerns, safety standards, and technological advancements in drone systems.

A fundamental aspect of this methodology is ensuring the effective collection and analysis of data, particularly as it pertains to legal requirements and compliance standards for drone operations. The research methodology is designed to ensure that the study remains academically valid and draws reliable conclusions that are applicable in practice. Without a structured and evidence-based methodology, the research could risk becoming theoretically void or ineffective in offering concrete recommendations.

The systematic approach employed in this research is visually represented through a step-by-step sequence, involving the following stages:

- Identification of Key Regulations: Review the UAE's Federal Laws, including Federal Law No. 24 (1999) and Federal Resolution No. 2 (2015), and regulatory documents from the GCAA and DCAA.
- Analysis of Academic Literature: Evaluating secondary sources such as academic journals, reports, and international case studies that provide insights into the best practices and challenges of using drone technology for environmental monitoring.
- Comparative Framework: Assessing the UAE's regulatory framework against international standards and regulations to highlight areas for improvement and alignment with global best practices.

- Synthesis and Interpretation: Integrating findings from both primary and secondary sources to provide a cohesive analysis of the UAE's regulatory framework, with a focus on how it impacts the effective use of drones for environmental monitoring and protection.

This comprehensive and structured methodology ensures that the research not only accurately describes the legal aspects of using drones in the UAE but also offers evidence-based insights for enhancing the regulatory framework and improving drone technology applications in environmental contexts.

3. Application of Drones for Environmental Monitoring and Protection

Drones are increasingly integrated into environmental applications, enhancing efficiency and accuracy in data collection. In the UAE, drones have become essential tools for environmental monitoring and disaster management, particularly in wildlife observation, agricultural assessments, and tracking natural hazards like floods and forest fires. These advanced UAVs, equipped with high-resolution cameras, AI algorithms, and various sensors, offer real-time data collection capabilities that improve decision-making processes in environmental management (Ahmad, 2024).

3.1 Implementation of Innovative Technology in Drones

Innovative technology plays a crucial role in enhancing drone applications for environmental monitoring and other domains, including surveillance, traffic monitoring, and agricultural management. As drone technology evolves, it continues to enhance the potential for data acquisition and environmental management. Innovations like "C-V2X communications" integrated with "RTK technology" support seamless

communication between drones and smart city infrastructure, allowing for precision monitoring of urban and restricted areas (Hafeez et al., 2023). Additionally, these features enable drones to monitor large expanses and access unsafe or restricted locations, such as during storms or floods, where they assist in rescue operations (Sah, Gupta, & Bani-Hani, 2021).

The application of these technologies in drones allows them to perform advanced functions, such as weather monitoring, which complements their use in videography and agricultural management. For instance, in agriculture, drones with these capabilities can accurately assess crop health, monitor growth patterns, and provide solutions for managing environmental risks. As technology advances, the UAE has leveraged these developments to monitor extensive areas effectively and conduct environmental assessments that align with the nation's sustainability goals.

3.2 Application of Drones in Environmental Monitoring

Drones are equipped with advanced tools such as cameras, wind gauges, and sensors, which enable comprehensive environmental data collection. This technological setup facilitates predicting and preventing accidents, enhancing safety in work environments (Rohi & Ofualagba, 2020). The rapid deployment and real-time data capabilities of drones make environmental monitoring an efficient and economically viable process, crucial for timely interventions. In line with this, the UAE government has implemented strategies aimed at mitigating climate change and minimizing environmental impact. The government's environmental laws, such as the "UAE Federal Law No. 24 of 1999," provide a legal framework for protecting the environment (GOV, UAE, 2024). Known as the "Umbrella Law," it addresses environmental risks, allowing for efficient management of natural resources (Fascista, 2022).

Additionally, the UAE's Draft National Waste Policy focuses on waste management, demonstrating the government's comprehensive approach to environmental protection. Drones further facilitate this by monitoring vegetation, as high-resolution cameras and sensors collect precise data on vegetation health. These capabilities support data assessment through imagery, providing valuable information on vegetation health (Fascista, 2022). UAV systems are also instrumental in identifying plant diseases and calculating biomass effectively. Such monitoring can be carried out at various stages, providing detailed agricultural growth assessments.

Drones are also employed in environmental monitoring through accurate counting of plants and animals. Equipped with high-resolution cameras and machine-learning algorithms, they manage large datasets and perform precise counting for biodiversity studies (Burgués & Marco, 2020). These capabilities ensure minimal environmental disruption while providing accurate data for population estimation. Additionally, advanced imaging technology within drones assists in identifying species, thereby protecting ecosystems and monitoring environmental impacts. For example, drones in the UAE capture soil structure images, which help predict flooding risks and assist in species classification by analyzing collected data. This process is vital for conserving biodiversity and aiding research by tracking species composition and distribution changes. The UAE enforces these measures through the "UAE Federal Law No. 1 of 1972," which manages endangered species protection (GOV, UAE, 2024).

