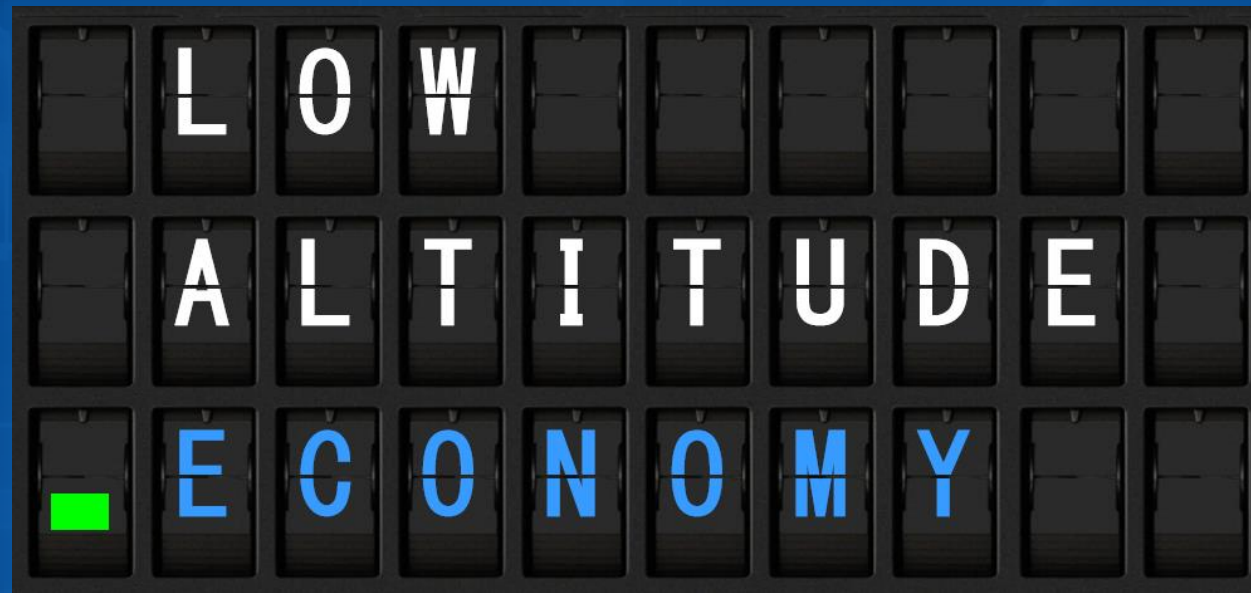




A new driver for economic growth
ready for take-off ?

- 低空经济 -
蓄势待发的经济增长新动力

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Do not expect...

- *THE* solution or *THE* idea
- Easy answers

请勿期待.....

- 可直接套用的解决方案或想法
- 轻松的答案



You can expect...

- Comprehensive view
- Asking the right(?) questions
- Some examples
- Ideas for a way forward
(avoiding mistakes made elsewhere...)



My background...

- Air Traffic Control (Tower)
- Radar Intercept Control
- Airport Operations
- Technological Feasibility Studies
- Business Model Design
- Safety & Security, Resilience



将会分享.....

- 全面的观点
- 引导提出正确的问题
- 可供参考研究的案例
- 一些推进方法 (避免在其他地方犯先验经历者犯过的错误)

Setting the Scene 场景配置

Some food-for-thought

Key Takeaways



- 深远的计划已在实施中.....
- 相关方的理解是否保持一致?
- “规模”是否等同于“经济增长”?

“Shanghai is planning to have at least 400 low-altitude flight routes by the end of 2027 to help achieve the city's ambition of building a "city of sky" featuring a complete low-altitude industry with its expected core industrial scale exceeding 50 billion yuan (\$6.9 billion) by 2027.”

[english.shanghai.gov.cn]

“The size of China's low-altitude economy as of the end of 2023 is estimated at more than 500 billion yuan (about 69.52 billion USD). It is expected to rise to 2 trillion yuan by 2030, according to the Shanghai Municipal Government.”

