Subsidiary Recommendations

- Selection of a ten year UAP reporting period for detailed statistical studies, allowed material from both the Cold War and post-Cold War periods to be studied. **No significant differences were discovered in the results from these two time periods.** For this and other reasons it is not expected that further inputs to the database will significantly change the findings stated in this Executive Summary. Consequently, and **in keeping with the key recommendation, it is recommended that there be no further requirement for maintaining the database.**

- The flight safety aspects of the findings should be made available to the appropriate RAF Air Defence and other military and civil authorities which operate aircraft, particularly those operating fast and at low altitude.

In so advising:

- It should be stressed that, despite the recent increase in UAP events, the probability of encountering a UAP remains very low.

- No attempt should be made to out-manoeuvre a UAP during interception.

- At higher altitudes, although UAP appear to be benign to civil air-traffic, pilots should be advised not to manoeuvre, other than to place the object astern, if possible.

- **The reasons affecting the variability in radar detections of UAP by UKADR (and civil air traffic) sensors, should be passed to the appropriate operating authorities.** XXXXXXX the possibility of XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, it is noted that the implications have already been briefed to the relevant MoD technology managers. S.26

- The relevance of plasma and magnetic fields to UAP were an unexpected feature of the study. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX S.26

- **It is suggested that the findings of this report could be used to provide the public with a balanced view of UAP reports and MoD involvement. It is recommended that this report be made available in a suitable form for public release. (R)**

16. **The Way Ahead.** In view of the public sensitivity on the topic (and the media vested interests in keeping the topic in the public eye), it is suggested that the technical and other relevant knowledge gained in the Department as a result of this study may be of value in any wider policy decision on the way ahead. While this can be seen as ensuring accuracy and consistency in any statement which might be made, it would also protect the DIS involvement which has, unfortunately, become public knowledge due to