Moreover, drones play an essential role in risk management by predicting natural disasters and collecting data for effective forecasting. Machine-learning algorithms in drones assess damage and develop risk mitigation plans, ensuring proactive responses. Drones also monitor

industrial areas, ensuring compliance with waste management regulations. The "Ministerial Decree No. 37 of 2001" outlines guidelines for managing hazardous materials, including "Hazardous Wastes and Medical Wastes 2001," to reduce workplace hazards (GOV, UAE, 2024).

Drones are also critical in monitoring water quality. Using thermal cameras and spectrometers, they assess water temperature, identify pollutants, and track changes in aquatic ecosystems. These technologies contribute to sustainable water management by enhancing freshwater sources and maintaining aquatic health (Yang et al., 2022).

3.3 Application of Drones in Environmental Protection

The use of drones offers numerous benefits, including low costs, high maneuverability, and precision. These advantages make them crucial tools for ecological and environmental protection in the UAE. UAVs, integrated with innovative technologies like Geographic Information Systems (GIS), oblique photography, and computer technology, allow for detailed monitoring of emissions, production levels, and operational activities. This integration provides comprehensive data on environmental conditions, aiding decision-making processes (Nwaogu, Yang, Chan, & Chi, 2023).

Drones equipped with high-definition aerial photography systems inspect water areas and monitor sewage discharge. In wastewater management, drones provide thermal imaging data to identify heat pollution in water, utilizing tools such as the "dual-light pod" system implemented in the UAE. In environmental protection contexts, UAV systems collect and transmit video data directly to supervisors, enabling immediate action. These inspection systems identify water quality issues, detect pollutants, and measure pollution levels (Tan, Lim, Park, Low, & Yeo, 2021). The

data collected by drones is efficiently stored for further research, enhancing long-term environmental protection efforts.

Drones also support water and soil conservation by monitoring pollution levels and offering direct observational data. Remote sensing technology integrated into UAV systems in the UAE identifies water components, helping reduce pollution levels and manage soil conditions effectively.

Overall, the UAE's strategic use of drones, supported by legislation and technological advancements, demonstrates its commitment to environmental sustainability and proactive risk management. Drones' abilities to collect, analyze, and act on real-time data in diverse environmental scenarios prove their critical role in preserving and protecting the environment efficiently.

4. Legal Aspects to be Followed in Drone Application

The legal aspects surrounding drone applications in the UAE are comprehensive yet evolving, as regulators adapt to rapid technological advancements and the growing need for environmental protection. While the UAE has established a framework for drone operations, gaps and ambiguities remain, particularly in the realm of environmental monitoring. This section delves into these regulatory aspects and analyzes the legal challenges and opportunities associated with using drones for environmental purposes in the UAE.

4.1 Laws and Regulations Related to Drone Application

The UAE's legal framework for drones is primarily governed by the General Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA) and Federal Law No. 24 of 1999, which outlines the fundamental principles of environmental protection. The UAE has taken significant steps to establish safety protocols and

operational guidelines for drones, reflecting its commitment to leveraging technology while ensuring safety and environmental sustainability. However, a critical analysis reveals that while the framework provides a baseline, it lacks specificity and depth, particularly regarding the use of drones for environmental monitoring and data collection (UAE, 2024).

Federal Resolution No. 2 of 2015, which governs drone operations, emphasizes general safety protocols but does not sufficiently integrate environmental monitoring provisions. As a result, the regulations are somewhat disconnected from the goals set forth in UAE Vision 2021, which promotes the sustainable use of advanced technologies like drones for environmental protection (UAE, 2024). The absence of clear guidelines regarding environmental data collection protocols and specific operational requirements indicates a gap in the regulatory framework that needs addressing (GCAA, 2024). The lack of integration between aviation and environmental regulations creates operational ambiguity, making it difficult for stakeholders to align their drone operations with environmental objectives (Lewis & Vavrichek, 2019).

Amending Federal Resolution No. 2 of 2015 to better align with the UAE's environmental goals is crucial. Such amendments should include specific guidelines for drone usage in environmental monitoring, stipulating the types of sensors and data collection tools permissible and ensuring collaboration between aviation and environmental authorities. This approach would not only ensure compliance but also encourage innovation and the use of drones in initiatives like biodiversity tracking, disaster management, and pollution monitoring. Aligning regulations with Federal Law No. 24 (1999) and UAE Vision 2021 would foster stakeholder collaboration, improve technological integration, and enhance data

accuracy and efficiency (Cox & Kassem, 2019).

Moreover, the issue of privacy and data protection is a significant challenge in the current regulatory setup. The UAE's privacy laws, while comprehensive, may not be fully aligned with the operational realities of environmental drones. The regulations need to strike a balance between facilitating environmental monitoring and protecting individual privacy rights. This alignment is vital to minimize legal disputes and ensure the lawful use of drones in capturing and processing environmental data. Ensuring consistency between Federal Law No. 24 (1999), UAE Vision 2021, and the Federal Privacy Law would provide a cohesive and integrated regulatory approach, which is currently lacking (Cox & Kassem, 2019).

4.2 Regulatory Aspects and Liability Issues Related to Drone Application

To ensure the responsible and safe use of drones for environmental purposes, the UAE has established a multi-layered regulatory framework. The GCAA, as the central authority, has issued regulations that categorize drones based on their weight and purpose, setting forth operational guidelines. These regulations, known as the UAE Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Regulations, mandate that all drones, regardless of commercial or non-commercial use, must be registered, and operators must comply with established safety standards (Uavcoach, 2024). The DCAA also enforces these regulations, particularly in Dubai, ensuring that operational effectiveness and legal compliance are maintained.