[english.shanghai.gov.cn]

“By 2030, the low-altitude economy in Shanghai is expected to reach 2 trillion yuan, and the number of low-altitude flight routes will increase to 400.”

the low-altitude flight routes will increase to 400.”

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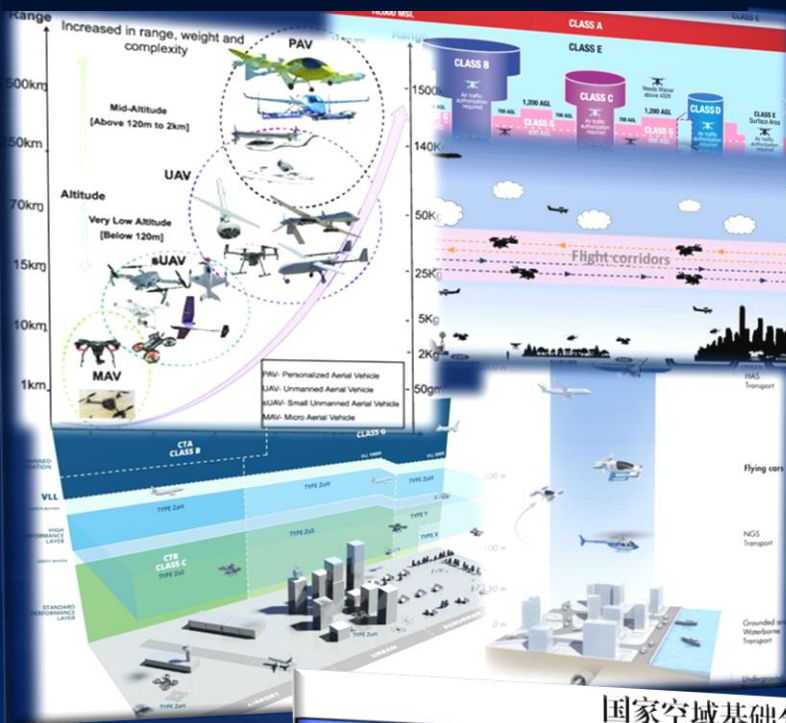
the low-altitude flight routes will increase to 400.”

the low-altitude flight routes will increase to 400.”

PREPARATION FINISHED BY 2024
FULLY OPERATIONAL BY 2025
OPTIMIZED BY 2027
BILLIONS OF YUAN BY 2027
TRILLIONS OF YUAN BY 2030



3. (Preparation finished by 2027)
Low-altitude public air route network structure of Shanghai will take shape with at least 400 low-altitude flight routes planned and established.



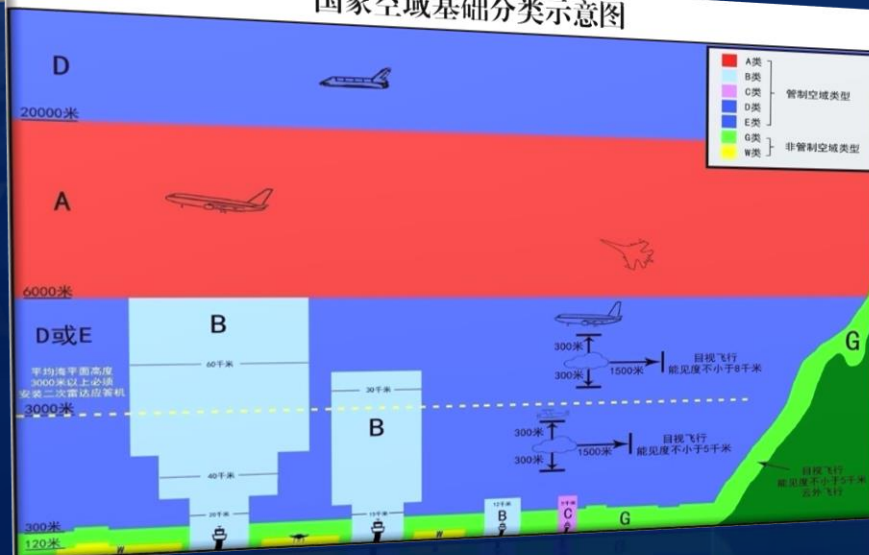
Altitude 海拔高度

- from 0 to <300 meters
(up <6000m GND or transition to FL system)
0至300米高度, 或6000米以内高度, 或过渡高转换飞行高度层