However, the liability aspect remains a complex issue within the regulatory framework. The UAE Civil Code holds operators accountable for any harm caused by their drones, such as injuries to individuals, damage

to property, or environmental impacts (Al-Monitor, 2024). For instance, if a drone malfunctioned during a wildlife monitoring mission, causing harm to a researcher or damaging the ecosystem, the operator would be liable for compensating medical expenses and other damages. This liability extends to the unauthorized capture of images or videos, as any environmental monitoring that inadvertently invades privacy or captures personal property without consent violates UAE law (Gov, 2024).

The legal implications of privacy violations are severe in the UAE, emphasizing the importance of respecting individual rights and the sanctity of private property. This aspect of drone regulation highlights the need for operators to be well-versed in privacy laws and obtain the necessary permissions before conducting environmental monitoring missions. Monitoring activities that inadvertently capture residents or trespass restricted areas, such as airports or government facilities, are strictly prohibited, with violations resulting in substantial fines and potential criminal charges (Kandeel, Salameh, Elrefae, & Qasim, 2022). The GCAA and DCAA enforce these laws rigorously, underlining the emphasis on maintaining security and safeguarding public and private interests.

To mitigate these risks, the UAE requires all drone operators to register their devices with the GCAA and secure liability insurance based on the nature of their operations. This mandatory insurance coverage serves as a safeguard, ensuring that any third-party damages, injuries, or environmental harms are financially covered. However, this raises questions about the adequacy and scope of current insurance policies, particularly in covering complex environmental liabilities, such as long-term ecological damage or accidental pollution during drone operations (Umar, 2021). Comprehensive and specialized insurance products are necessary to cover the broader

spectrum of risks associated with environmental drone usage.

Moreover, in terms of data privacy compliance, the regulations must mandate that operators seek explicit permissions for capturing data, particularly when it involves individuals or sensitive areas. Transparency in data usage and adherence to privacy regulations are crucial for maintaining public trust and ensuring that drone technology supports, rather than undermines, environmental protection efforts. Enhanced guidelines and training for drone operators could ensure that all data collection activities align with the privacy regulations of the UAE (Cox & Kassem, 2019).

4.3 Technological Advancements and Challenges in Regulatory Adaptation

As technology advances, regulatory frameworks must adapt to manage the emerging complexities associated with drone usage. The integration of advanced sensors, AI capabilities, and automated flight technologies presents opportunities but also challenges in regulatory compliance. Adapting existing regulations to accommodate these advancements is essential for leveraging the full potential of drones in environmental monitoring (Anderson, 2019). Without updates, regulations may lag behind technological innovations, creating legal gray areas that complicate enforcement and compliance.

The UAE's Federal Law No. 24 (1999) lays the groundwork for environmental protection, emphasizing that all activities, including drone operations, must not harm the environment. This principle underscores the need for detailed guidelines on how drones can and should be used for environmental monitoring. The law specifies operational categories for drones, including classes 1B, 2B, 2A, 3B, and 3A, each with its own

regulatory requirements. For instance, drones in these categories must be registered with the GCAA and comply with specific altitude and area restrictions to minimize environmental impact (IEA, 2024). However, these classifications need more clarity regarding their application to environmental monitoring, particularly for drones operating in sensitive ecosystems or urban environments.

Federal Resolution No. 2 of 2015 restricts the altitude of certain drone categories and outlines zones where operations are permitted, such as keeping Category 1A drones below 400 feet and ensuring they do not fly over private or public property near airports (Moj, 2024). However, these restrictions need to be integrated with environmental monitoring regulations to ensure cohesive implementation. By aligning the environmental aspects with existing aviation regulations, the UAE could create a more effective legal framework that supports the use of drones for environmental protection while ensuring public safety and privacy.

4.4 Recommendations for Strengthening the Regulatory Framework

To address these challenges, the UAE must take proactive steps to update its regulatory framework. Revisions to UAE Vision 2021, Federal Law No. 24 (1999), and Federal Resolution No. 2 (2015) should include specific provisions for drones used in environmental monitoring, such as mandatory Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) before deploying drones in sensitive areas. Collaborations between aviation and environmental authorities could also lead to more integrated and effective regulations (Lewis & Vavrichek, 2019).

Additionally, the UAE needs to establish clear protocols for data ownership, privacy protection, and access rights specific to drone operations.

Detailed guidelines could stipulate how different categories of drones (A, B, etc.) can operate, especially in restricted or high-risk areas, ensuring that operators maintain ethical standards and accountability in environmental monitoring.

Promoting international collaboration and aligning UAE's regulations with global best practices could enhance regulatory effectiveness. International partnerships could facilitate the exchange of knowledge and resources, allowing the UAE to develop cutting-edge regulations that support sustainable development while protecting its environmental and aviation interests (Cox & Kassem, 2019). Strengthening the regulatory framework will not only ensure compliance but also maximize the potential of drones as tools for sustainable environmental monitoring.

5. Recommendations to Maximize Drone Usage for Environmental Monitoring and Protection in the UAE

The literature review and analysis confirm the significant potential of drone technology in monitoring environmental changes and human activities precisely, enabling immediate corrective actions in real time. This section provides recommendations for UAE authorities to maximize the informed and efficient use of drone technology for environmental monitoring and protection, detailing a comprehensive and multi-dimensional approach. It also integrates the author's perspective on how to optimize these measures and explores the implications of international treaties, such as those related to air transport.

5.1 Framework of Regulation

The UAE must develop a robust and adaptive regulatory framework specifically tailored for the usage of drones in environmental monitoring. As technology evolves, it is crucial that regulations not only cover safety and operational aspects but also ensure environmental compliance. The UAE should set precise regulations that govern how, when, and where drones can be deployed, avoiding unregulated use that may harm ecosystems or breach protected areas (Vacca & Onishi, 2017). The authors believe that implementing a dynamic framework, that adapts to new technological developments and international best practices, is essential for achieving this balance.

Furthermore, aligning UAE regulations with global standards, particularly those set by international aviation organizations such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), would help the UAE integrate into the global regulatory system for drones. Should the UAE sign treaties related to air transport or environmental monitoring, these treaties would likely include provisions ensuring compliance with international safety, environmental, and privacy standards. This would harmonize the UAE's regulations with those of other nations, promoting safer and more efficient drone usage. For instance, if the UAE signed an ICAO treaty focused on air transport and environmental monitoring, it would not only enhance its international standing but also provide a clearer legal framework for stakeholders operating drones in environmental projects.

It is also recommended that UAE legislation should include detailed provisions for data security and privacy management, ensuring that sensitive information gathered during environmental monitoring is protected. The

authors support the implementation of stringent privacy laws that align with international data protection standards. By doing so, the UAE can ensure that environmental data collection respects individual privacy and avoids legal repercussions that could arise from breaches.

Moreover, air transport risk insurance remains a critical area where regulatory improvements are necessary. Given the increasing usage of drones in sensitive environmental monitoring operations, accidents may result in damage not only to infrastructure but also to ecosystems. The authors suggest that the UAE's aviation insurance system should extend beyond compensating for physical damages to cover moral and environmental harms. This would establish a more comprehensive framework, ensuring that those affected by aviation incidents receive fair compensation, thus aligning UAE legislation with global practices (Wensveen, 2023).

5.2 Technological Integration

The integration of cutting-edge technologies into drones is vital for enhancing environmental monitoring capabilities. The authors recommends that the UAE authorities invest in equipping drones with advanced features such as high-resolution cameras, thermal imaging, and LiDAR sensors. These technologies enable drones to collect precise environmental data, helping authorities respond promptly to ecological threats. By enhancing the accuracy and timeliness of data collection, the UAE can identify environmental issues early and take corrective measures before they escalate (Sabella, Viglianisi, Rotondi, & Brogna, 2017).

The use of AI in drones can further revolutionize environmental monitoring. Integrating AI algorithms into drones would allow for autonomous data processing and analysis, enabling drones to detect

patterns, assess environmental risks, and even predict future changes based on historical data. The authors suggest that AI's predictive capabilities could be particularly valuable for disaster preparedness and ecosystem management. For example, using AI-powered drones, authorities could monitor coastal areas for signs of erosion and predict the impact of climate change on these regions, enabling proactive conservation efforts.

In addition, implementing real-time data transmission technologies in drones is essential for enhancing response capabilities. The authors argue that deploying such features ensures that drones transmit environmental data instantly to central monitoring stations, allowing for immediate analysis and action. This capability is crucial for managing dynamic situations, such as forest fires or floods, where every second counts in mitigating damage.

5.3 Operational Strategies

Effective operational strategies are fundamental for maximizing the potential of drones in environmental protection. The UAE authorities should establish a regular schedule of drone flights over targeted regions to monitor critical environmental indicators, such as air and water quality, biodiversity, and deforestation rates. By incorporating remote monitoring and evaluation into these strategies, the UAE can act swiftly to protect ecosystems and minimize the impact of harmful activities (Jiménez López & Mulero-Pázmány, 2019).

Furthermore, the authors advocate for the establishment of rapid-response drone teams dedicated to environmental emergencies. Deploying these specialized teams during events like oil spills, wildfires, or floods would enhance the UAE's ability to assess damage and coordinate efficient rescue and recovery operations. These drones could provide real-time

imagery and data, offering a comprehensive view of the affected areas and supporting authorities in making informed decisions.

The use of 3D modeling and mapping technologies is another essential operational strategy. The authors suggest that implementing these features would enable authorities to visualize urban green spaces and natural habitats accurately, helping draft and implement necessary conservation and restoration actions. With drones' capability to monitor environmental changes in real time, policymakers can quickly adjust regulations and strategies to protect sensitive ecosystems.

5.4 Training and Capacity Development

To ensure the effective deployment of drones, the UAE must invest in training and capacity development programs for environmental management personnel. The authors emphasize the need for comprehensive training programs that equip staff with the knowledge and skills to operate drones safely and efficiently. This training should cover various aspects, including regulatory compliance, technical operation, and ethical considerations related to privacy and data management.