Aerial Vehicle 空中飞行器

- Weight (50g / 2 Kg / 25 Kg / ...) 重量
- Speed / Manouverability 飞行速度/机动能力
- Range 飞行范围
- Max. altitude 极限高度
- (Un-)Manned 无人机 (既无飞行员也无乘客)
- (Un-)Piloted (onboard/remote) 有人驾驶 (机上驾驶/远程遥控) 或无人驾驶 (程序自动)

国家空域基础分类示意图

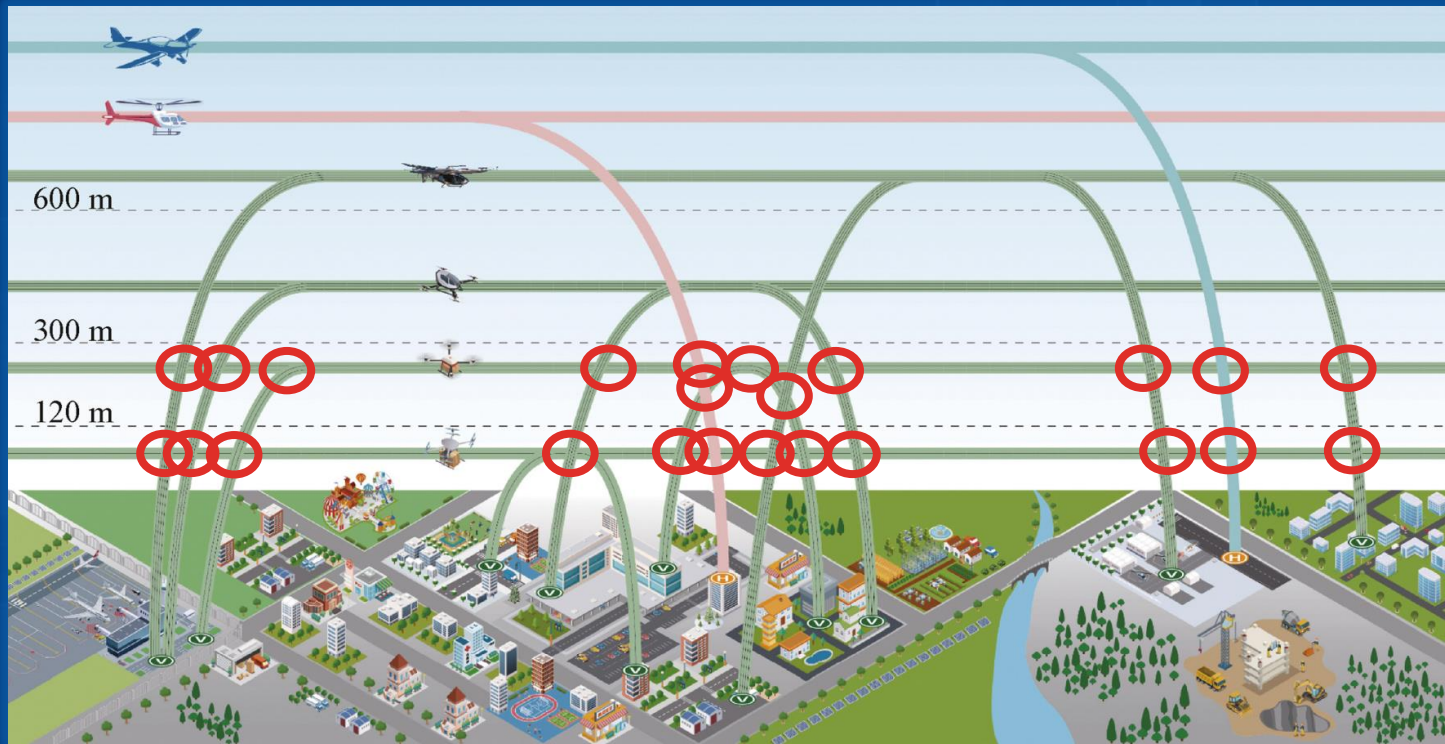


Airspace 空域

- Class/category 分类/类别
- Controlled/Uncontrolled 受控/不受控
- Flight rules (IFR, VFR) 飞行规则

China status? 7 classes (5 reg. / 2 unreg.)?