Additionally, certification courses should be offered to drone operators, ensuring that their skills align with national and international standards. Such programs would help build a professional workforce capable of maximizing the potential of drone technology while adhering to regulatory requirements. The authors recommend that these courses include practical modules on data analysis and environmental management, ensuring that operators can make the most out of the advanced technologies integrated into drones.

5.5 Partnership and Collaboration

Collaboration between the UAE government, private technology firms, and research institutions is critical for advancing drone technology and environmental monitoring. The author supports establishing strategic partnerships that facilitate the sharing of technological expertise and environmental data. For instance, partnering with tech companies could allow the UAE to access state-of-the-art drone technology and software, enhancing the nation's capabilities in environmental monitoring (Simon, Essex, Muhlhausen, & Scott, 2017).

Moreover, the UAE should engage with local communities to raise awareness about the benefits of drones in environmental protection. By fostering public involvement, the government can promote sustainable practices and gather valuable local knowledge that can aid in conservation efforts. The author highlights that such collaborations could also help build public trust, reducing resistance to drone deployment in sensitive areas and encouraging a more proactive approach to environmental monitoring.

5.6 Research and Development (R&D)

Investing in R&D is paramount for keeping the UAE at the forefront of drone technology and maximizing its environmental applications. The authors recommend the establishment of dedicated R&D centers focused on enhancing drone capabilities, particularly for environmental monitoring and protection. Developing advanced sensor technologies that capture detailed data on air quality, soil composition, and biodiversity would provide authorities with accurate information for making strategic decisions (Cracknell, 2017).

Additionally, integrating AI into these technologies would enhance their

efficiency and predictive power. AI-driven analytics could process complex environmental datasets, offering insights into ecosystem changes and the effects of climate change. The authors also propose that investment in AI should focus on developing algorithms that predict ecological disturbances, enabling the government to act before issues become critical.

5.7 Policy and Legislative Development

As the UAE continues to develop its drone capabilities, aligning its policies with international treaties is crucial. If the UAE signs international treaties related to air transport and environmental monitoring, it would have a dual benefit: enhancing the nation's international standing and providing a clear legal framework for stakeholders. For instance, signing ICAO treaties would facilitate cooperation with other nations, standardizing safety and operational protocols, and ensuring compliance with global best practices.

The authors suggest that the UAE should pursue such agreements to foster international collaboration and align its national policies with those of other countries. Harmonizing aviation and environmental regulations would enable a unified approach that facilitates the responsible use of drones while ensuring that environmental and privacy concerns are addressed comprehensively.

By building a cohesive regulatory, technological, and operational framework, the UAE can effectively harness drone technology for environmental monitoring and protection. The authors argue that these efforts, combined with international collaboration and robust R&D investment, will not only align the UAE with global standards but also position it as a leader in using advanced technology for environmental sustainability. This holistic approach is essential to maximize the benefits

of drones, ensuring their usage contributes positively to the UAE's environmental goals and broader international commitments.

6. Conclusion

The study reveals that, although the UAE has established a substantial legal foundation for the regulation and use of drone technology, there are significant gaps, particularly regarding the application of drones for environmental monitoring and protection. While the existing legal frameworks, such as Federal Resolution No. 2 of 2015, provide general guidelines for drone operations, they lack specificity when it comes to environmental applications. This indicates an urgent need for targeted legal amendments that explicitly address the integration of drone technology into environmental strategies. Without these amendments, the UAE may struggle to meet its ambitious sustainability objectives as outlined in UAE Vision 2021 and subsequent development initiatives.

A critical aspect of these regulatory gaps is the lack of coordination between aviation authorities and environmental agencies. The study recommends fostering greater collaboration among these stakeholders to create an integrated and cohesive approach to environmental protection using drones. This includes revising existing legislation to explicitly incorporate environmental monitoring provisions, aligning technological advancements with legal requirements, and ensuring compliance with international standards for data protection and privacy. Such collaborative efforts are essential, as the intersection of aviation law and environmental regulation demands expertise across various fields. The authors suggest that UAE authorities engage with international bodies and research institutions to bring in best practices and ensure that the regulatory framework evolves

alongside technological developments.

Furthermore, the rapid evolution of drone technology, including the use of artificial intelligence and advanced sensor systems, offers significant opportunities for enhancing environmental monitoring. Drones equipped with these technologies can provide precise data collection capabilities, such as tracking wildlife populations, assessing vegetation health, and detecting early warning signs of natural disasters like floods or wildfires. However, the study underscores the importance of the legal system keeping pace with these technological advances. It is critical that the UAE's regulatory framework not only supports current applications but is also adaptable enough to accommodate future innovations. The authors argue that a dynamic and forward-looking approach to legislation is necessary to ensure that drone technology can be maximally leveraged for environmental protection.

In addition to legal reforms, the study emphasizes the need for the UAE to strengthen its partnerships with commercial enterprises, international organizations, and academic institutions. Such collaborations can drive innovation and ensure that drone technology is used responsibly and effectively. By working with international entities like the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and leading universities, the UAE can adopt global best practices and remain aligned with international standards for environmental monitoring. Furthermore, these partnerships should extend beyond mere technology transfer; they should include capacity-building programs that provide local personnel with the skills needed to operate drones effectively while ensuring legal compliance. The authors advocate for the development of standardized training and certification programs that align with both national and international regulations,

ensuring that UAE drone operators are not only technologically proficient but also knowledgeable about legal and ethical standards.

The study also addresses strategic adaptation as a crucial aspect of maximizing the potential of drone technology in the UAE. The UAE's vision for sustainable development requires not just the adoption of new technologies but also the creation of adaptable strategies. The authors suggest that the UAE's regulatory bodies conduct periodic reviews of drone regulations to keep up with technological advancements. Such reviews should be systematic and involve all stakeholders to ensure that the legislation remains relevant and comprehensive. The UAE's efforts should include evaluating the impact of legislative changes on environmental outcomes and exploring further opportunities for integrating drones into urban planning, climate change mitigation, and other aspects of sustainable development.

If the UAE were to sign international treaties related to air transport, especially those involving drone technology, it would create additional layers of legal responsibility and opportunity. Such treaties could facilitate international collaboration, enhancing the UAE's capabilities through technical and trade partnerships that promote drone usage. Provisions within these treaties might regulate air routes, set safety standards, and establish data-sharing protocols, thereby strengthening the UAE's regulatory framework through international cooperation. However, such treaties would also necessitate addressing liability issues, especially in cases where drones cause environmental or property damage across borders. The authors advocate for the UAE to develop an "objective liability" system consistent with international principles, ensuring that the country's legal framework is prepared for such complexities.

The study concludes that, while the UAE's current efforts to regulate drone usage form a solid foundation, there is a pressing need for further development, particularly concerning environmental monitoring. The authors recommend that UAE policymakers take a proactive approach to regulation, ensuring that the country's legal framework is not only reactive but also predictive. This forward-looking stance is crucial for staying ahead of technological and environmental challenges and ensuring that drones can be used effectively for sustainable development.

The authors express the belief that the UAE has the potential to become a global leader in the use of drone technology for environmental management, provided it adopts a proactive and collaborative approach. They emphasize the importance of not only amending existing laws but also anticipating future challenges and innovations. Establishing task forces dedicated to monitoring international regulatory developments and technological advances could help the UAE maintain its leadership in this evolving field. Such initiatives would allow the country to set benchmarks for best practices in the region and globally.

The study ultimately emphasizes the importance of addressing existing regulatory gaps, fostering collaboration, and aligning technological advancements with a robust and adaptable legal framework. These steps are essential not only for maximizing the potential of drones in environmental protection but also for ensuring that the UAE remains at the forefront of sustainable development. With the right regulatory changes and strategic collaborations, the UAE can lead both the region and the world in harnessing drone technology for effective and ethical environmental management.

References

Ahmed, Z. E., Hashim, A. H., Saeed, R. A., & Saeed, M. M. (2024, FEB). Monitoring of Wildlife Using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) With Machine Learning. In Applications of Machine Learning in UAV Networks (pp. 97-120). IGI Global.

Al-Jabri, N.(2024, JUNE). International Criminal Liability for Damage Caused by Space Activities. Sharjah University Journal of Legal Sciences. Volume (21), Issue (2).

Al-Monitor. (2024, NOV). Drones can help fight climate change, says Abu Dhabi environment agency. Retrieved July 06, 2024, from https://www.al- monitor. com/originals/2023/10/drones-can-help-fight-climate-change- says-abu-dhabi-environment-agency

Al- Naqbi. N.(2023, DEC). Air Transport Risk Insurance in UAE Legislation: A Comparative Study. Sharjah University Journal of Legal Sciences. Volume (20), Issue (4).

Al-Ouies, O. (2021, JUNE). Legal Aspects of Alliances between Air Transport Companies "A Comparative Study". Sharjah University Journal of Legal Sciences. Volume (18), Issue (1).

Al-Sayed, A. (2021, JUNE). Carrier Liability for Air Terrorism Incidents (According to International Aviation Agreements Applicable in the UAE) A Comparative Analytical Study. Sharjah University Journal of Legal Sciences. Volume (18), Issue (1).

Al-Tonyigi. O. (2018, JUNE). Crimes against aircraft and factors affecting hijacking rates. Sharjah University Journal of Legal Sciences. Volume (15), Issue (1).

Anderson, C. (2012, JUNE). How I accidentally kickstarted the domestic drone boom.

Asadzadeh, S., de Oliveira, W., & de Souza Filho, C. (2021, OCT). UAV-based remote sensing for the petroleum industry and environmental monitoring: State-of- the-art and perspectives. Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering, 109633, DOI:10.1016/j. petrol.2021.109633.

Bloomfield, J., & Fisher, M. (2019, SEP). Quantitative research design. Journal of the Australasian Rehabilitation Nurses Association, 22(2), 27, DOI: 10.12816/0040336 .

Bollard, B., & Doshi, A. (2022, FEB). Drone technology for monitoring protected areas in remote and fragile environments. Drones, 15(1), 42,DOI: 10.3390/drones6020042 .