中国现状? 7类空域 (5类管制/2类非管制)



Source: Xiangmin Guan et al. 2024, *Green Energy and Intelligent Transportation 3 (2024) 100149* (additional markings (○) by the presenter)

CAAC Key Laboratory of General Aviation Operation • China Academy of Civil Aviation Science and Technology • Phoenix Wings Technology (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. • Shenzhen Highgreat Innovation Technology Development Co. Ltd. • Queen Mary University of London

Operations in Low Altitude require more than corridors...

低空飞行需要的不仅仅是划定空中走廊.....

- TakeOff & Landings 起飞和降落
- Vertical crossings 垂直交叉
- Lateral separation of vehicles with different capabilities & different mission priorities 针对不同功能和不同任务优先级的飞行器的横向分隔
- Change from controlled to uncontrolled flight and vice versa. 从空中管制飞行至非空管飞行的变化（例如空域变化），反之亦然

经济——哪种经济？

Growth for whom, and
at the cost of other
(growth) sectors?

哪一部分能够实现经济增长？
是否以牺牲其他领域的
增长为代价？

Growth at which level:
Local, regional,
national?

哪个维度的经济增长——本
地的、区域的还是全国的？

**A new driver for economic growth
or just
“flogging a next dead horse” ?**

经济增长新动力或者只是费力做无用功？

“经济增长” 需要从多方面考虑.....

When and for how long?
Sustainable?
Foreseeable substitutes?

何时实现？持续多久？
是否可持续？
是否有可预见的替代品？

As an aspect of the
“*new quality productive forces*”
you may want to consider ...

作为“新质生产力”之一您可能要考虑一些可能潜在的低于预期的结果

经济——哪个范畴？

“Jumping” on specific use cases early ...

跳过其他维度的研讨
直奔具体的用例研究是否明智？

Economy – Which Scope?

不同行业 ↓	Growth across verticals along the supply / value chain	供应链/价值链 →		Service Provisioning 服务供给	Maintenance Provisioning 维护配给	Infrastructure Provisioning 基础设施配给	ATM/ATC Provisioning 空管配给	Data Provisioning 数据服务供应
		R&D 研发	Production 制造					
Urban Air Mobility 都市空中运输		✓*	✓				✓	
Logistics 物流			✓	✓		✓		✓
Tourism 旅游观光				✓			✓	
Agriculture 农业		✓				✓		✓
Surveillance & Inspection 监督检查			✓	✓	✓		✓	
Public safety (incl. medical transport) 公共安全 (包括医疗转运等)			✓	✓			✓	
...								

* filled for demonstration purpose only

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS FOR THE EU?

By 2030, 340 million people
will live in EU cities and experience UAM



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



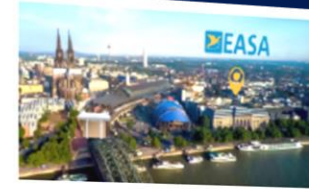
Faster mobility: 15 to 40
minutes saved on average
on a standard city travel
time and more than 70%
time savings for emergency
/ medical delivery



Cleaner mobility: no local
CO2 emissions for electric
propulsion

欧洲经验—欧洲航空安全局EASA

EASA'S UAM ENABLING ACTIVITIES



Aircraft
airworthiness



Airspace
integration



Operations and pilot
licensing



Study on societal
acceptance of urban
air mobility

欧洲航空安全局EASA已从以下四方面推动都市空中运输UAM的发展:

- (1) 经济效益
- (2) 授权活动
- (3) 作业条件
- (4) 试点项目

CONDITIONS FOR UAM OPERATIONS



Safety and security



Noise and
environmental
impact



Integration into the
city and local
transport network



Affordability



Involvement of local
authorities



Public acceptance

PILOT PROJECTS



Europe is already one of the world
leaders in Urban Air Mobility.
Test projects are delivering goods with
drones and others will see transport of
passengers with air taxis, including for
medical or emergency purposes