Burgués, J., & Marco, S. (2020, DEC). Environmental chemical sensing using small drones: A review. Science of the total environment, 141172, DOI:10.1016/j. scitotenv.2020.141172.

Cox, D., & Kassem, R. (2019, JUNE). Off the Record: The National Security Council, Drone. Yale J. on Reg, 11(6), 363-365, DOI: 10.1003.6253.9286.7485-9.

Cracknell, A. P. (2017, FEB). UAVs: regulations and law enforcement. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 38(8-10), 3054-3067; DOI : 10.1080/01431161.2017.1302115.

DCAA. (2024). Dubai Civil Aviation Authority: DCAA. Retrieved July 6, 2024, from

https://www.dcaa.gov.ae/

Drone. (2024). Global Drone Market Report 2023-2030. Retrieved July 6, 2024, from https://droneii.com/product/drone-market-report

Emimi, M., Khaleel, M., & Alkrash, A. (2023, JULY-SEP). The current opportunities and challenges in drone technology. Int. J. Electr. Eng. and Sustain, 4(14), 74- 89,DOI:.

Fascista, A. (2022, FEB). Toward integrated large-scale environmental monitoring using WSN/UAV/Crowdsensing: A review of applications, signal processing, and future perspectives. Sensors, 1824, DOI:10.3390/s22051824.

GCAA. (2024). Civil Aviation Regulations (CARs). Retrieved July 06, 2024, from https://www.gcaa.gov.ae/en/epublication/Pages/CARs.aspx

GOV, UAE. (2024, 07 06). Concerning the Protection of Animals. Retrieved from UAE legislation:

GOV, UAE. (2024, 07 06). UAE Environmental Laws. Retrieved from GOV, UAE: https://www.dm.gov.ae/rasid/uae-environmental-laws/

Gov. (2024). UAS Registration. Retrieved July 06, 2024, from https://www.gcaa.gov.ae//en/Pages/UASRegistration.aspx/

Hafeez, A., Husain, M., Singh, S., Chauhan, A., Khan, M., Kumar, N., . . . Soni,

S. (2023, JUNE). Implementation of drone technology for farm monitoring & pesticide spraying: A review. Information processing in Agriculture, 192- 203, DOI: 10.1016/j.inpa.2022.02.002.

ICAO. (2020). The Economic Impact of International Air Transport Agreements. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAOIEA. (2024). UAE Federal Law No. 24 of 1999 on the Protection and ... Retrieved July 6, 2024, from https://www.iea.org/policies/12299-uae-federal-law-no- 24-of-1999-on-the-protection-and-development-of-the-environment

Iost Filho, F., Heldens, W., Kong, Z., & de Lange, E. (2020). Drones: innovative technology for use in precision pest management. Journal of economic entomology, 1-25, DOI:10.1093/jee/toz268.

Jasim, F. (2019). Aircraft noise damage and liability arising therefrom according to international agreements and some national laws. Sharjah University Journal of Legal Sciences. Volume (16), Issue (1).

Jiménez López, J., & Mulero-Pázmány, M. (2019). Drones for conservation in protected areas: Present and future. . Drones, 3(1), 2-10; DOI : 10.3390/drones3010010.

Kandeel, M., Salameh, H., Elrefae, G., & Qasim, A. (2022). Regulations for UAV Operation in Social Applications and Services: A General Perspective. In 2022 Ninth International Conference on Social Networks Analysis, Management and Security, 2(1), 1-6, DOI: 10.1109/SNAMS58071.2022.10062752.

Leavy, P. (2018, SEP). Research design: Quantitative, qualitative, mixed methods, arts-based, and community-based participatory research approaches (02 ed.). London: Guilford Publications, ISBn:9781462514380.

Lewis, L., & Vavrichek, D. (2016). Rethinking the Drone : National Security, Legitimacy, and Civilians. Journal of Technology, 10(6), 14-17, DOI: 10.1005.9283.7845.6253-8.

Majeed, R. (2021, JUNE). Drone security: Issues and challenges . Parameters, 2(5), 100,DOI: 10.14569/IJACSA.2021.0120584.

Moj. (2024). Federal Decree Law No. 2 of 2015 . Retrieved July 06, 2024, from https://www.moj.gov.ae/assets/2020/Federal%20Law%20No%202%20O n%20Combating%20 Discrimination%20and%20Hatred.pdf.aspx

Nwaogu, J., Yang, Y., Chan, A., & Chi, H. (2023, JUNE). Application of drones in the architecture, engineering, and construction (AEC) industry. Automation in Construction, 104827, DOI:10.1016/j.autcon.2023.104827.

Rohi, G., & Ofualagba, G. (2020, JAN). Autonomous monitoring, analysis, and countering of air pollution using environmental drones. Heliyon, 1-2, DOI:10.1016/j.heliyon.2020.e03252.

Sabella, G., Viglianisi, F. M., Rotondi, S., & Brogna, F. (2017, MARCH). Preliminary observations on the use of drones in the environmental monitoring and in the management of protected areas. The case study of "RNO Vendicari", Syracuse (Italy). Biodiversity Journal, 8(1), 79-86; .

Sah, B., Gupta, R., & Bani-Hani, D. (2021, JUNE). Analysis of barriers to implement drone logistics. International Journal of Logistics Research and Applications, 531-550, DOI:10.1080/13675567.2020.1782862.

Simon, J., Essex, A., Muhlhausen, J., & Scott, J. (2017, FEB). Drones and environmental monitoring. Envtl. L. Rep. News & Analysis, 4(7), 10-101; .

Snyder, H. (2019, NOV). Literature review as a research methodology: An overview and guidelines. Journal of Business Research,, 104(1), 333- 339,DOI:10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.07.039.

Tan, L., Lim, B., Park, G., Low, K., & Yeo, V. (2021, DEC). Public acceptance of drone applications in a highly urbanized environment. Technology in Society, 101462, DOI:10.1016/j.techsoc.2020.101462.

UEA. (2024). UAE Federal Law No. 24 of 1999 on the Protection and Development of the Environment. Retrieved July 06, 2024, from https://www.iea.org/policies/12299-uae-federal-law-no-24-of-1999-on- the-protection-and-development-of-the-environment

U.ae. (2024). Vision 2021. Retrieved July 06, 2024, from https://u.ae/en/about- the-uae/strategies-initiatives-and-awards/strategies-plans-and- visions/strategies-plans-and-visions-untill-2021/vision-2021

Uavcoach. (2024). Drone Laws in the United Arab Emirates. Retrieved July 06, 2024, from https://uavcoach.com/drone-laws-in-uae/

Uavcoach. (2024). Unlock the Power of Aerial Mapping - Enroll in Drone Mapping Essentials Today! Retrieved July 06, 2024, from https://uavcoach.com/

Umar, T. (2021, NOV). Applications of drones for safety inspection in the Gulf Cooperation Council construction. Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management, 28(9), 2337-2360, DOI: 10.1108/ECAM-05-

Vacca, A., & Onishi, H. (2017, DEC). Drones: military weapons, surveillance or mapping tools for environmental monitoring? The need for legal framework is required. Transportation research procedia, 2(5), 51-62; DOI

Waqar, A., Othman, I., Hamah Sor, N., Alshehri, A. M., Almujibah, H. R., Alotaibi, B. S., ... & Aljarbou, M. (2023, NOV). Modeling relation among implementing AI-based drones and sustainable construction project success. Frontiers in Built Environment, 9, 1208807.

Wensveen, J. (2023, MAY). Air Transportation: A Global Management Perspective. Routledge.

Wired Magazine, 15(7), 200-215, DOI: 10.1155/2021/9984453.

Yaacoub, J. P., Noura, H., Salman, O., & Chehab, A. (2020, SEP). Security analysis of drones systems: Attacks, limitations, and recommendations. Internet of Things, 11, 100218.

Yang, Z., Yu, X., Dedman, S., Rosso, M., Zhu, J., Yang, J., . . . Wang, J. (2022, SEP). UAV remote sensing applications in marine monitoring: Knowledge visualization and review. Science of The Total Environment, 155939, DOI:10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.155939.

Zadura, D. (2017, MAY). Importance of personal data protection law for commercial air transport. Transactions on Aerospace Research, 2017(1), 35-44.

استخدام طائرات بدون طيار في مراقبة البيئة وحمايتها في التشريع الإماراتي

خديجة جلال البلوشي[1]

محمد عويس فاروقي[2]

ملخص البحث:

تهدف الإمارات العربية المتحدة إلى تعزيز الطائرات بدون طيار لجمع البيانات البيئية في الوقت الفعلي وتخفيف الأضرار، وترمي في رؤيتها لعام 2021 تحقيق أهداف بيئية، كما تعطي إستراتيجيات الهيئة العامة للطيران المدني الأولوية للسلامة على جمع البيانات. يتناول هذا البحث إمكانات هذه الطائرات في حماية البيئة ومراقبتها من خلال فحص الموارد الأساسية بشكل منهجي، كما يتناول تقييم المتطلبات القانونية واللوائح الخاصة لاستخدام هذه التكنولوجيا، فالمصادر الثانوية توفر معلومات حول تطبيقات الطائرات بدون طيار في حماية البيئة وتقييمات المراقبة وجهود الحكومة لدعم خصوصية البيانات وقوانين تصاريح الطيران. تهدف الدراسة إلى فهم أدوار الطائرات في مراقبة وحماية البيئة بموجب القانون الاتحادي رقم 24 (1999)، ورؤية الإمارات لعام 2021 المتعلقة بحماية البيئة، واللوائح المتعلقة بهذه الطائرات. يحدد القرار الاتحادي رقم 2 لعام 2015 قيود طيران الطائرات، وتؤكد لوائح الطيران المدني على سلامة تشغيلها بشكل عام، لكن قانون حماية البيئة يفتقر إلى أحكام لاستخدامها في المراقبة

الكلمات الدالة: تكنولوجيا الطائرات بدون طيار؛ مراقبة البيئة؛ حماية البيئة؛ التشريع الإماراتي

(1) كلية القانون - جامعة الشارقة (الشارقة - الإمارات العربية المتحدة)
u22105785@sharjah.ac.ae

(2) كلية القانون - جامعة الشارقة (الشارقة - الإمارات العربية المتحدة)