欧洲经验—欧洲航空安全局EASA

KEY POINTS 要点

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Safety & security | 安全与安保 |
| 2. Medical / emergency services | 医疗/急救服务 |
| 3. Aircraft airworthiness | 飞机适航性 |
| 4. Licencing | 许可 |
| 5. Social acceptance | 大众接受度 |
| 6. Integration in transport networks | 交通网络一体化 |
| 7. Value add (provider & consumer) | 增值 (提供者和消费者) |
| 8. Trials / pilot projects | 试验/试点项目 |



欧洲经验—项目案例

Droniq (DFS & Deutsche Telekom)

Based on (EU) EASA U-Space concept

Droniq公司—实际上由DFS实施欧空安全局的U-SPACE概念服务

- Network Identification Service
- Geo Awareness Service
- Flight Authorization Service
- Traffic Information Service
- Conformance Monitoring Service
- Weather Information Service

HHLA Sky (Port of Hamburg)

汉堡港—通过多架无人机在不同用例中测试U-Space概念

- Crane maintenance (visual inspection)
- Inspection of complex structures
- Environmental monitoring
- Fast delivery of repair parts
- U-Space, real-world 10 km² testing site
- Integration into public ATM
- Max. 100 drones simultaneously

Schleswig-Holstein (North Sea Cost)

北德石荷州（北海海岸）—医疗服务、离岸风电场用例

- UAM-InnoRegion-SH / testbed
- Medical services for small coastal islands
- Off-shore wind-parks (inspection)
- Water rescue (Univ. in Heide)
- UAVs & birds

Cranfield University (Bedfordshire)

英国Cranfield克兰菲尔大学—共享空域程序和系统的测试

- TRA sandbox trial / shared airspace
- Elaborate knowledge, processes and systems
- ATM and FlightOps procedures
- Partners: CAA, Thales, Saab, ...

欧洲经验—深刻见解

Some “(not so) stupid questions” as lessons learned ...

一些 “(不那么) 愚蠢的问题” 作为经验教训.....

1. What if a drone leaves the **customs-free-zone**? How to inspect for goods? 无人机飞离码头免税区，货物检查?
2. What about **liability** questions (especially, when flying autonomously) ... ? 自主飞行时的责任划分问题
3. Passenger **safety & security** vs. convenience & time-saving? 乘客安全与安保 vs. 便利与省时
4. Who determines **risk-based flight paths** and updates in **real-time**? 谁评估风险以确定飞行路线并实时更新?
(take a drone over a vessel, which has dangerous goods loaded) (例如无人机在载有危险品的船只上空飞行)
5. A pilot of a light aircraft or helicopter flying in VMC according to VFR:
→ Still feasible in dense “**drone-populated**” airspace? 根据目视飞行规则VFR在目视气象条件VMC中飞行的轻型飞机或直升机的飞行员：在密集的“无人机”空域仍然可行吗？如果没有：考虑到空管的工作量，切换到仪表飞行规则IFR是否可行？
If not: Is **switch to IFR** feasible considering ATC’s workload?
6. **Road traffic jams** must not be tackled by flying cars / eVTOLs! 采用飞行汽车或eVTOLs并不能从根本上解决道路交通堵塞的问题！
7. ...
8. The business case! ... **Which business case** ?!?

某些用例/应用场景可能没有实际的商业案例

欧洲经验

Transferable to China ?

欧洲经验是否可在中国直接复制/借鉴？

Setting the Scene

Some food-for-thought 值得思考的问题

Key Takeaways

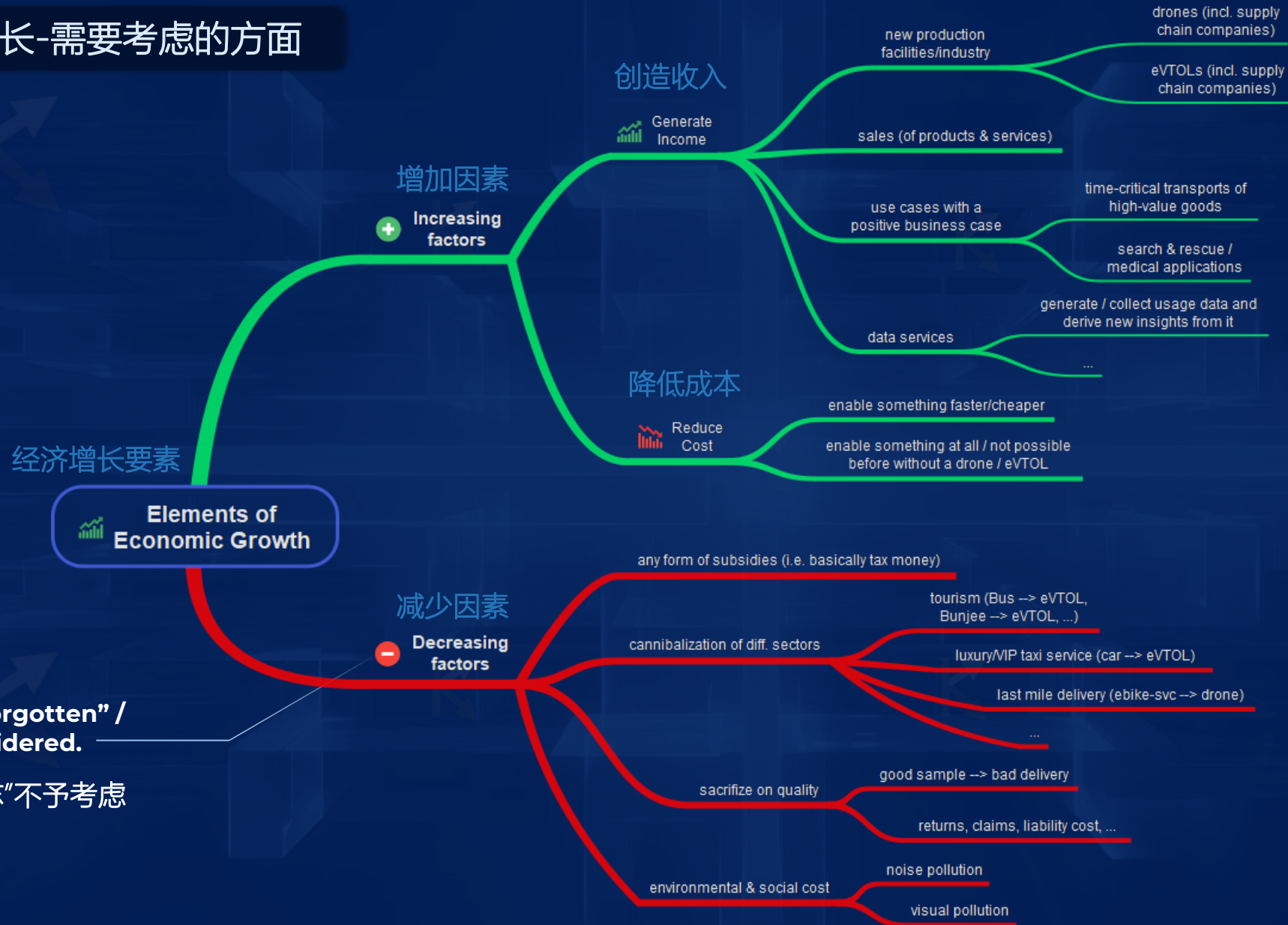
欧洲方法适用于中国么？

Why would you want to do that?
想这么做的出发点？

用例？ / 目标市场？
研发环境？
生产环境？
监管环境？
综合空域管理？
社会环境？
经济环境（国家、个人）？

-  **Use cases? / Target Markets?**
-  **R&D environment?**
-  **Production environment?**
-  **Regulatory environment?**
-  **Airspace integration / integrated airspace management?**
-  **Socio environment?**
-  **Economic environment (national, individual)?**

经济增长-需要考虑的方面



Market
Inside China?
Outside: for how long?

Take for example
German eVTOL companies ...
(not the best approach)

Often “forgotten” /
not considered.

常被“遗忘”不予考虑

Economic Growth – Aspects to Consider

Growth across verticals along the supply / value chain

R&D Production Service
Provisioning Maintenance
Provisioning Infrastructure
Provisioning ATM/ATC
Provisioning Data
Provisioning



* filled for demonstration purpose only

制定一个清晰的蓝图（路线图），阐明参与时机、投入方面、参与广度和深度，然后监控执行情况。

经济增长-需要回答的问题



Wise policy-makers would want to ask some questions...

明智的政策制定者会想问一些问题.....

- Is there an **integrated roadmap** (what?, when?) considering pre-conditions (what needed for it?)
是否有一个清晰完整的综合路线图? 怎样的? 该何时具备? 需要考虑哪些先决条件?
- Are **inter-dependencies** being monitored in a causal model over different target time-horizons?
是否在不同目标时间范围内的因果模型中监测相互依赖关系?
- Is a target **market** segment ready for being harvested? What needs to be done to develop it?
是否已有目标细分市场并做好准备以优势抢占市场和获利? 需要采用哪些方法策略来开发细分市场?
- Which **substitutes** are there / will be there for a service/product offering?
一项服务/产品在目前或将来是否存在替代品? (被替代性/非可持续发展)
- Is there a clear **value-add** for the consumer and/or the wider public? (use case $\neq$ business case)
对消费者和/或更广泛的公众来说, 是否有明显的增值? (用例 $\neq$ 商业案例)
- Is the value-add offset by any **hidden cost / side-effects** (economically, ecologically, socially, ...)?
附加值是否被隐藏的成本/副作用 (经济上、生态上、社会上.....) 所抵消?

KEY OBJECTIVES

关键目标

- 1 Safety & Security
安全和安保
- 2 Comprehensive & Balanced Approach
综合&平衡的方法
- 3 Viable In The Long-Term
长期可行
- 4 Contribution To Economic Growth
对经济增长的贡献
- 5 Aligned With National Development
与国家发展战略接轨

WORKSTREAM

KEY ACTIVITY

Comprehensive Framework

• ...
• ...

Dependency Model

• ...
• ...

Benefit Assessment

• ...
• ...

Trials, Pilot Projects

• ...
• ...

Implementation Portfolio

• ...
• ...

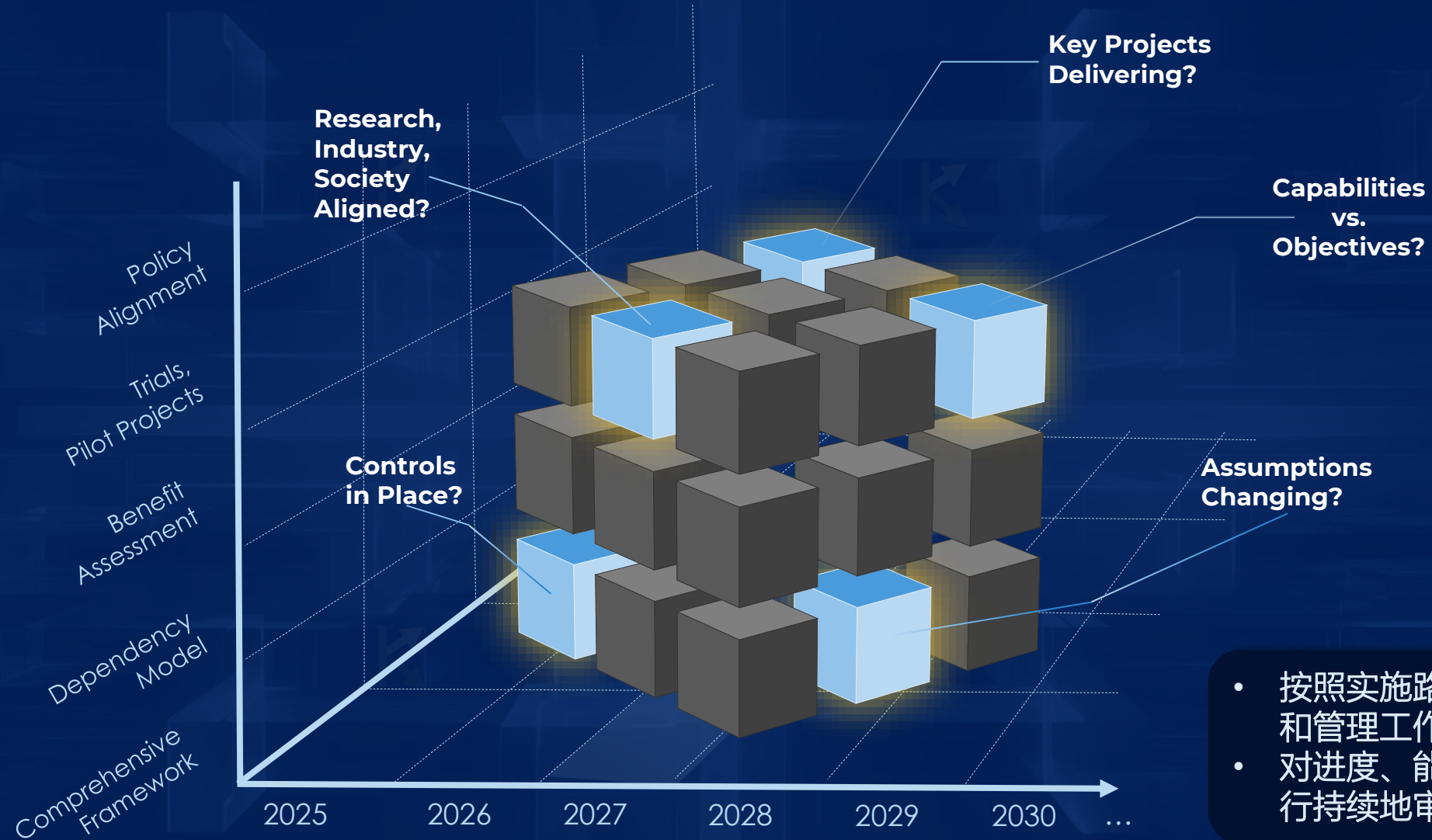
Policy alignment

• ...
• ...

**TO BE DONE
IN A COLLABORATIVE
APPROACH BY
INDUSTRY, ACADEMIA,
GOVERNMENTS, CITIZENS**

行业、学术界、政府、公民以协同工作方式参与和定义以下工作流程中的关键活动：
全面的框架，依赖模型，效益评估，试点项目，组合项目实施，政策颗粒度对齐

A Potential Way Forward...



- 按照实施路线图积极推进和管理 workflow 活动。
- 对进度、能力和有效性进行持续地审查。

Setting the Scene

Some food-for-thought

Key Takeaways 关键要点



Do **not** expect **easy** questions or answers.
(If too easy, someone might trick you.)

不要期望简单的问题或答案。（如果一切都显得轻巧容易，必然存在隐藏某处的坑。）

Manage **expectations** regarding economic growth.
(Use a comprehensive framework.)



使用综合框架来管理经济增长预期。



Integrated **airspace management** is key!
(Address stakeholders' concerns as early & open as possible.)

综合空域管理是关键！（尽早着手解决利益相关者的担忧，并尽可能开放。）

Imagine a future **20 years from now...**
(Is your approach scalable? Side-effects? Hidden costs?)

想象一下未来20年.....(您的方法可有效扩大规模吗？有副作用吗？是否有隐性成本?)



低空经济-未来可期

Traffic jams gone? 交通拥堵消失了?
Accidents decreased? 事故减少了?
Economy grown? 经济增长了?
Pollution reduced? 污染减少了?
Quality of life improved? 生活质量改善了?

Helicopters? 直升机?
Light aircraft? 轻型飞行器?
Kites? 风筝?
... ..



Let's have a fruitful discussion for a future,
which we all would like to be a part of 😊

让我们就未来进行一次富有成果的讨论，我们都热切期待成为低空经济发展的先行者、践行者和见证人。



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